

REGENTS EXAMINATION IN GLOBAL HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY II — PRACTICE SIMULATION 46

Recommended Time: 3 hours

This examination has three parts. You are to answer all questions in all parts.

PART 1 — Stimulus-Based Multiple-Choice Questions (28 questions)

Answer all 28 questions in this part. For each question, select the best of the four choices.

Base your answers to questions 1 and 2 on the document below.

Spanish colonization of the Americas, beginning with Columbus in 1492 and accelerating after the conquests of the Aztec Empire by Hernán Cortés (1521) and the Inca Empire by Francisco Pizarro (1533), produced an empire that lasted three centuries. The Spanish imposed the *encomienda* system, which granted Spanish settlers the right to extract labor and tribute from indigenous communities. Indigenous populations collapsed under the combined impact of European diseases, forced labor, and warfare — by some estimates, ninety percent of the pre-Columbian population died within a century. The Spanish also imported enslaved Africans to supplement the labor force in plantations and mines.

— Adapted from a historical account of Spanish colonization

1. The catastrophic decline of indigenous American populations after 1492 was primarily caused by
 - A. voluntary migration of indigenous peoples north
 - B. cooperation of indigenous leaders with Spanish authorities
 - C. the adoption of Christianity by indigenous communities
 - D. European diseases striking populations without immunity
2. The Spanish *encomienda* system was designed to

- A. recognize indigenous land rights and political sovereignty
- B. educate indigenous communities in European philosophical traditions
- C. extract forced labor and tribute from indigenous American communities
- D. convert indigenous peoples to the Protestant Christian faith

Base your answers to questions 3, 4, and 5 on the document below.

In the state of nature, the life of man is solitary, poor, nasty, brutish, and short. There is no place for industry, because the fruit thereof is uncertain; and consequently no culture of the earth; no navigation, nor use of the commodities that may be imported by sea; no commodious building... no arts; no letters; no society; and which is worst of all, continual fear, and danger of violent death.

— Thomas Hobbes, *Leviathan* (1651)

3. Hobbes's view of human nature in the state of nature is that humans are

- A. naturally peaceful and cooperative with one another
- B. born equal in dignity and natural rights
- C. in continual conflict and fear without government
- D. endowed with reason producing voluntary cooperation

4. Hobbes argued that humans escape this condition by

- A. surrendering authority to a powerful sovereign through a social contract
- B. rejecting all forms of political organization and authority
- C. establishing democratic assemblies to make collective decisions
- D. returning to a pre-political life of rural agricultural simplicity

5. Hobbes's argument was used to justify

- A. the English parliamentary revolution against Charles I
- B. strong centralized monarchical and state authority
- C. the right of peoples to overthrow tyrannical governments
- D. the decentralization of government to local communities

Base your answers to questions 6 and 7 on the document below.

The Congress of Vienna (1814–1815) brought together the victorious powers — Austria, Russia, Britain, and Prussia, joined by a defeated France under the diplomatic skill of Talleyrand — to redraw

the map of Europe after the defeat of Napoleon. Under the direction of Austrian Chancellor Klemens von Metternich, the Congress sought to restore legitimate monarchical authority, contain France within secure borders, and prevent the recurrence of revolutionary upheaval. The settlement produced a "concert of Europe" that maintained relative peace for forty years and was rooted in conservative principles of dynasty and stability.

— Adapted from a historical account of the Congress of Vienna

6. The Congress of Vienna's central principle was

- A. the triumph of liberal democratic government across Europe
- B. the recognition of national self-determination for European peoples
- C. the expansion of revolutionary republicanism beyond France
- D. the restoration of conservative monarchical authority and balance of power

7. The Congress of Vienna succeeded in

- A. eliminating all subsequent European wars in the nineteenth century
- B. granting independence to all European national peoples
- C. maintaining a relative balance of power among major European states
- D. establishing democratic governments in all major European nations

Base your answers to questions 8, 9, and 10 on the document below.

Between 1865 and 1900, the United States completed an industrial transformation that surpassed even British industrialization. Steel production grew from negligible levels to surpass British output by 1900. Railroads grew from 35,000 miles in 1865 to 200,000 miles in 1900. Industrialists like Andrew Carnegie (steel), John D. Rockefeller (oil), and Cornelius Vanderbilt (railroads) accumulated unprecedented fortunes. The labor force was supplied partly by immigration from Eastern and Southern Europe — twenty-five million Europeans entered the United States between 1880 and 1924. Working conditions were harsh, and labor disputes were frequent and sometimes violent.

— Adapted from a historical account of American industrialization

8. The American industrial transformation described above was made possible by

- A. abundant raw materials, immigrant labor, and a continental market
- B. the complete absence of government involvement in the economy

- C. strict protection of indigenous economies from competition
- D. exclusion of European immigrants from American labor

9. The conditions described above produced

- A. the peaceful resolution of all American labor-management disputes
- B. the rise of the American labor movement and unionization efforts
- C. the voluntary redistribution of industrial wealth among workers
- D. the end of European immigration to the United States by 1900

10. The era of figures like Carnegie and Rockefeller is now known as

- A. the American Revolutionary Era of the late eighteenth century
- B. the Gilded Age of rapid industrialization and concentrated wealth
- C. the Progressive Era of social and political reform
- D. the New Deal Era of government intervention in the economy

Base your answers to questions 11 and 12 on the document below.

