

# PRACTICE EXAM 43— NEW YORK REGENTS GLOBAL HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY II

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1. Scottish Enlightenment thinkers like David Hume and Adam Smith

- A. Argued for the divine right of monarchs and the suppression of religious dissent in 18th-century Britain
- B. Established the foundations of orthodox Catholic theology that came to dominate 19th-century European intellectual thought
- C. Rejected the use of empirical observation in favor of religious revelation as the basis of all human knowledge
- D. Shaped modern thinking on empiricism, moral philosophy, and the economic theory of the free market and division of labor

2. The Physiocrats, an 18th-century group of French economic thinkers led by François Quesnay

- A. Argued that government regulation of all aspects of commerce was the foundation of national wealth
- B. Held that agricultural production was the true source of wealth and called for "laissez-faire" economic policy
- C. Established the theoretical basis for the Marxist critique of industrial capitalism in the mid-19th century
- D. Designed France's first national tax system, which placed the heaviest burden on landed aristocrats

3. The 1819 Carlsbad Decrees issued by the German Confederation

- A. Established universal manhood suffrage and freedom of the press across all German states for the first time

- B. Imposed strict censorship on universities and the press to suppress liberal and nationalist movements in the German lands
- C. Unified the territory of the German Confederation under a single constitution modeled on that of the United States
- D. Recognized the right of German workers to form trade unions and call peaceful general strikes within their employment

#### 4. The July Revolution of 1830 in France

- A. Overthrew the Bourbon king Charles X and installed Louis-Philippe of the House of Orléans as a constitutional "citizen king"
- B. Restored the Bourbon dynasty to the French throne and ended decades of revolutionary instability for the entire 19th century
- C. Established the First French Republic and brought about the rise of Napoleon Bonaparte as First Consul of France
- D. Returned France to direct rule of the Catholic clergy and reversed the secular reforms of the French Revolution

#### 5. The Paris Commune of 1871

- A. Was a peaceful constitutional gathering that established the modern French Fifth Republic with strong executive powers
- B. Successfully expanded Parisian municipal autonomy and lasted until the early decades of the 20th century
- C. Brought King Louis XVIII back to power in the city of Paris after the abdication of Napoleon Bonaparte
- D. Was a radical socialist government in Paris briefly holding the city before being crushed in the "Bloody Week"

#### 6. The Dreyfus Affair (1894–1906) in France

- A. Was a parliamentary scandal that brought down the Third Republic and led to the founding of the Fourth Republic

- B. Involved the peaceful exoneration of a French army officer by an independent military tribunal within months of his arrest
- C. Centered on the wrongful conviction of a Jewish officer for treason and exposed deep anti-Semitism in the French military and society
- D. Was a French diplomatic crisis with Germany that nearly triggered war between the two countries during the 1890s

7. Otto von Bismarck's diplomatic strategy after German unification was designed to

- A. Isolate France diplomatically and maintain peace through a complex system of alliances including the Three Emperors' League and the Triple Alliance
- B. Bring France into a defensive alliance with the German Empire to counter the threat of British naval expansion in the Mediterranean
- C. Encourage the rapid acquisition of overseas colonies for Germany in direct competition with the established empires of Britain and France
- D. Establish a single unified European empire under direct German political leadership before the close of the 19th century

8. Giuseppe Garibaldi's "Expedition of the Thousand" in 1860

- A. Restored the temporal power of the Pope over the entire Italian peninsula for the rest of the 19th century
- B. Was a failed Austrian campaign to retake the Italian provinces of Lombardy and Venetia from the Kingdom of Sardinia
- C. Conquered Sicily and southern Italy with a force of red-shirted volunteers and led to their incorporation into the Kingdom of Italy
- D. Established an independent socialist Sicilian republic that lasted until the unification of Italy in 1871 under Cavour

9. The French Third Republic was established in 1870 following

- A. The capture of Emperor Napoleon III at the Battle of Sedan during the war with the Kingdom of Prussia
- B. The peaceful abdication of King Louis-Philippe at the height of the European Revolutions of 1848

