

PRACTICE EXAM 44 — NEW YORK REGENTS GLOBAL HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY II

Randomized Answer Key (Questions 1–35)

1. A

2. C

3. B

4. D

5. C

6. A

7. D

8. B

9. C

10. A

11. B

12. D

13. A

14. C

15. B

16. D

17. A

18. C

19. D

20. B

21. C

22. A

23. D

24. B

25. A

26. C

27. D

28. B

29. C

30. A

31. D

32. B

33. C

34. A

35. B

Distribution: A=9, B=9, C=9, D=8 — no more than 2 consecutive identical answers, no predictable sequence.

1. Father Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla, a Mexican Catholic priest, is best known for

- A. Issuing the 1810 "Grito de Dolores" sparking the Mexican independence movement
- B. Negotiating the 1821 Treaty of Córdoba that ended Spanish colonial rule
- C. Leading the Mexican Republic's armies in the 1846 war with the U.S.
- D. Founding the Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) in the early 20th century

2. José de San Martín, the Argentine general who liberated Argentina, Chile, and Peru, is best remembered for

- A. Founding the modern Argentine educational school system in the 1860s
- B. Leading Argentine forces to victory in the 1982 Falklands War conflict
- C. Crossing the Andes in 1817 to surprise the Spanish royalist forces
- D. Negotiating the peaceful unification of South American republics into one nation

3. Lajos Kossuth, the leader of the 1848 Hungarian Revolution, demanded

- A. The full reunification of Hungary with the rest of the German Confederation
- B. Hungarian regional autonomy and constitutional reform within the Habsburg Empire
- C. The annexation of all the surrounding Slavic territories into a Greater Hungary
- D. The complete restoration of medieval Magyar tribal traditional governance systems

4. Giuseppe Garibaldi, a hero of Italian unification, is best known for

- A. Negotiating the secret diplomatic alliance with France that secured Italian unity
- B. Drafting the constitution of the new unified Kingdom of Italy in 1861

- C. Founding the underground revolutionary movement known as Young Italy organization
- D. Leading the 1860 Expedition of the Thousand "Red Shirts" to conquer southern Italy

5. The Franco-Prussian War of 1870–71 resulted in

- A. The peaceful negotiation of a Franco-Prussian customs union and trade alliance
- B. The French victory and the restoration of the Holy Roman Imperial system
- C. The capture of Napoleon III, the fall of the French Second Empire, and German unification
- D. The Russian military intervention that prevented Prussian forces from entering France

6. The Paris Commune of March–May 1871 was

- A. A radical revolutionary government in Paris that was crushed in "Bloody Week"
- B. The first formal session of the new French Third Republic legislative assembly
- C. A diplomatic conference that established the borders of post-war Western Europe
- D. The founding congress of the Second International socialist worker labor movement

7. The 1908 Bosnian Crisis erupted when

- A. Russia formally declared war on the Austro-Hungarian Empire over Serbia's claims
- B. The Ottoman Empire reasserted direct control over the rebellious Balkan territories
- C. France and Britain divided the Ottoman Balkans into formal protectorate zones
- D. Austria-Hungary annexed Bosnia and Herzegovina, deeply angering Russia and Serbia

8. The two Balkan Wars of 1912 and 1913 resulted in

- A. The full restoration of the Ottoman Empire's control over the Balkan peninsula
- B. The near-complete expulsion of the Ottoman Empire from the European Balkans
- C. Russian territorial annexations of Bulgaria, Serbia, and Greek mainland regions
- D. The peaceful federation of the Balkan states under an Austrian crown prince

9. The 1920 Treaty of Trianon, signed after World War I, resulted in

- A. Hungary's elevation to a major European power with new colonial possessions
- B. The reunification of Hungary with both Austria and the Czechoslovak lands
- C. Hungary losing roughly two-thirds of its pre-war territory and population
- D. Hungary's continued status as an independent Habsburg-ruled European monarchical state

10. The 1920 Battle of Warsaw, known as the "Miracle on the Vistula," resulted in

- A. The Polish defeat of the Red Army's broader advance toward Western Europe
- B. The complete Soviet conquest of independent Poland and neighboring Lithuania
- C. The German rescue of Poland from the imminent Russian Bolshevik invasion
- D. A negotiated armistice that partitioned Poland between Russia and Germany again