In 1900, the Society of Righteous and Harmonious Fists — known to Westerners as the Boxers — launched a violent uprising in northern China against foreign influence, Chinese Christians, and the unequal treaty system. The Boxers besieged the foreign diplomatic legations in Beijing for fifty-five days. An Eight-Nation Alliance (Britain, France, Germany, Russia, Japan, Italy, Austria-Hungary, and the United States) sent troops to suppress the uprising. The Boxer Protocol of 1901 imposed crushing reparations on the Qing government and stationed foreign troops in China — further entrenching the unequal treaty system that the Boxers had sought to overturn.

— Adapted from a historical account of the Boxer Rebellion

11. The Boxer Rebellion was a response to

- A. the reunification of China under a strong Qing emperor
- B. the expansion of Chinese influence into Korea and Vietnam
- C. the growing foreign domination of Chinese economic and political life
- D. the success of Chinese efforts to modernize along European lines

12. The aftermath of the Boxer Rebellion contributed to

- A. accelerating weakness of the Qing before its 1912 collapse
- B. the establishment of Chinese independence from foreign powers

- C. the integration of China into the European Common Market
- D. the voluntary withdrawal of foreign troops from China

Base your answers to questions 13, 14, and 15 on the document below.

Between 1936 and 1938, Soviet leader Joseph Stalin carried out a series of political purges that killed hundreds of thousands of Soviet citizens and imprisoned millions more in the Gulag forced-labor camps. Senior Communist Party officials, including most of Lenin's original Bolshevik comrades, were tried in "show trials" in Moscow, forced to confess to fabricated crimes, and executed. The Red Army officer corps was decimated. Famine, deportation, and execution killed an estimated six million Soviet citizens during Stalin's rule. Stalin's regime, like Hitler's in Germany, represented a totalitarian system in which the state attempted to control every aspect of life.

— Adapted from a historical account of Stalin's regime

13. Stalin's purges represent which broader twentieth-century pattern?

- A. the peaceful resolution of political disagreements through democratic debate
- B. the protection of individual rights against governmental abuse
- C. the voluntary withdrawal of communist parties from totalitarian methods
- D. the rise of totalitarian regimes that controlled every aspect of life

14. What feature was common to both Stalinist and Nazi totalitarianism?

- A. their commitment to liberal constitutional democracy
- B. their decentralization of political authority to local councils
- C. the use of state terror to eliminate political opposition
- D. their respect for international legal norms and human rights

15. A long-term effect of Stalin's terror was

- A. the strengthening of Soviet democratic institutions through 1953
- B. a culture of fear and political conformity within Soviet society
- C. the voluntary abandonment of Marxist-Leninist ideology
- D. the peaceful integration of the USSR into Western European democracy

Base your answers to questions 16 and 17 on the document below.

The Korean War (1950–1953) was the first major military conflict of the Cold War. In June 1950, North Korean forces — armed by the Soviet Union and supported by communist China — crossed the 38th parallel and invaded South Korea. The United Nations, with the Soviet Union temporarily boycotting the Security Council, authorized military intervention under American leadership. After three years of brutal warfare that killed roughly 3 million people (most of them Korean civilians), the war ended in an armistice that restored the prewar division at the 38th parallel. No peace treaty has ever been signed.

— Adapted from a historical account of the Korean War

16. The Korean War was a direct application of the policy known as

- A. containment of communist expansion through American military commitment
- B. isolationism — American withdrawal from international military commitments
- C. Manifest Destiny — American territorial expansion across the Western Hemisphere
- D. appeasement — accommodation of communist territorial demands

17. The Korean War demonstrated

- A. the peaceful resolution of all Cold War conflicts
- B. unanimous American public support for military intervention
- C. the decline of Soviet and Chinese influence in East Asia
- D. American willingness to use force against communist expansion

Base your answers to questions 18, 19, and 20 on the document below.

The United Nations Partition Plan of November 1947 divided British Mandate Palestine into Jewish and Arab states. The Jewish leadership accepted the plan; Arab leaders rejected it. On May 14, 1948, the British Mandate ended, and David Ben-Gurion declared the establishment of the State of Israel. The neighboring Arab states immediately invaded. By the time of the 1949 armistice, Israel controlled more territory than the UN plan had assigned. Approximately 750,000 Palestinian Arabs had fled or been expelled from territory now in Israel, becoming refugees. The Arab-Israeli conflict has continued in various forms ever since.