C. A successful French invasion of Prussia that captured the city of Berlin and overthrew the Hohenzollern dynasty

D. The voluntary unification of France with the new German Empire under the political leadership of Otto von Bismarck

10. The 1904 Entente Cordiale between Britain and France

A. Was a formal military alliance committing both nations to fight any European war on the same side

B. Established a joint Anglo-French protectorate over the entire territory of the Ottoman Empire's Middle East

C. Created a free-trade agreement between Britain and France that lowered tariffs for the first time since 1860

D. Settled long-standing colonial disputes, recognizing British interests in Egypt and French interests in Morocco

11. The 1878 Congress of Berlin, which revised the Treaty of San Stefano after the Russo-Turkish War

A. Established the modern boundaries of the European Union and created the basis for the euro common currency by 1999

B. Recognized the merger of the Ottoman Empire with the Russian Empire into a single Eurasian political and military union

C. Reduced the size of "Big Bulgaria," recognized the independence of Serbia, Montenegro, and Romania, and allowed Austria-Hungary to administer Bosnia

D. Restored full Ottoman authority over all of the Balkan peninsula and ended all Russian influence in the region

12. Japan's 1910 annexation of Korea

A. Was a peaceful constitutional union of two independent monarchies under a single Confucian emperor based in Seoul

B. Restored the Joseon dynasty to power after a period of weakness under the influence of the major European empires

- C. Ended Korean sovereignty and began a 35-year period of harsh colonial rule that included economic exploitation and cultural suppression
- D. Was rejected by the major Western powers, which jointly intervened to restore an independent Korean government in 1910

### 13. The 1907 Anglo-Russian Convention

- A. Established a permanent military alliance between the British and Russian empires against the wider Ottoman Empire
- B. Settled long-standing colonial disputes by dividing Persia into British and Russian spheres of influence and clarifying the status of Tibet and Afghanistan
- C. Recognized Russian sovereignty over the entire territory of British India and the wider Indian and Persian subcontinent
- D. Brought Britain into the Russian-led Triple Entente against the central Asian khanates and the wider Persian Empire

### 14. The 1918 Spring Offensive and the subsequent Allied Hundred Days Offensive on the Western Front

- A. Began with a successful French invasion of Germany that captured Berlin within weeks of the start of operations
- B. Were entirely defensive operations conducted by the Allied powers that gained no significant territory throughout 1918
- C. Resulted in a stalemate that left both sides in the same trench positions they had held since the beginning of the war
- D. Saw initial German breakthroughs followed by an Allied counteroffensive supported by American forces that ended in the November armistice

### 15. The Polish-Soviet War (1919–1921)

- A. Ended with Poland defeating the Red Army at the "Miracle on the Vistula" outside Warsaw and confirming a border far east of the Curzon Line

B. Resulted in a swift Soviet victory that incorporated all of Poland into the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic by 1921

C. Was a peaceful negotiated border settlement that produced no significant military operations between the two warring sides

D. Brought about the immediate restoration of the historic Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth under a new constitutional monarchy

16. Mussolini's October 1940 invasion of Greece

A. Was a swift Italian victory that captured Athens within weeks and added Greece to the Italian Mediterranean empire

B. Was repulsed by Greek forces and ultimately required a German invasion of the Balkans to subdue Yugoslavia and Greece in 1941

C. Was a joint Italian-German operation that successfully occupied the Balkans without significant resistance from Greek forces

D. Was peacefully aborted within days under diplomatic pressure from Hitler, who wanted to avoid widening the war in southeastern Europe

17. The Night of the Long Knives in June and July 1934

A. Was a failed coup attempt against Adolf Hitler that brought conservative German military officers temporarily to power

B. Was a peaceful internal Nazi Party convention that confirmed party leadership through democratic procedures and elections

C. Was a major Allied bombing campaign targeting key German industrial cities during the early phase of the Second World War

D. Was a purge in which Hitler's SS killed Ernst Röhm and other SA leaders, eliminating rivals and cementing his dictatorial authority

18. Operation Torch (November 1942) was

- A. The Anglo-American amphibious landing in French North Africa that opened a second front against Axis forces in the Mediterranean
- B. The decisive battle in which Soviet forces destroyed the German Sixth Army at Stalingrad during the winter of 1942-43
- C. A joint German-Italian campaign that captured the entirety of Egypt and the Suez Canal by the end of 1942
- D. The Allied airborne operation to seize the bridges at Arnhem in the Netherlands as a route into northern Germany