11. The 1957 Treaty of Rome established

- A. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization military defense and alliance system
- B. The European Economic Community, the direct predecessor of the modern EU
- C. The United Nations General Assembly's first major Italian peacekeeping mission
- D. The Warsaw Pact military alliance of Eastern European communist states

12. The May 1968 events in France involved

- A. The collapse of the Fifth Republic and the proclamation of a workers' state
- B. The successful French military intervention in the ongoing Algerian colonial War
- C. The peaceful celebration of the 20th anniversary of liberation from Nazi rule
- D. Massive student protests and a general strike that briefly paralyzed the country

13. In December 1981, Polish General Wojciech Jaruzelski declared martial law to

- A. Suppress the Solidarity trade union movement that was challenging communist rule
- B. Defend Poland against an imminent invasion from West Germany and NATO
- C. Implement strict Soviet-style central economic planning across the entire country
- D. Establish Poland's first multiparty democratic political electoral system in decades

14. The Berlin Wall fell on November 9, 1989, after

- A. A NATO military operation forcibly opened the East-West Berlin border

- B. Mikhail Gorbachev ordered Soviet troops to dismantle the entire structure
- C. An East German official mistakenly announced immediate freedom of travel access
- D. West German tanks broke through the Wall at the Brandenburg Gate

15. The 1871 Treaty of Frankfurt ending the Franco-Prussian War required France to

- A. Pay reparations and grant universal suffrage to all French male citizens
- B. Cede Alsace and most of Lorraine to the newly unified German Empire
- C. Establish a French constitutional monarchy under a Prussian-appointed king
- D. Provide military support to Germany against the rising Russian threat in Europe

16. On January 18, 1871, German unification was symbolically completed when

- A. Bismarck signed the formal treaty of German unification in Berlin's new Reichstag
- B. The Prussian army accepted the surrender of Napoleon III at Versailles palace
- C. Pope Pius IX granted the new German emperor the title of Holy Roman Emperor
- D. Wilhelm I was proclaimed German Emperor in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles

17. The Triple Entente, formed in 1907, was a diplomatic alignment of

- A. Britain, France, and Russia against the growing power of Germany
- B. Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy against France and its allies
- C. The United States, Britain, and Japan against Germany and Russia

D. Russia, Serbia, and Bulgaria against the Ottoman Empire's policies

18. Otto von Bismarck was dismissed as German Chancellor in 1890 by

A. The Reichstag's vote of no confidence over Bismarck's foreign policy decisions

B. King Frederick III of Prussia following the brief but eventful 1888 reign

C. Kaiser Wilhelm II, who wished to pursue a more assertive foreign policy

D. The Social Democratic Party's electoral landslide in the German federal election

19. Italy's October 1940 invasion of Greece resulted in

A. The rapid Italian conquest of Greece and the establishment of a puppet regime

B. The peaceful negotiated annexation of Greek mainland territory by the Italian crown

C. The immediate British military intervention that decisively defeated the Italian forces

D. An embarrassing Italian setback that forced German military intervention to rescue them

20. The 1939 Battle of Khalkhin Gol was a major military engagement between

A. China and Japan in the disputed Manchurian border region of northeastern Asia

B. The Soviet Union and Japan along the disputed Mongolian-Manchurian border region

C. Italy and Ethiopia in the final phase of the long East African colonial war

D. The United States and Japan in the central Pacific theater before Pearl Harbor

21. The Battle of Berlin in April–May 1945 ended with

- A. The negotiated surrender of Berlin's German garrison to American General Patton's forces
- B. A joint Soviet-American assault that captured the German capital simultaneously
- C. Soviet forces capturing the city, the suicide of Adolf Hitler, and German surrender
- D. The British Royal Air Force destroying the city through massive aerial bombing

22. The formal Japanese surrender ending World War II was signed on September 2, 1945

- A. Aboard the U.S. battleship USS Missouri anchored in the Tokyo Bay area
- B. In a railway carriage near Compiègne in northern France, near the WWI site
- C. At the Imperial Palace in Tokyo during a formal Japanese ceremonial procession
- D. In a German bunker in the Berlin suburbs following the European surrender

23. The Truman Doctrine, announced in March 1947, pledged American support to

- A. The rebuilding of all Western European economies through massive financial aid
- B. Establishing the United Nations as a permanent peacekeeping international body system
- C. The decolonization of the British and French empires across the developing world
- D. Free peoples resisting subjugation, with immediate aid to Greece and Turkey