— Adapted from a historical account of the 1948 Arab-Israeli War

18. The 1947 UN Partition Plan was a response to

- A. the peaceful coexistence of Jewish and Arab communities
- B. voluntary surrender of British authority to the Ottomans
- C. conflicting national claims and rising violence in Palestine
- D. Palestinian Arab request for an independent Jewish state

19. The Palestinian refugees of 1948 are now known as

- A. the *Nakba* (catastrophe) of the Palestinian people
- B. the Aliyah (immigration) of Jewish refugees to Israel
- C. the Diaspora of European populations after WWII
- D. the Hijra of Muslim populations to Indonesia

20. The Arab-Israeli conflict since 1948 has included

- A. multiple wars and ongoing disputes over land, refugees, and Jerusalem
- B. voluntary integration of Israel into the Arab League
- C. peaceful resolution of all territorial questions by international tribunals
- D. the complete demilitarization of all parties to the conflict

Base your answers to questions 21 and 22 on the document below.

The Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) became India's dominant political party in the early twenty-first century. The BJP and its allied organizations promote *Hindutva* — a vision of India as a Hindu nation rather than a secular democracy. Under Prime Minister Narendra Modi (in office since 2014), the BJP has revoked the special status of Muslim-majority Kashmir (2019), enacted citizenship laws that critics say discriminate against Muslims, and pursued economic policies aimed at making India a major industrial power. Hindu nationalism has produced significant tensions with India's 200 million Muslim citizens.

— Adapted from an analysis of contemporary Indian politics

21. The BJP's ideology of *Hindutva* represents

- A. the expansion of secular democratic values across South Asia
- B. India as a Hindu nation rather than a secular democracy
- C. the peaceful coexistence of all religious communities
- D. the end of Hindu-Muslim tension since partition

22. The BJP's rise is best understood as part of which global pattern?

- A. the decline of nationalism in favor of supranational integration
- B. the expansion of European liberal institutions worldwide
- C. the peaceful resolution of religious tensions globally
- D. the rise of religious-nationalist movements since 2000

Base your answers to questions 23, 24, and 25 on the document below.

The Arab Spring began in December 2010, when a Tunisian street vendor named Mohamed Bouazizi set himself on fire to protest harassment by local authorities. Within months, mass protests spread across the Arab world, organized largely through social media including Facebook and Twitter. Long-standing dictators fell in Tunisia, Egypt, Libya, and Yemen. However, the initial democratic openings produced mixed results: Tunisia transitioned to electoral democracy; Egypt returned to military rule after a brief democratic interlude; Libya, Yemen, and Syria descended into prolonged civil wars that killed hundreds of thousands and displaced millions.

— Adapted from a historical account of the Arab Spring

23. The Arab Spring demonstrated

- A. the complete success of Western-style democratization
- B. the voluntary withdrawal of military forces from politics
- C. the power of new technologies and the difficulty of democratization
- D. the peaceful integration of Arab states into the EU

24. Which country emerged from the Arab Spring with the most successful democratic transition?

- A. Egypt, which established stable parliamentary government
- B. Tunisia, where the original uprising began in December 2010
- C. Syria, where peace and democracy were restored by 2015
- D. Libya, where unified democratic institutions replaced Qaddafi

25. The role of social media in the Arab Spring illustrates

- A. the political consequences of the contemporary Information Revolution
- B. the complete control of authoritarian governments over communication
- C. the decline of traditional media in shaping political consciousness
- D. voluntary cooperation of authoritarian regimes with democratic activists

Base your answers to questions 26, 27, and 28 on the document below.

During World War I, the Ottoman government carried out the deportation and systematic killing of approximately 1.5 million Armenian Christians, primarily in 1915–1916, but extending into the early 1920s. The Armenian population of Anatolia, which had numbered roughly 2 million at the start of the war, was largely destroyed through forced marches into the Syrian desert, mass executions, and concentration in death camps. The term "genocide" was coined by the Polish-Jewish lawyer Raphael Lemkin in 1944, partly in response to the Armenian case as well as the Holocaust, and partly to push for the 1948 Genocide Convention.

— Adapted from a historical account of the Armenian Genocide

26. The Armenian Genocide is often considered the first

- A. religious war in modern European history
- B. war crime prosecuted by an international tribunal
- C. conflict between Christians and Muslims in the Ottoman Empire
- D. systematic state-sponsored genocide of the twentieth century

27. The term "genocide" was coined by Raphael Lemkin in

- A. 1915, during the Armenian deportations
- B. 1944, responding to both Armenian and Holocaust cases
- C. 1989, after the fall of European communism
- D. 2002, with the founding of the International Criminal Court

28. The international community's continuing debate over the Armenian case has centered on

- A. whether the Ottoman Empire was responsible for any military action
- B. whether Armenians were a recognized national community in 1915
- C. whether Christians and Muslims can coexist within a single state
- D. whether modern Turkey should officially acknowledge it as genocide

PART 2 — Short-Answer Constructed-Response Questions (6 questions)

Analyze the documents and answer the questions that follow each set. Use complete sentences and refer specifically to the documents and your knowledge of social studies.