19. The liberation of Paris in August 1944

- A. Resulted in the immediate end of the Second World War in Europe and the surrender of all German military forces to the Allies
- B. Was carried out exclusively by the Soviet Red Army forces advancing westward across France from the Eastern Front
- C. Followed a French Resistance uprising and the entry of General Leclerc's Free French 2nd Armored Division supported by American forces
- D. Was ordered by Adolf Hitler personally as a peaceful gesture to French civilians at the end of the war in Western Europe

20. The April–May 1945 Battle of Berlin

- A. Was a Western Allied operation that captured the German capital before Soviet forces could arrive from the Eastern Front
- B. Was a massive Soviet offensive that captured the German capital, led to Hitler's suicide, and ended the war in Europe
- C. Was successfully defended by German forces, which retained control of Berlin until a negotiated peace was reached in May
- D. Was a peaceful occupation in which the four major Allied powers entered the German capital city simultaneously and without resistance

21. The Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (COMECON), founded in 1949

- A. Was a free-trade agreement among Western European nations that became the basis of the European Economic Community
- B. Was a joint Soviet-American development program for the economic recovery of postwar Europe and East Asia
- C. Was a Soviet-led economic organization that coordinated the planned economies of the USSR and its Eastern European satellites
- D. Was a non-aligned movement that brought together newly independent African and Asian states for economic cooperation

22. The 1972 SALT I agreements signed by Richard Nixon and Leonid Brezhnev

- A. Established a comprehensive ban on the testing of nuclear weapons by all major nations of the world
- B. Removed all American nuclear weapons from Western Europe in exchange for parallel Soviet withdrawals from Eastern Europe
- C. Eliminated the entire strategic nuclear arsenals of the United States and the Soviet Union over a 10-year transition period
- D. Capped the number of strategic nuclear missile launchers and included the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty as a key component of détente

23. The 1975 Helsinki Accords signed by 35 nations including the United States and the Soviet Union

- A. Recognized postwar European borders while committing signatories to respect human rights, which dissidents later used to challenge their own governments
- B. Established a defensive military alliance between the Western European democracies and the newly independent African states
- C. Reunified Germany peacefully and ended the postwar division of Berlin into separate Western and Soviet zones of occupation
- D. Created the European Union as a single political body governing the entire continent from the Atlantic Ocean to the Ural Mountains

24. The Iran-Iraq War (1980–1988)

- A. Was a brief border conflict resolved through United Nations mediation within months of its initial outbreak in 1980
- B. Began with Iraq's invasion of revolutionary Iran and produced a bloody eight-year stalemate including the extensive use of chemical weapons by Iraq
- C. Ended with a decisive Iranian victory that overthrew Saddam Hussein and established a new Shia government in Baghdad
- D. Was sparked by Iran's invasion of Kuwait, which forced an international coalition to intervene in defense of Kuwait's territorial integrity

25. Black September in 1970

- A. Was a peaceful constitutional reform in Jordan that brought the Palestine Liberation Organization into a governing coalition with King Hussein
- B. Was a Jordanian military campaign against Palestinian guerrilla organizations operating from Jordanian territory, expelling the PLO toward Lebanon
- C. Was an Egyptian military operation against the PLO that produced the founding of a separate Palestinian state in the Gaza Strip
- D. Was an Israeli campaign in southern Lebanon that destroyed PLO bases and led to the signing of the Camp David Accords in 1970

26. The 1979 Egypt-Israel peace treaty

- A. Established a joint Arab-Israeli protectorate over the entire territory of the West Bank under United Nations supervision
- B. Was concluded between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization in advance of the formal recognition of a Palestinian state
- C. Was rejected by President Anwar Sadat at the last moment, postponing direct Egypt-Israel negotiations for another full decade
- D. Returned the Sinai Peninsula to Egypt, made Egypt the first Arab state to recognize Israel, and led to Sadat's assassination by Islamists in 1981