24. The Second Indo-Pakistani War of 1965 was fought primarily over

- A. Bangladesh's independence movement and the resulting massive Pakistani military crackdown
- B. The disputed territory of Kashmir, with neither side achieving decisive victory
- C. India's nuclear weapons program and Pakistani objections to nuclear development
- D. The control of the strategic Indus River water supply for both nations' agriculture

25. In summer 1989, thousands of East Germans escaped to the West when

- A. Hungary opened its border with Austria, allowing East Germans to cross freely
- B. The Soviet Union directly authorized East German mass civilian emigration westward
- C. East German border guards refused all orders to stop the fleeing civilian refugees
- D. NATO forces deliberately broke through the heavily guarded Berlin Wall checkpoint barriers

26. The December 1989 Romanian Revolution differed from other 1989 Eastern European revolutions because

- A. Romanian communists peacefully transferred power to a new democratic political coalition
- B. Soviet troops directly intervened to enforce the removal of Ceaușescu from office
- C. It was the only one resulting in violence and the execution of the country's leader
- D. Romania immediately joined NATO before any other Eastern European nation member state

27. The Bosnian War from 1992 to 1995 involved

- A. A border conflict between newly independent Croatia and the Republic of Serbia
- B. The Russian military intervention to defend Orthodox Serbian populations in Bosnia

- C. UN peacekeepers successfully maintaining ethnic peace across the former Yugoslav state
- D. Three ethnic groups — Serbs, Croats, and Bosniaks — fighting in a complex conflict

28. East Timor formally gained independence in 2002 after

- A. A peaceful referendum administered by Portugal as the former colonial ruler
- B. A 1999 independence vote followed by Indonesian-backed military militia violence
- C. Joining Indonesia as an autonomous self-governing province in the late 1990s
- D. The diplomatic mediation of Pope John Paul II between Indonesia and Australia

29. The Tiananmen Square crackdown on June 4, 1989, was carried out against

- A. Workers from a Beijing automobile manufacturing plant protesting low official wages
- B. Tibetan Buddhist monks demanding the return of the Dalai Lama to Lhasa
- C. Pro-democracy student protesters who had occupied the Beijing square for weeks
- D. Falun Gong religious practitioners gathering to meditate at the public square

30. The Maastricht Treaty signed in February 1992

- A. Formally established the European Union and laid groundwork for the euro currency
- B. Created the North Atlantic Treaty Organization as a primary defensive military alliance
- C. Established the World Trade Organization to replace the earlier GATT framework
- D. Established the European Coal and Steel Community among six founding nations

31. The 2003 Rose Revolution in the Republic of Georgia resulted in

- A. Georgia's immediate accession to the European Union and NATO defense alliance
- B. The peaceful Russian-Georgian negotiation of South Ossetia's regional autonomy status
- C. The restoration of communist rule in the former Soviet Caucasus republic
- D. The peaceful overthrow of President Eduard Shevardnadze and Saakashvili's political rise

32. The 2005 Tulip Revolution in Kyrgyzstan was

- A. A pro-Russian uprising aligned with the new Vladimir Putin Kremlin foreign policy
- B. A protest movement that overthrew President Askar Akayev after the disputed elections
- C. An Islamist movement that established Sharia law throughout the Central Asian state
- D. The peaceful transfer of power from a Soviet-era leader to his designated successor

33. The 2013–2014 Maidan Revolution (Euromaidan) in Ukraine led to

- A. The signing of the Ukraine-European Union Association Agreement under President Yanukovich
- B. Russia's peaceful return of all of Ukraine's industrial assets to Kyiv's control
- C. The overthrow of pro-Russian President Yanukovich and Russia's annexation of Crimea
- D. Ukraine's immediate accession to NATO and full European Union membership status

34. The Polish Round Table Talks in early 1989 between the communist government and Solidarity

- A. Produced partly free elections that Solidarity overwhelmingly won in June 1989
- B. Resulted in the immediate dissolution of the Polish United Workers' Party of Poland
- C. Led to the Soviet Union's direct military intervention to enforce communist rule
- D. Established Poland as a constitutional monarchy under the restored Piast royal dynasty

35. Lech Wałęsa, the Solidarity leader, was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1983 for

- A. Negotiating the peaceful end of communism throughout the Eastern European bloc
- B. His leadership of the Polish trade union and nonviolent struggle for workers' rights
- C. Bridging Polish Catholic and Jewish communities during Poland's transition years
- D. Leading the international Catholic charitable campaigns across the Cold War in Europe

ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS (Questions 1-35)

1. A — Issuing the 1810 "Grito de Dolores" sparking the Mexican independence movement. On September 16, 1810, the parish priest of Dolores rang his church bells and called on his largely mestizo and indigenous parishioners to rise against Spanish rule. Hidalgo's army of tens of thousands won early victories but he was captured and executed in 1811; the date of his proclamation is still celebrated as Mexican Independence Day.