CRQ Set 1

Document 1

The Industrial Revolution transformed Britain into the world's first industrial economy by the mid-nineteenth century, but it also created new economic demands that drove imperial expansion. British factories required raw materials — Indian cotton, Malayan rubber, West African palm oil, South African diamonds, Chilean copper, Australian wool — that could not be produced in sufficient quantities at home. British industry also required markets for its manufactured goods, and the home market alone could not absorb the output of an industrialized economy. By the late nineteenth century, British leaders and industrialists openly argued that maintaining and expanding the empire was essential to British economic prosperity.

— Adapted from a historical analysis of imperialism and industrialization

Document 2

The "New Imperialism" of the late nineteenth century differed from earlier colonial systems in scale and speed. Between 1870 and 1914, European powers (joined by the United States and Japan) brought roughly one-quarter of the world's land surface and one-fifth of its population under formal colonial rule. The 1884–85 Berlin Conference divided Africa among the European powers without any African representation. By 1914, virtually all of Africa was under European control. Comparable expansions occurred in Southeast Asia, the Pacific, and the Caribbean. The new imperial expansion was justified by a mixture of strategic, economic, civilizational, and racial arguments.

— Adapted from a historical account of late nineteenth-century imperialism

1a. According to Document 1, identify ONE specific economic need produced by the Industrial Revolution that drove imperial expansion. [1]

1b. According to Document 2, identify ONE specific feature of the "New Imperialism" of 1870–1914. [1]

2a. Based on these documents and your knowledge of social studies, explain ONE cause-and-effect relationship between the Industrial Revolution and the New Imperialism of the late nineteenth century. [1]

CRQ Set 2

Document 3

The French Revolution (1789–1799) began as a fiscal and political crisis in a society organized into three estates — clergy, nobility, and commoners — under an absolute monarchy. Mass discontent with inequality, food shortages, and royal mismanagement produced a series of revolutionary phases: the storming of the Bastille and the Declaration of the Rights of Man in 1789, the abolition of the monarchy and execution of Louis XVI in 1792–93, the Reign of Terror under Robespierre and the Jacobins in 1793–94, and eventually Napoleon Bonaparte's seizure of power in 1799. The Revolution exported its ideals — liberty, equality, fraternity, popular sovereignty — across Europe through the Napoleonic Wars.

— Adapted from a historical account of the French Revolution

Document 4

The Russian Revolution (1917) began as a wartime crisis in an autocratic empire ruled by Tsar Nicholas II. Mass discontent with military disaster, food shortages, and political repression produced two

revolutions in a single year: the February Revolution overthrew the tsar and installed a Provisional Government, and the October Revolution brought Vladimir Lenin and the Bolshevik Party to power. The Bolsheviks abolished the monarchy, nationalized industry and land, exited World War I, and committed the new Soviet state to the global spread of communist revolution. The Russian Revolution would shape twentieth-century politics through the founding of the Soviet Union in 1922.

— Adapted from a historical account of the Russian Revolution

3a. Based on Documents 3 and 4, identify ONE similarity between the French Revolution and the Russian Revolution. [1]

3b. Based on Documents 3 and 4, explain the historical significance of the similarity you identified. [1]

4a. Based on these documents and your knowledge of social studies, explain how the French Revolution and the Russian Revolution together represent a broader pattern of modern revolutionary change. [1]

PART 3 — Enduring Issues Essay

Directions: Read and analyze the five documents that follow. Use the documents and your knowledge of social studies to write a well-organized essay in which you:

- Identify and define an enduring issue raised by the documents
- Argue why the issue you selected is significant and how it has endured across time
- Use evidence from at least three documents to support your argument
- Include relevant outside information from your knowledge of social studies

Theme: Economic Inequality and Its Consequences Across Time

Document 1

Spanish colonial society in the Americas was organized into a strict racial hierarchy called the *casta* system. At the top stood European-born *peninsulares*, who held the highest political and ecclesiastical offices. Below them were American-born *criollos* of European descent, who controlled much of the land and wealth but were systematically excluded from the highest positions. Below them were *mestizos* (people of mixed European and indigenous descent), *mulatos* (mixed European and African), indigenous peoples bound to the *encomienda* system, and at the bottom enslaved Africans. The system produced extreme wealth for a small elite alongside profound poverty for the majority.

— Adapted from a historical account of Spanish colonial society

Document 2

The Industrial Revolution produced unprecedented wealth alongside unprecedented inequality. The cotton mills of Manchester made fortunes for their owners while children of six worked twelve-hour shifts for pennies. By 1850, the top one percent of the British population owned roughly seventy percent of the nation's wealth. Engels's *Condition of the Working Class in England* (1845) documented working-class squalor; Dickens's novels brought it to a mass reading audience; Marx and Engels's *Communist Manifesto* (1848) argued that the inequality of industrial capitalism made revolution inevitable.