27. The Second Intifada (2000–2005)

- A. Was a Palestinian uprising marked by suicide bombings and Israeli military operations that effectively ended the Oslo peace process
- B. Was a peaceful series of demonstrations that produced the formal recognition of a Palestinian state by the United Nations General Assembly
- C. Was an Israeli military operation that completed the formal annexation of all of the West Bank into the State of Israel by 2005
- D. Was a brief diplomatic standoff between Israel and the Palestinian Authority that was resolved within months by U.S. mediation

28. The 2020 Abraham Accords

- A. Reestablished direct Egypt-Israel diplomatic relations for the first time since the assassination of Anwar Sadat in 1981
- B. Created a permanent Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza Strip recognized by Israel and most of the Arab League
- C. Normalized diplomatic relations between Israel and the United Arab Emirates and Bahrain, later expanded to include Morocco and Sudan
- D. Established a comprehensive Arab-Israeli peace covering all outstanding territorial disputes throughout the wider Middle East region

29. The 1999 Kargil War

- A. Was a peaceful border demarcation negotiation between India and Pakistan over the Line of Control in Kashmir
- B. Was a joint Indo-Pakistani military operation against terrorist groups operating in disputed Himalayan border territory
- C. Resulted in Pakistan capturing significant territory in Indian-administered Kashmir before declaring an unconditional ceasefire
- D. Was a high-altitude conflict between India and Pakistan after Pakistani forces crossed the Line of Control into Indian-administered Kashmir

30. In August 2019, the Indian government under Narendra Modi

- A. Revoked Article 370 of the Indian Constitution, stripping Jammu and Kashmir of its special autonomous status and reorganizing it as union territories
- B. Granted full independence to the state of Jammu and Kashmir and recognized its sovereignty under international law
- C. Transferred administrative control of Jammu and Kashmir from India to the United Nations as a special international territory
- D. Reached a comprehensive peace agreement with Pakistan resolving all outstanding territorial disputes over Kashmir for the future

31. Pol Pot's Khmer Rouge regime in Cambodia (1975–1979)

- A. Established a constitutional democracy and brought widespread economic prosperity to the Cambodian people through agricultural reform
- B. Emptied the cities, abolished money and religion, and murdered roughly 1.7 million people before being overthrown by a Vietnamese invasion
- C. Was a Western-backed government supported by the United States and France throughout its time in power in Phnom Penh
- D. Was peacefully voted out of office in 1979 in Cambodia's first multiparty parliamentary elections under United Nations supervision

32. Tanzania's Ujamaa ("familyhood") policy under President Julius Nyerere

- A. Was a free-market economic reform program that integrated Tanzania into the global capitalist economy by the late 1960s
- B. Aligned Tanzania with the apartheid government of South Africa and the Portuguese colonial authorities in Mozambique
- C. Sought to build African socialism through villagization, collective agriculture, and self-reliance, though it largely failed economically
- D. Established a multiparty parliamentary democracy in Tanzania and produced direct competitive elections beginning in the year 1965

33. China's hosting of the 2008 Beijing Summer Olympics

- A. Was disrupted by mass protests inside China that forced the games to be moved to an alternate host city in East Asia
- B. Took place against the backdrop of warm relations with the West and produced a wave of Chinese democratic reforms in the months that followed
- C. Was a small-scale regional event attended by only Asian nations and largely ignored by the wider international community
- D. Showcased China's growing global power, was preceded by protests over Tibet during the torch relay, and produced a record Chinese medal count

34. The March 2023 restoration of diplomatic relations between Saudi Arabia and Iran

- A. Was brokered by China, ended a seven-year diplomatic rupture, and signaled Beijing's growing diplomatic influence in the Middle East
- B. Was rejected at the last moment by the Iranian Supreme Leader and produced no significant change in the bilateral relationship between the two states
- C. Was negotiated by the United States and resulted in a formal Saudi-Iran military alliance against the Islamic State and Hezbollah
- D. Was followed by an immediate end to the Yemeni civil war and the disarmament of the Houthi movement under United Nations supervision

35. The expansion of the BRICS group of major emerging economies in January 2024

- A. Removed Russia from the BRICS group in response to its 2022 invasion of Ukraine and tightened the criteria for membership
- B. Merged the BRICS into the G7 to form a single new global economic governance body for the 21st century world economy
- C. Added Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran, and the United Arab Emirates to the original BRICS, reflecting growing demand for alternatives to Western-led institutions
- D. Replaced the United States dollar with a new BRICS common currency for all international trade among the member states