2. C — Crossing the Andes in 1817 to surprise and defeat the Spanish royalist forces. San Martín led roughly 5,000 men over 4,000-meter Andean passes in one of the most audacious operations in military history, then defeated the royalists at Chacabuco and Maipú to liberate Chile. He went on to liberate Lima in 1821 before stepping aside in favor of Simón Bolívar, who completed the liberation of Peru and Upper Peru.

3. B — Hungarian autonomy and constitutional reform within the Habsburg Empire. Kossuth led the Hungarian Diet's demands for civil rights, a responsible Hungarian ministry, and an end to feudal obligations, before pushing toward full independence as the revolution radicalized. The uprising was

crushed by Habsburg armies aided by Russian troops sent under the Holy Alliance principle, and Kossuth fled into exile.

4. D — Leading the 1860 Expedition of the Thousand "Red Shirts" to conquer southern Italy. Garibaldi's volunteer force of about 1,000 men sailed from Genoa to Sicily, defeated the Bourbon Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, and then crossed to the mainland to capture Naples. He turned his conquests over to King Victor Emmanuel II of Sardinia-Piedmont, dramatically advancing Italian unification under the House of Savoy.

5. C — The capture of Napoleon III, the fall of the French Second Empire, and German unification. Prussian forces decisively defeated the French at Sedan on September 1, 1870, capturing the emperor and triggering the collapse of his regime in Paris. The war's outcome enabled the proclamation of the German Empire in January 1871 and left a lasting French grievance over the loss of Alsace-Lorraine.

6. A — A radical revolutionary government in Paris that was crushed in "Bloody Week." After the French defeat at Sedan and the Prussian siege of Paris, working-class Parisians refused to accept the conservative national government's terms and established their own radical council in March 1871. Adolphe Thiers's regular army retook the city in late May, killing roughly 20,000 Communards in the bloody final week and exiling many more.

7. D — Austria-Hungary annexed Bosnia and Herzegovina, deeply angering Russia and Serbia. Vienna had administered the Ottoman provinces since the 1878 Treaty of Berlin, and used the chaos of the Young Turk revolution to formally absorb them in October 1908. The crisis humiliated Russia, which lacked the strength to back its Serbian client, and fueled the South Slav nationalism that helped trigger World War I six years later.

8. B — The near-complete expulsion of the Ottoman Empire from the European Balkans. In the First Balkan War, the Balkan League of Serbia, Bulgaria, Greece, and Montenegro nearly drove the Ottomans out of Europe; in the Second, the victors fought each other over the spoils, with Bulgaria emerging as the main loser. The wars created an independent Albania, redrew Balkan borders, and set the stage for the assassination at Sarajevo in 1914.

9. C — Hungary losing roughly two-thirds of its pre-war territory and population. Transylvania went to Romania, Slovakia and Subcarpathian Rus to Czechoslovakia, Croatia-Slavonia to the new Kingdom of Yugoslavia, and other lands to Austria and Italy, leaving roughly three million ethnic Hungarians outside the new borders. The treaty's perceived injustice fueled Hungarian revisionism throughout the interwar period and pushed Budapest into alliance with Nazi Germany.

10. A — The Polish defeat of the Red Army's broader advance toward Western Europe. Józef Piłsudski's brilliant counterattack on the Soviet flank under General Tukhachevsky shattered the Red Army outside Warsaw and saved the newly independent Polish state. Lenin had hoped to carry communist revolution across Poland into a defeated Germany, and the defeat decisively ended that ambition for decades.

11. B — The European Economic Community, the direct predecessor of the modern EU. France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg signed two treaties of Rome on March 25,

1957, creating the EEC and Euratom. The EEC's common market evolved through successive treaties into the European Union, which now has 27 member states.