— Adapted from a historical analysis of industrial-era inequality

Document 3

Workers of the world, unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains. The history of all hitherto existing society is the history of class struggles... The bourgeoisie has stripped of its halo every occupation hitherto honored and looked up to with reverent awe. It has converted the physician, the lawyer, the priest, the poet, the man of science, into its paid wage-laborers. It has resolved personal worth into exchange value, and in place of the numberless indefeasible chartered freedoms, has set up

that single, unconscionable freedom — Free Trade.
— Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, *The Communist Manifesto* (1848)

Document 4

The mixed economies that emerged in Western Europe and North America after World War II combined market capitalism with extensive government intervention to reduce inequality. The American New Deal, the British welfare state, Germany's social market economy, and the Scandinavian social democracies all expanded social insurance, public education, public health care, progressive taxation, and labor protections. By the 1970s, income inequality in most Western democracies had declined substantially from pre–World War II levels, and a broad middle class had emerged that included many workers whose grandparents had lived in poverty.

— Adapted from a historical analysis of postwar mixed economies

Document 5

In the four decades after 1980, economic inequality returned to levels in many countries not seen since before the Great Depression. The 2008 financial crisis revealed and accelerated these trends. By 2020, the wealthiest one percent of the global population owned more than half of global wealth. In the United States, the top one percent's share of national income roughly doubled between 1980 and 2020. The aftermath of the 2008 crisis and the COVID-19 pandemic produced political backlash visible in the rise of populist movements, the Brexit vote, the election of Donald Trump, and similar political shifts in Brazil, Italy, France, and elsewhere.

— Adapted from a 2021 assessment of contemporary inequality

Write your essay below. Your essay should include an introduction defining the enduring issue, three body paragraphs each developing a specific era or example with both document evidence and outside historical knowledge, and a conclusion that reinforces your argument.

like Locke and Rousseau adapted social contract theory for very different purposes, Hobbes himself used it to justify absolute sovereignty against the chaos of civil conflict.

6. D. Restoration of monarchical authority and balance of power — The Congress of Vienna's organizing principles were "legitimacy" (restoration of pre-revolutionary dynasties), "balance of power" (preventing any single state from dominating Europe), and conservatism (containing revolutionary upheaval). Metternich's leadership produced a settlement that prioritized stability over national or liberal aspirations.

7. C. Relative balance of power — The Vienna settlement was remarkably successful at preventing general European war for nearly four decades, until the Crimean War of 1853–56. The "Concert of Europe" — periodic congresses of the great powers — provided a mechanism for managing crises that, despite many failures, prevented the continent-wide warfare of the Napoleonic era.

8. A. Resources, labor, capital, market — American industrialization rested on abundant coal, iron, oil, timber, and agricultural land; abundant labor from European immigration (25 million immigrants 1880–1924); abundant capital from European investment and domestic savings; and a continental market protected by tariffs and unified by railroads and the telegraph.

9. B. Labor movement and unionization — The harsh conditions and inequality of American industrialization produced sustained labor organizing. The Knights of Labor, the American Federation of Labor under Samuel Gompers (founded 1886), the Industrial Workers of the World (Wobblies), and many strikes — including the Pullman Strike of 1894 and the Triangle Shirtwaist Factory fire response — shaped American politics for decades.

10. B. The Gilded Age — The term "Gilded Age" was coined by Mark Twain to describe the late nineteenth-century American era of explosive economic growth, concentrated wealth, conspicuous consumption among the wealthy, and the persistent poverty of immigrant workers — a thin veneer of gold over deeper social problems.

11. C. Foreign domination of Chinese life — The Boxer Rebellion was a direct response to the foreign humiliation that had been imposed on China through the unequal treaties since 1842. By 1900, foreign powers controlled Chinese ports, treaty zones, missionaries, customs, and economic life. The Boxers' violent attack on foreigners and Chinese Christians was an attempt to expel this influence.

12. A. Qing weakness toward 1912 collapse — The Boxer Protocol of 1901 imposed crushing reparations (450 million silver taels) and required permanent foreign troops in China. The Qing court was further humiliated and weakened. Within eleven years, the 1911 Revolution led by Sun Yat-sen would overthrow the Qing Dynasty entirely, ending two millennia of imperial rule.

13. D. Rise of totalitarian regimes — Stalin's USSR and Hitler's Germany are the paradigmatic examples of twentieth-century totalitarianism — systems that aim to control every aspect of social, political, economic, and even private life through a single party, an official ideology, state terror, and a personality cult around the leader.

14. C. State terror against opposition — Both Stalinist and Nazi totalitarianism relied on systematic state terror — the NKVD in the USSR, the Gestapo in Nazi Germany — to eliminate real and perceived political opposition. Both regimes operated camp systems (the Gulag, the concentration camps) and both produced mass deaths through political violence.

15. B. Culture of fear and conformity — Stalin's terror left a lasting culture of political fear in Soviet society. Citizens learned not to discuss politics openly, not to question official narratives, and not to trust even close family members or co-workers. This culture persisted long after Stalin's death in 1953 and shaped Soviet political and social life into the Gorbachev era.