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

- 1. D** — Shaped modern thinking on empiricism, moral philosophy, and the economic theory of the free market and division of labor. David Hume's skeptical empiricism, Adam Smith's *Theory of Moral Sentiments and Wealth of Nations*, and the work of Adam Ferguson and Francis Hutcheson made Edinburgh and Glasgow leading centers of 18th-century thought. Smith's defense of free markets, specialization, and the "invisible hand" became foundational to classical economics and influenced policy debates well into the 21st century.
- 2. B** — Held that agricultural production was the true source of wealth and called for "laissez-faire" economic policy. Quesnay's *Tableau Économique* modeled the circulation of wealth between landowners, farmers, and "sterile" classes and argued that only the productive labor of agriculture generated net value. The Physiocrats' demand to "let do, let pass" reflected their attack on Colbertist mercantilism and helped inspire Adam Smith and later proponents of free-market economics.
- 3. B** — Imposed strict censorship on universities and the press to suppress liberal and nationalist movements in the German lands. Pushed through by Metternich at a meeting of Confederation ministers in the spa town of Carlsbad, the decrees outlawed nationalist student fraternities (*Burschenschaften*), placed university lecturers under state surveillance, and tightened press censorship. They reflected the broader reactionary effort to roll back the liberal and nationalist hopes that had emerged during the wars of liberation against Napoleon.
- 4. A** — Overthrew the Bourbon king Charles X and installed Louis-Philippe of the House of Orléans as a constitutional "citizen king." After Charles issued the July Ordinances dissolving the Chamber and restricting suffrage, three days of street fighting in Paris (the "Trois Glorieuses") drove him from the throne. The new July Monarchy embraced the tricolor and a more liberal charter but remained an upper-bourgeois regime that would itself fall to revolution in 1848.
- 5. D** — Was a radical socialist government in Paris briefly holding the city before being crushed in the "Bloody Week." Following France's defeat in the Franco-Prussian War, Parisian National Guard units and radical activists proclaimed the Commune in March 1871, implementing measures like worker cooperatives, separation of church and state, and the moratorium on rents. The Versailles army under Adolphe Thiers retook Paris in late May during the *Semaine Sanglante*, killing perhaps 10,000–20,000 Communards and making the event a foundational martyrology for the international left, including Marx's *The Civil War in France*.
- 6. C** — Centered on the wrongful conviction of a Jewish officer for treason and exposed deep anti-Semitism in the French military and society. Captain Alfred Dreyfus was convicted of spying for Germany on the basis of forged evidence and imprisoned on Devil's Island, and the affair split France into Dreyfusards and anti-Dreyfusards after Émile Zola's open letter "J'Accuse...!" in 1898. Dreyfus was eventually exonerated, but the affair accelerated the separation of church and state in 1905 and convinced Theodor Herzl of the necessity of political Zionism.
- 7. A** — Isolate France diplomatically and maintain peace through a complex system of alliances including the Three Emperors' League and the Triple Alliance. The Three Emperors' League (1873/1881) bound Germany to Austria-Hungary and Russia, the Dual Alliance (1879) committed Germany and Austria-

Hungary to mutual defense against Russia, and the Triple Alliance (1882) added Italy. Bismarck's elaborate web, capped by the secret Reinsurance Treaty with Russia (1887), kept France friendless until his dismissal by Wilhelm II in 1890, after which the system unraveled toward the alliances of 1914.

**8. C** — Conquered Sicily and southern Italy with a force of red-shirted volunteers and led to their incorporation into the Kingdom of Italy. With unofficial Piedmontese backing, Garibaldi sailed from Genoa with roughly 1,000 volunteers (*i Mille*), defeated Bourbon forces at Calatafimi, took Palermo, and marched up through Naples before handing his conquests to King Victor Emmanuel II at the famous meeting at Teano. The campaign completed the unification of most of Italy, leaving only Rome and Venetia to be acquired later in the 1860s and 1870s.