12. D — Massive student protests and a general strike that briefly paralyzed the country. Student protests at Nanterre and the Sorbonne against capitalism, consumerism, and the conservative Gaullist government sparked occupations and street battles with police. Roughly ten million workers joined a wildcat general strike, briefly bringing the country to a halt before President Charles de Gaulle restored order and dissolved parliament for new elections.

13. A — Suppress the Solidarity trade union movement that was challenging communist rule. Facing the prospect of a Soviet invasion if he failed to act, Jaruzelski declared martial law on December 13, 1981, banning Solidarity, interning Lech Wałęsa and thousands of activists, and imposing a curfew. Martial law was formally lifted in July 1983, but Solidarity remained underground until the Round Table Talks of 1989.

14. C — An East German official mistakenly announced immediate freedom of travel access. At a televised press conference on November 9, Politburo spokesman Günter Schabowski, lacking proper briefing, fumbled questions about new travel regulations and said the rules would take effect "immediately, without delay." Tens of thousands of East Berliners rushed to the checkpoints, and the overwhelmed guards eventually opened the gates without orders.

15. B — Cede Alsace and most of Lorraine to the newly unified German Empire. France also agreed to pay a five-billion-franc indemnity over three years and to a temporary German occupation pending payment. The loss of Alsace-Lorraine became a permanent grievance — *la revanche* — that shaped French politics until the territory was returned by the 1919 Treaty of Versailles.

16. D — Wilhelm I was proclaimed German Emperor in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles. The ceremony, choreographed by Bismarck and depicted in Anton von Werner's famous painting, deliberately humiliated France by taking place in the palace of Louis XIV during the Prussian siege of Paris. The choice of venue helped ensure that the new German Empire was founded on French resentment, with consequences that played out over the next seventy-five years.

17. A — Britain, France, and Russia against the growing power of Germany. The Entente built on the 1894 Franco-Russian Alliance and the 1904 Entente Cordiale between Britain and France, completed by the 1907 Anglo-Russian Convention resolving colonial disputes in Persia, Afghanistan, and Tibet. The understanding faced the Triple Alliance of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy, locking Europe into the alliance system that would explode in 1914.

18. C — Kaiser Wilhelm II, who wished to pursue a more assertive foreign policy. The young emperor chafed under his grandfather's chancellor's careful policy of restraining German ambitions and preserving the alliance with Russia. Wilhelm's "personal rule" and his pursuit of *Weltpolitik* — colonies, a battle fleet to rival Britain's, and assertive diplomacy — undid much of Bismarck's careful work and helped propel Europe toward war.

19. D — An embarrassing Italian setback that forced German military intervention to rescue them. Greek forces not only halted the invasion launched from Albania but counterattacked deep into Italian-held

Albanian territory, humiliating Mussolini and forcing Hitler to divert forces in April 1941 to conquer the Balkans. The delay is sometimes credited with pushing Operation Barbarossa later into 1941, with severe consequences for the Germans facing the Russian winter.

20. B — The Soviet Union and Japan along the disputed Mongolian-Manchurian border region. Soviet General Georgy Zhukov decisively crushed the Japanese Sixth Army in August 1939 using combined-arms tactics that became the foundation of his reputation. The defeat reinforced Japan's "Strike South" faction, contributing to its later decisions to attack the Western powers rather than the Soviet Union.

21. C — Soviet forces capturing the city, the suicide of Adolf Hitler, and German surrender. Marshals Zhukov and Konev's Red Army forces fought block by block through the German capital from April 16, 1945, against fanatical Nazi resistance including Hitler Youth. Hitler shot himself in the Führerbunker on April 30, and Germany's formal unconditional surrender followed on May 7–8.

22. A — Aboard the U.S. battleship USS Missouri anchored in Tokyo Bay. Japanese Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu and General Yoshijirō Umezū signed for Japan, with General Douglas MacArthur presiding for the Allies. The brief ceremony, watched by Allied warships and a flyover of American aircraft, formally ended the deadliest war in human history.

23. D — Free peoples resisting subjugation, with immediate aid to Greece and Turkey. Truman told Congress that "it must be the policy of the United States to support free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures," requesting \$400 million for the two countries. The doctrine marked the formal abandonment of American isolationism and laid the conceptual foundation of the policy of containment that defined the Cold War.