16. A. Containment of communist expansion — The American intervention in Korea was a direct application of the Truman Doctrine of containment, articulated in 1947. The North Korean invasion was interpreted as Soviet-directed communist expansion, and American leaders believed that allowing it to succeed would invite further expansion elsewhere in Asia and Europe.

17. D. Willingness to use force against expansion — The Korean War demonstrated to the Soviet Union and China that the United States would commit significant military force — over 36,000 American dead, nearly two million troops rotated through the conflict — to prevent the expansion of communism. This established a pattern that would shape American foreign policy for the next forty years, including the much costlier Vietnam War.

18. C. Conflicting national claims and violence — The 1947 UN Partition Plan was a response to the failure of decades of British attempts to govern Palestine after the 1917 Balfour Declaration. Rising Jewish immigration, Arab opposition, communal violence, and Britain's inability to manage the territory had produced a crisis that Britain referred to the United Nations.

19. A. The Nakba — Palestinian Arabs refer to the displacement of 1948 as the *Nakba* (Arabic for "catastrophe" or "disaster"). The term captures both the human suffering of the refugees and the political claim that the events of 1948 represented an injustice that has not been remedied. The Nakba is central to Palestinian national identity.

20. A. Multiple wars and ongoing disputes — The Arab-Israeli conflict has produced multiple wars (1948, 1956, 1967, 1973, 1982, multiple Lebanon and Gaza wars in recent decades) and continuing disputes over the borders of a future Palestinian state, the status of Jerusalem, the right of return for Palestinian refugees, and Israeli settlements in the occupied West Bank.

21. B. Hindu nation rather than secular democracy — The doctrine of *Hindutva*, developed by V.D. Savarkar in the 1920s and embraced by the BJP and its parent organization the RSS, holds that India is fundamentally a Hindu civilization and that being Indian requires sharing in Hindu cultural identity. This is in tension with the secular foundation of India's 1950 constitution.

22. D. Religious-nationalist movements since 2000 — The BJP's rise parallels the rise of religious-nationalist movements in many countries since 2000: Christian nationalism in the United States and parts of Europe, Buddhist nationalism in Myanmar and Sri Lanka, Jewish nationalism within Israeli politics, and Islamic political movements across the Muslim world.

23. C. Power of technology and difficulty of democratization — The Arab Spring demonstrated both the political power of new communication technologies — Facebook, Twitter, smartphones, satellite television — that enabled rapid mobilization against entrenched authoritarian regimes, and the enormous difficulty of building stable democratic institutions in the absence of strong civil society and political traditions.

24. B. Tunisia — Tunisia is widely considered the most successful democratic transition of the Arab Spring. The country adopted a new constitution in 2014, held peaceful elections, and was awarded the 2015 Nobel Peace Prize collectively to the Tunisian National Dialogue Quartet. However, democratic backsliding under President Saied since 2021 has put even Tunisia's gains at risk.

25. A. Information Revolution consequences — The Arab Spring demonstrated the political consequences of the contemporary Information Revolution. Facebook and Twitter allowed rapid organization of protests without traditional political party structures; smartphone video documentation made government crackdowns globally visible; satellite TV networks like Al Jazeera amplified protest movements across borders.

26. D. First systematic twentieth-century genocide — The Armenian Genocide is widely considered the first systematic state-sponsored genocide of the twentieth century, predating the Holocaust by twenty-five years. It demonstrated the modern state's capacity for organized mass murder of civilian populations along ethnic and religious lines.

27. B. 1944, responding to Armenian and Holocaust cases — Raphael Lemkin coined the term "genocide" in his 1944 book *Axis Rule in Occupied Europe*. Lemkin had studied the Armenian case as a young Polish-Jewish law student in the 1920s, and the Holocaust gave him both personal motivation and the political opportunity to push for international legal recognition of the crime.

28. D. Whether Turkey should acknowledge it as genocide — Modern Turkey has long disputed the characterization of the 1915–23 events as genocide, arguing instead that they were wartime casualties of intercommunal conflict and Ottoman population transfers. International recognition has grown — including by the U.S. Congress and presidency in 2019 and 2021 — but the diplomatic dispute with Turkey continues.

PART 2 — CONSTRUCTED-RESPONSE MODEL ANSWERS

CRQ Set 1 — Industrialization and Imperialism

1a. Economic need from Document 1 (1 point):

One specific economic need produced by the Industrial Revolution was the requirement for raw materials that could not be produced in sufficient quantities at home. According to Document 1, British factories required Indian cotton, Malayan rubber, West African palm oil, South African diamonds, Chilean copper, and Australian wool — materials that could only be secured through imperial expansion to the regions that produced them.

1b. Feature of the New Imperialism from Document 2 (1 point):

One specific feature of the "New Imperialism" was its unprecedented speed and scale. According to Document 2, between 1870 and 1914, European powers (joined by the United States and Japan) brought roughly one-quarter of the world's land surface and one-fifth of its population under formal colonial rule — including, by 1914, virtually all of Africa.