**9. A** — The capture of Emperor Napoleon III at the Battle of Sedan during the war with the Kingdom of Prussia. With the emperor surrounded by Moltke's armies and forced to surrender on September 1–2, 1870, news of the catastrophe reached Paris and prompted republicans to proclaim the new regime two days later. The Third Republic survived the siege of Paris, the Commune, and recurrent monarchist threats to become the longest-lived French regime since the Revolution, lasting until the German defeat of 1940.

**10. D** — Settled long-standing colonial disputes, recognizing British interests in Egypt and French interests in Morocco. The Entente was not a binding alliance but a diplomatic understanding that resolved friction over Newfoundland fishing rights, West Africa, Siam, and the Nile valley after Fashoda. By aligning Britain and France in colonial matters, it cleared the way for closer cooperation that would harden into the Triple Entente with Russia in 1907 and into joint resistance to German power in 1914.

**11. C** — Reduced the size of "Big Bulgaria," recognized the independence of Serbia, Montenegro, and Romania, and allowed Austria-Hungary to administer Bosnia. Britain and Austria-Hungary objected to the large Russian-sponsored Bulgaria created at San Stefano, fearing it would give Russia access to the Aegean, so Bismarck hosted the revision in Berlin. The settlement frustrated both Russia and the new Balkan states, set the stage for Austria-Hungary's 1908 annexation of Bosnia, and is widely seen as planting the seeds of the Balkan crises that led to World War I.

**12. C** — Ended Korean sovereignty and began a 35-year period of harsh colonial rule that included economic exploitation and cultural suppression. Japan had imposed protectorate status after the 1905 Treaty of Portsmouth and the assassination of Korean nationalist hero An Jung-geun preceded the formal annexation in August 1910. Colonial policy attempted to erase Korean language and identity, mobilized "comfort women" and forced labor during World War II, and left lasting bitterness that still shapes Korea-Japan relations today.

**13. B** — Settled long-standing colonial disputes by dividing Persia into British and Russian spheres of influence and clarifying the status of Tibet and Afghanistan. The convention ended decades of the "Great Game" rivalry in Central Asia by assigning northern Persia to Russia and the southeast to Britain, with a neutral zone in between. Together with the 1904 Entente Cordiale and the Franco-Russian alliance, it completed the Triple Entente that confronted the Central Powers in 1914.

**14. D** — Saw initial German breakthroughs followed by an Allied counteroffensive supported by American forces that ended in the November armistice. Ludendorff's Spring Offensive used new infiltration tactics to push the Allies back nearly to Paris, but the offensive exhausted German manpower

and arrived too late to forestall the buildup of American troops. The Allied Hundred Days Offensive from August 8 ("the black day of the German army") rolled the Germans back to the Hindenburg Line and beyond, forcing the armistice signed in a railway car at Compiègne on November 11.

**15. A** — Ended with Poland defeating the Red Army at the "Miracle on the Vistula" outside Warsaw and confirming a border far east of the Curzon Line. After early Polish thrusts into Ukraine and a Soviet counterattack that nearly reached Warsaw, Józef Piłsudski's flank counteroffensive smashed the Red Army in August 1920. The Treaty of Riga in 1921 set Poland's eastern frontier deep into Belarus and Ukraine, a border that would last until the Nazi-Soviet partition of 1939.

**16. B** — Was repulsed by Greek forces and ultimately required a German invasion of the Balkans to subdue Yugoslavia and Greece in 1941. Italian forces invading from occupied Albania were thrown back by the Greek army under Alexandros Papagos, the first major Axis defeat of the war and a powerful boost to Allied morale. Hitler intervened in April 1941 with a lightning campaign through Yugoslavia and Greece that delayed the launch of Operation Barbarossa against the Soviet Union by several critical weeks.

**17. D** — Was a purge in which Hitler's SS killed Ernst Röhm and other SA leaders, eliminating rivals and cementing his dictatorial authority. Concerned that Röhm's millions of brownshirts were alarming the army and that Röhm himself was pressing for a "second revolution," Hitler ordered the SS under Heinrich Himmler to murder Röhm and dozens of others, including the conservative former chancellor Kurt von Schleicher. The army hierarchy welcomed the elimination of the SA threat, and weeks later, on Hindenburg's death, swore personal loyalty oaths to Hitler.