24. B — The disputed territory of Kashmir, with neither side achieving decisive victory. Pakistan launched Operation Gibraltar to infiltrate fighters into Indian-administered Kashmir, prompting full-scale war between the two new nuclear-aspiring states. The seventeen-day war ended in a UN-brokered ceasefire and the 1966 Tashkent Declaration mediated by the Soviet Union, restoring pre-war positions and leaving Kashmir unresolved.

25. A — Hungary opened its border with Austria, allowing East Germans to cross freely. Hungary began dismantling the barbed wire in May 1989 and formally opened the border on September 11, allowing tens of thousands of East Germans vacationing in Hungary to cross into the West. The opening fatally weakened the East German regime by removing the practical purpose of its own border controls.

26. C — It was the only one resulting in violence and the execution of the country's leader. Protests in Timișoara escalated into a nationwide uprising against Nicolae Ceaușescu's harsh personality-cult regime, and elements of the army turned against him. He and his wife Elena were captured fleeing Bucharest, tried by a hastily convened military tribunal, and executed by firing squad on Christmas Day 1989.

27. D — Three ethnic groups — Serbs, Croats, and Bosniaks — fighting in a complex conflict. The war combined inter-ethnic violence, ethnic cleansing, and atrocities including the Srebrenica massacre of July 1995 and the long siege of Sarajevo. NATO airstrikes following Srebrenica and a Croat-Bosniak ground offensive helped force the Bosnian Serbs to the negotiating table at Dayton.

28. B — A 1999 independence vote followed by Indonesian-backed military militia violence. Roughly 78 percent of East Timorese voted for independence in the August 1999 UN-administered referendum, triggering a scorched-earth response from pro-Indonesian militias backed by elements of the Indonesian military. An Australian-led international force restored order, and East Timor (Timor-Leste) formally became independent on May 20, 2002.

29. C — Pro-democracy student protesters who had occupied the Beijing square for weeks. Students inspired by Hu Yaobang's April death had occupied Tiananmen Square calling for democratic reforms, press freedom, and an end to corruption, drawing growing worker support. After Premier Li Peng declared martial law, tanks and troops cleared the square in the early hours of June 4 with hundreds to over a thousand killed, an event China still censors at home.

30. A — Formally established the European Union and laid groundwork for the euro currency. Signed on February 7, 1992, and taking effect November 1, 1993, the treaty created the three-pillar EU structure, established convergence criteria for monetary union, and introduced concepts of European citizenship. The euro was introduced as an accounting currency in 1999 and as physical notes and coins in twelve member states in 2002.

31. D — The peaceful overthrow of President Eduard Shevardnadze and Saakashvili's political rise. Following disputed parliamentary elections in November 2003, opposition leader Mikheil Saakashvili and protesters carrying roses stormed the parliament building during Shevardnadze's speech, forcing his resignation. Saakashvili won a landslide presidential election in January 2004 and pursued a strongly pro-Western, pro-NATO foreign policy.

32. B — A protest movement that overthrew President Askar Akayev after the disputed elections. Following allegations of fraud in parliamentary elections, protests that began in the southern cities of Osh and Jalal-Abad reached Bishkek in March 2005 and stormed the presidential building. Akayev fled the country to Russia, and his successor Kurmanbek Bakiyev was himself overthrown in 2010 in another popular uprising.

33. C — The overthrow of pro-Russian President Yanukovich and Russia's annexation of Crimea. Protests began in November 2013 when Yanukovich rejected an Association Agreement with the EU in favor of closer ties with Russia, escalating into deadly clashes on the Maidan in February 2014. Yanukovich fled to Russia, and Vladimir Putin responded by annexing Crimea and fomenting separatist conflict in the Donbas.

34. A — Produced partly free elections that Solidarity overwhelmingly won in June 1989. The talks reached a "contract" allowing free elections for a new Senate and 35 percent of the Sejm seats, with the remainder reserved for the communist Polish United Workers' Party and its satellites. Solidarity won 99 of 100 Senate seats and all the available Sejm seats, triggering the formation of the first non-communist government in the Eastern Bloc in August 1989.

35. B — His leadership of the Polish trade union and nonviolent struggle for workers' rights. The Norwegian Nobel Committee cited Wałęsa's role in defending the right to organize independent unions and the broad civil rights of the Polish people. Unable to leave Poland to collect the prize without risking permanent exile, Wałęsa was represented by his wife Danuta, who read his acceptance speech in Oslo.