2a. Cause-and-effect relationship (1 point):

The Industrial Revolution caused the New Imperialism of the late nineteenth century by creating economic demands that could only be met through imperial expansion. British (and later French, German, Belgian, and American) industrial economies required raw materials in quantities far beyond domestic supply, and markets for manufactured goods far beyond domestic demand. Industrial military technology — steam-powered gunships, breech-loading rifles, and later the machine gun — made imperial conquest militarily feasible against pre-industrial societies. Industrial economic interests, combined with strategic, civilizational, and racial arguments about European superiority, produced the political and ideological support for the Berlin Conference (1884–85), the partition of Africa, and the broader wave of imperial expansion that continued until 1914.

CRQ Set 2 — French Revolution and Russian Revolution

3a. Similarity between the two revolutions (1 point):

One similarity between the French Revolution and the Russian Revolution is that both began as wartime or fiscal crises within autocratic systems that could no longer manage popular discontent, and both moved through progressively more radical phases. According to Documents 3 and 4, both revolutions produced the abolition of an autocratic monarchy (the execution of Louis XVI in 1793 and the deposition of Tsar Nicholas II in 1917), the emergence of radical revolutionary leaders (Robespierre and Lenin), and the export of revolutionary ideology beyond national borders.

3b. Significance of the similarity (1 point):

The historical significance of this similarity is that it reveals a pattern of modern revolutionary transformation — the rapid collapse of long-established autocratic regimes under accumulated political and economic pressure, followed by attempts to remake society according to new ideological principles. Both revolutions demonstrated that ancient regimes considered permanent could collapse in a matter of months, and that revolutionary states would attempt to export their principles abroad — France through the Napoleonic Wars and the spread of revolutionary nationalism, and Russia through the founding of the Comintern and Soviet support for global communist movements.

4a. Broader pattern of revolutionary change (1 point):

The French Revolution and the Russian Revolution together represent a broader pattern of modern revolutionary change — the overthrow of long-established political orders by mass movements organized around a transformative ideology, followed by attempts to remake society and to spread revolutionary principles internationally. This pattern repeats across modern history: the American Revolution (1776),

the Haitian Revolution (1804), the Latin American revolutions of 1810–1825, the European revolutions of 1848, the Chinese Revolution (1949), the Cuban Revolution (1959), the Iranian Revolution (1979), and the Eastern European revolutions of 1989. Each represented an attempt to transform political and social order according to new ideological principles, and each produced both progress and unintended consequences that shaped the subsequent course of history.

PART 3 – ENDURING ISSUES ESSAY

Scoring Rubric (0–5 Point Scale)

Score	Criteria
5 — Excellent	Defines a clear, defensible enduring issue. Argues persuasively that the issue is genuinely enduring across time. Uses 4–5 documents substantively. Incorporates substantial relevant outside evidence (four or more specific facts, dates, or events). Demonstrates synthesis across multiple distinct eras. Well-organized and clearly written.
4 — Good	Defines an enduring issue clearly. Argues for its endurance with adequate support. Uses 3–4 documents substantively. Includes 2–3 pieces of outside evidence. Reasonably well-organized.
3 — Satisfactory (Passing)	Identifies an enduring issue. Provides some argument for its endurance. Uses at least 3 documents. Includes at least 1 piece of outside evidence. Generally organized but may have weaknesses.
2 — Limited	Identifies an issue but defines it weakly. Limited argument for endurance. Uses fewer than 3 documents substantively, OR over-relies on documents without outside evidence. Significant organizational problems.
1 — Minimal	Identifies an issue but provides little argument or supporting evidence. Minimal document engagement. Disorganized.
0 — No credit	Fails to address the prompt. Off-topic.

Sample High-Scoring Response (Score: 5)

Introduction

An enduring issue in world history is the persistent reality of economic inequality and the political and social consequences it produces. Across centuries and continents, human societies have organized themselves around hierarchies that concentrate wealth and power in the hands of a few while leaving the majority in conditions ranging from modest comfort to desperate poverty. These hierarchies have repeatedly produced political conflict, revolutionary movements, and reform pressures that have shaped the trajectory of modern history. The documents in this packet trace this pattern from Spanish colonial society in the Americas through the inequality of the Industrial Revolution, the Marxist alternative, the postwar mixed economies that reduced inequality, and the contemporary return of inequality to pre-Depression levels.