**18. A** — The Anglo-American amphibious landing in French North Africa that opened a second front against Axis forces in the Mediterranean. American and British troops under Dwight Eisenhower landed in Morocco and Algeria against Vichy French resistance, and within days a deal with Admiral Darlan brought French forces over to the Allied side. Combined with the British victory at El Alamein, Torch led to the trapping and surrender of Axis forces in Tunisia in May 1943 and set the stage for the invasion of Sicily and Italy.

**19. C** — Followed a French Resistance uprising and the entry of General Leclerc's Free French 2nd Armored Division supported by American forces. As Patton's Third Army swept across Normandy, Eisenhower diverted the French armored division to liberate Paris in coordination with FFI resistance fighters who had risen in mid-August. German commander Dietrich von Choltitz disobeyed Hitler's order to destroy the city, and Charles de Gaulle famously walked down the Champs-Élysées to the Hôtel de Ville the next day.

**20. B** — Was a massive Soviet offensive that captured the German capital, led to Hitler's suicide, and ended the war in Europe. Two and a half million Red Army troops under Marshals Zhukov and Konev crossed the Oder, encircled Berlin, and fought block-by-block through the rubble of the German capital. Hitler shot himself in his Führerbunker on April 30, the Reichstag was famously photographed with the Soviet flag on May 2, and Germany's unconditional surrender followed on May 8.

**21. C** — Was a Soviet-led economic organization that coordinated the planned economies of the USSR and its Eastern European satellites. Founded in response to the Marshall Plan, COMECON also incorporated Mongolia, Cuba, and Vietnam and attempted to coordinate trade, industrial specialization,

and joint projects like oil and gas pipelines among its members. The organization always operated in the shadow of Soviet political dominance, never matched the European Economic Community's economic dynamism, and dissolved in 1991 alongside the broader collapse of European communism.

**22. D** — Capped the number of strategic nuclear missile launchers and included the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty as a key component of détente. The Interim Agreement froze ICBM and SLBM launcher numbers at existing levels, while the ABM Treaty limited each side to two missile-defense sites (later reduced to one). The treaties became symbols of détente, the Nixon-Kissinger policy of stabilizing competition with the Soviet Union, and remained in force for decades until the United States withdrew from the ABM Treaty in 2002 under George W. Bush.

**23. A** — Recognized postwar European borders while committing signatories to respect human rights, which dissidents later used to challenge their own governments. The Final Act's three "baskets" covered security, economic cooperation, and human rights, with Brezhnev embracing recognition of borders while paying lip service to civil liberties. Eastern European dissident movements such as Charter 77 in Czechoslovakia, KOR in Poland, and the Moscow Helsinki Group cited the accords to demand that their governments live up to commitments they had publicly signed.

**24. B** — Began with Iraq's invasion of revolutionary Iran and produced a bloody eight-year stalemate including the extensive use of chemical weapons by Iraq. Saddam Hussein attacked in September 1980 hoping to exploit Iranian post-revolutionary chaos and seize the oil-rich Khuzestan province, but Iran rallied and the war degenerated into trench warfare reminiscent of World War I. The conflict killed an estimated one million people, included the deliberate gassing of Iranian troops and Iraqi Kurds at Halabja, and ended in a UN-brokered ceasefire that essentially returned the prewar status quo.

**25. B** — Was a Jordanian military campaign against Palestinian guerrilla organizations operating from Jordanian territory, expelling the PLO toward Lebanon. King Hussein's army moved against PFLP and Fatah forces after the Palestinian Front for the Liberation of Palestine's hijacking of four aircraft to Dawson's Field threatened to draw Jordan into war with Israel. The PLO relocated to Lebanon, contributing to the destabilization that helped trigger the Lebanese civil war in 1975, and the date inspired the name of the Black September militant group that carried out the Munich Olympics massacre in 1972.

**26. D** — Returned the Sinai Peninsula to Egypt, made Egypt the first Arab state to recognize Israel, and led to Sadat's assassination by Islamists in 1981. Negotiated at Camp David under Jimmy Carter's mediation, the treaty ended decades of Egypt-Israel warfare, removed Egypt from the Arab military front against Israel, and eventually returned the Sinai by 1982. Sadat was shot dead during a military parade in October 1981 by members of Egyptian Islamic Jihad enraged by the peace with Israel.

**27. A** — Was a Palestinian uprising marked by suicide bombings and Israeli military operations that effectively ended the Oslo peace process. Triggered in part by Ariel Sharon's visit to the Temple Mount/Haram al-Sharif in September 2000 after the collapse of Camp David II, the second uprising was far more violent than the first, with suicide bombings inside Israeli cities and major Israeli incursions into West Bank cities. By the time it wound down around 2005, roughly 1,000 Israelis and over 3,000 Palestinians had died, and Israel had begun construction of the West Bank separation barrier.

**28. C** — Normalized diplomatic relations between Israel and the United Arab Emirates and Bahrain, later expanded to include Morocco and Sudan. Brokered by the Trump administration, the agreements opened the first formal Israeli ties with Gulf states and reflected shared concerns about Iran more than progress on the Palestinian question. Saudi Arabia explored a similar arrangement, but those talks were suspended after the October 2023 Hamas attack and the subsequent Israel-Hamas war.

**29. D** — Was a high-altitude conflict between India and Pakistan after Pakistani forces crossed the Line of Control into Indian-administered Kashmir. Pakistani regular troops and militants infiltrated positions on Indian-held heights above the Srinagar-Leh highway, and Indian forces under Operation Vijay fought a costly campaign at altitudes above 16,000 feet to recover them. The conflict, fought just months after both nations had conducted nuclear weapons tests in 1998, ended after the Clinton administration pressured Pakistani Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif to withdraw.

**30. A** — Revoked Article 370 of the Indian Constitution, stripping Jammu and Kashmir of its special autonomous status and reorganizing it as union territories. The government accompanied the revocation with a sweeping security clampdown, communications blackout, and the detention of Kashmiri political leaders including former chief ministers Omar Abdullah and Mehbooba Mufti. The move was condemned by Pakistan and Kashmiri groups but cheered by Hindu nationalists and largely accepted by the rest of the Indian electorate.

**31. B** — Emptied the cities, abolished money and religion, and murdered roughly 1.7 million people before being overthrown by a Vietnamese invasion. The Khmer Rouge evacuated Phnom Penh in April 1975, executed teachers, monks, and the educated, and forced the population into agricultural communes under "Year Zero" ideology. The horrors documented at sites like Tuol Sleng (S-21) and the Choeung Ek killing fields ended only when Vietnamese forces, themselves recently unified under communism, invaded in late 1978 and installed a new government in 1979.

**32. C** — Sought to build African socialism through villagization, collective agriculture, and self-reliance, though it largely failed economically. Articulated in the 1967 Arusha Declaration, Ujamaa nationalized banks and major industries and forcibly resettled millions of Tanzanians into planned villages (Ujamaa vijijini) modeled on extended family cooperatives. Although it expanded literacy and access to healthcare, Ujamaa collapsed agricultural productivity and forced Tanzania to accept IMF structural adjustment in the 1980s, yet Nyerere himself remained widely respected as "Mwalimu" (the teacher).

**33. D** — Showcased China's growing global power, was preceded by protests over Tibet during the torch relay, and produced a record Chinese medal count. With a spectacular opening ceremony directed by Zhang Yimou, China used the games to highlight its economic rise and modernization, finishing first in the gold medal table for the first time. The Olympics took place against the backdrop of protests over the crackdown on Tibetan unrest earlier that year and were quickly followed by the global financial crisis and the Sichuan earthquake recovery.

**34. A** — Was brokered by China, ended a seven-year diplomatic rupture, and signaled Beijing's growing diplomatic influence in the Middle East. Riyadh and Tehran had severed ties in 2016 after Iranian protesters stormed the Saudi embassy following the Saudi execution of Shia cleric Nimr al-Nimr. The Beijing-mediated restoration of relations was a notable diplomatic achievement for China and reflected its expanding role as an economic and political player in a region long dominated by American influence.

**35. C** — Added Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran, and the United Arab Emirates to the original BRICS, reflecting growing demand for alternatives to Western-led institutions. The expansion was agreed at the 2023 Johannesburg summit and took effect January 1, 2024, although Argentina (under newly elected Javier Milei) declined to join. The enlarged bloc now includes major oil producers and represents nearly half of the world's population, even as members have very different political systems and economic interests.