Body Paragraph 1 — Colonial and Industrial Inequality

The earliest modern systems of economic inequality were the colonial systems established by European empires from the sixteenth century forward. Document 1 describes the Spanish *casta* system, which organized colonial society into a strict racial hierarchy: European-born *peninsulares* at the top; American-born *criollos* below them; *mestizos*, *mulatos*, indigenous peoples bound by the *encomienda* system, and enslaved Africans at the bottom. This hierarchy produced extreme wealth for a small Spanish-descended elite — built on the silver mines of Potosí and Zacatecas and the sugar plantations of the Caribbean — alongside profound poverty and suffering for the indigenous and African majority. Similar patterns of colonial inequality characterized the Portuguese, British, French, and Dutch empires. The grievances produced by these inequalities drove the Latin American revolutions of 1810–1825, in which *criollo* leaders like Simón Bolívar and José de San Martín led independence movements against Spanish rule, and the Haitian Revolution of 1791–1804, in which enslaved Africans overthrew French colonial rule and abolished slavery to create the first Black-led republic. Document 2 describes the second great modern wave of inequality — the Industrial Revolution, which produced unprecedented wealth alongside unprecedented squalor in cities like Manchester. By 1850, the top 1% of British wealth-holders owned roughly 70% of national wealth, while industrial workers — including children of six and seven — worked twelve-hour shifts for pennies in dangerous mills.

Body Paragraph 2 — Marxist Response and Twentieth-Century Conflict

The most influential response to industrial inequality was the Marxist analysis developed by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels. Document 3 captures the central claims of *The Communist Manifesto* (1848): that all of recorded history is "the history of class struggles," that capitalism reduces human relationships to "exchange value," and that workers across borders share fundamental interests against the bourgeoisie. Marx and Engels argued that the inequality of industrial capitalism made revolutionary transformation inevitable, and they called workers to organize internationally to overthrow the existing order. Marxist ideas would transform twentieth-century politics. The Bolshevik Revolution of October 1917 brought Marxism-Leninism into government in Russia and produced the Soviet Union (formally established 1922) — a state explicitly committed to abolishing capitalist inequality through nationalization of industry and land. The Chinese Communist Revolution of 1949 under Mao Zedong applied similar principles in a much larger society. Communist parties and labor movements influenced by Marxist analysis transformed politics across Europe and the developing world. In Western Europe and North America, the perceived threat of communist revolution produced political pressure for reform that contributed to the development of the welfare state.

Body Paragraph 3 — Postwar Mixed Economies and the Return of Inequality

The postwar era from 1945 to roughly 1980 represents the only sustained period in modern history during which economic inequality substantially declined in major industrial societies. Document 4 describes the mixed economies that emerged: the American New Deal, the British welfare state, Germany's social market economy, and the Scandinavian social democracies all combined market capitalism with substantial government intervention through progressive taxation, social insurance, public education, public health care, and labor protections. By the 1970s, income inequality in most Western democracies had declined substantially from pre–World War II levels, and a broad middle class had emerged that included many workers whose grandparents had lived in poverty. The Universal Declaration of Human

Rights of 1948 codified economic and social rights alongside political and civil rights as core human entitlements. Document 5, however, describes the dramatic reversal of these trends after 1980. The deregulation, privatization, and tax cuts associated with Reaganism in the United States and Thatcherism in Britain, combined with globalization and technological change, returned inequality to pre-Depression levels by the 2010s. By 2020, the wealthiest 1% of the global population owned more than half of all global wealth. The aftermath of the 2008 financial crisis and the COVID-19 pandemic accelerated these trends and produced political backlash visible in the rise of populist movements — the Tea Party and Occupy Wall Street in the United States, Brexit in Britain, the National Rally in France, Bolsonaro in Brazil, Modi's BJP in India — that have reshaped global politics.

Conclusion

The persistence of economic inequality and its political consequences has been one of the most enduring themes in modern world history. The *casta* hierarchies of colonial America, the Industrial Revolution's stark divide between mill owners and child workers, the Marxist revolutionary tradition, the postwar mixed economies that briefly reduced inequality, and the contemporary return of pre-Depression levels of concentration together demonstrate that the question of how wealth should be distributed has never been definitively resolved. Each era has produced its own configurations of wealth and poverty, its own political movements demanding reform, and its own institutional responses that have themselves been imperfect and impermanent. This is an enduring issue because economic inequality is not merely an outcome of economic systems — it is produced and reproduced by the political and social choices societies make, and the contest over those choices continues to define politics in every major society of the twenty-first century.

Why this essay scores at the mastery level:

- Defines the enduring issue clearly in the introduction with a defensible framing.
- Argues explicitly for endurance across multiple distinct eras (Spanish colonial → industrial → Marxist → postwar mixed economies → contemporary).
- Uses all five documents substantively, not merely mentioning them.
- Brings in extensive outside evidence: Potosí and Zacatecas silver mines, Bolívar and San Martín, the Haitian Revolution, 1850 British wealth concentration, Bolshevik Revolution and the founding of the USSR (1922), Mao Zedong and the Chinese Communist Revolution (1949), the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), Reaganism and Thatcherism, the 2008 financial crisis, Brexit, the rise of Modi and the BJP, Bolsonaro in Brazil.
- Synthesizes across at least four distinct eras in the body paragraphs.
- Concludes by connecting the issue to ongoing twenty-first-century politics.