

# REGENTS EXAMINATION IN GLOBAL HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY II — PRACTICE SIMULATION 48

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**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.**

By 1325, Mali had emerged as one of the wealthiest empires in world history. Emperor Mansa Musa controlled vast gold and salt resources in West Africa, and his pilgrimage to Mecca in 1324–25 — during which he distributed so much gold in Cairo that it depressed the price of gold in Egypt for a generation — made his wealth legendary across the Islamic world. The empire's capital at Timbuktu became a center of Islamic scholarship, with its Sankore University attracting students from across North and West Africa. Mali's wealth and learning would later be inherited by the Songhai Empire, which dominated West Africa from the mid-fifteenth century until its collapse around 1591.

— Adapted from a historical account of the West African empires

1. The wealth of Mali under Mansa Musa was based primarily on
  - A. control of European silver mines in the Iberian peninsula
  - B. control of the gold and salt trade across the Sahara desert

- C. conquest of the Roman Empire's African provinces
  - D. the expansion of Christian missionary commerce in West Africa
2. The civilization described above demonstrates that pre-colonial Africa
- A. lacked centralized political institutions and complex economies
  - B. was home to wealthy, learned, and politically sophisticated empires
  - C. was completely isolated from the Islamic and Mediterranean worlds
  - D. had no involvement in transcontinental trade networks before 1500

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

Woman, wake up; the toxic ringing of reason makes itself heard throughout the universe; recognize your rights. The powerful empire of nature is no longer surrounded by prejudice, fanaticism, superstition, and lies. The torch of truth has dispersed all the clouds of stupidity and usurpation. Enslaved man has multiplied his strength, but having become free, he has become unjust to his companion.

— Olympe de Gouges, Declaration of the Rights of Woman and the Female Citizen (1791)

3. Olympe de Gouges's central argument is that
- A. women should accept traditional domestic roles as their primary duty
  - B. women's place should be determined by religious authority
  - C. men deserve special political rights not extended to women
  - D. women should claim the same rights granted to men by the Revolution

4. De Gouges wrote this declaration in direct response to
- A. the Edict of Nantes guaranteeing French Protestant rights
  - B. the Spanish Inquisition's persecution of European women
  - C. the 1789 Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen excluding women
  - D. the Treaty of Vienna restoring monarchical authority in France
5. The fate of Olympe de Gouges illustrates
- A. the Revolution's failure to extend its principles to women
  - B. the Revolution's complete inclusion of women in politics
  - C. peaceful integration of women into French parliamentary life
  - D. the voluntary surrender of women's rights to their husbands

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

Without country, you are the bastards of humanity. Soldiers without a banner, the Israelites among the nations, you will find neither faith nor protection. None will be sureties for you. Do not beguile yourselves with the hope of emancipation from unjust social conditions, if you do not first conquer a country for yourselves; where there is no country, there is no common agreement to which you can appeal.

— Giuseppe Mazzini, *The Duties of Man* (1860)

6. Mazzini argues that political and social progress requires
- A. abandonment of national loyalty for class solidarity

B. restoration of monarchical authority across Europe

C. religious unity under a single Christian denomination

D. each people having its own nation-state as foundation

7. Mazzini's vision was most directly realized in the nineteenth century through

A. the Russian Revolution and the founding of the Soviet Union

B. the unifications of Italy and Germany as national states

C. the American Civil War and the abolition of slavery

D. the British Reform Acts expanding the parliamentary franchise

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

On March 25, 1911, fire broke out at the Triangle Shirtwaist Factory on the eighth, ninth, and tenth floors of a building in lower Manhattan. The factory's exit doors had been locked by the owners to prevent worker theft and to discourage union organizing. Within eighteen minutes, 146 garment workers were dead — most of them young immigrant women from Eastern Europe and Italy, many in their teens. Some leapt from the windows to escape the flames. The fire produced a public outcry that led to the passage of new workplace safety laws in New York State and contributed to the broader Progressive Era reform movement.

— Adapted from a historical account of the Triangle fire

8. The Triangle Shirtwaist Factory fire was a direct catalyst for

A. the American Revolution against British colonial rule

B. the abolition of slavery in the United States

- C. new workplace safety legislation and Progressive Era reforms
  - D. the withdrawal of American forces from Cuba and the Philippines
9. The workers who died in the fire were primarily
- A. young immigrant women from Eastern Europe and Italy
  - B. middle-aged American-born men from upstate New York
  - C. children of New York's established merchant families
  - D. workers brought from California for textile production
10. The Triangle fire illustrated which broader pattern of American industrialization?
- A. the complete protection of workers by federal labor laws
  - B. the voluntary cooperation of factory owners with worker safety
  - C. the unanimous support of factory owners for unionization
  - D. the dangerous and exploitative conditions in unregulated factories

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

The Spanish-American War of 1898 lasted only ten weeks but marked America's emergence as a global imperial power. The United States defeated Spain in the Caribbean and the Pacific, acquiring Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines as colonial possessions and establishing a protectorate over Cuba. American annexation of the Philippines triggered the Philippine-American War (1899–1902), in which Filipino nationalists under Emilio Aguinaldo resisted American rule. The war killed roughly 4,200 American soldiers and as many as 200,000 Filipinos, and the Philippines remained an American colony until 1946.

— Adapted from a historical account of American imperial expansion

11. The Spanish-American War of 1898 demonstrated
- A. the peaceful expansion of European imperial control into Latin America
  - B. the successful return of Spanish colonial authority to the Americas
  - C. American commitment to immediate independence for former Spanish colonies
  - D. the emergence of the United States as a global imperial power
12. American annexation of the Philippines produced
- A. a brutal anti-colonial war that killed as many as 200,000 Filipinos
  - B. the peaceful integration of the Philippines into the United States
  - C. the immediate independence of the Philippines under Aguinaldo
  - D. the expansion of Spanish colonial rule across the Pacific Ocean

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

In September 1938, British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain met with Adolf Hitler in Munich, along with French Prime Minister Édouard Daladier and Italian dictator Benito Mussolini. The four leaders agreed to allow Nazi Germany to annex the Sudetenland — the German-speaking border regions of Czechoslovakia — in exchange for Hitler's promise that this would be his last territorial demand in Europe. Chamberlain returned to London announcing "peace for our time." Within six months, Germany occupied the rest of Czechoslovakia. Within a year, Hitler had invaded Poland and World War II had begun.

— Adapted from a historical account of the Munich Agreement

13. The policy associated with Chamberlain at Munich is known as
- A. containment of fascist expansion

- B. appeasement of aggressive demands
- C. massive retaliation against aggression
- D. collective security against any aggressor

14. The Munich Agreement is now generally understood as

- A. a successful settlement that prevented World War II
- B. a genuine victory for international cooperation
- C. a failure that emboldened further German aggression
- D. the first step in European parliamentary democracy

15. The lesson of Munich influenced subsequent American foreign policy in

- A. the Cold War policy of containment rather than negotiation with Stalin
- B. the American withdrawal from international affairs after 1945
- C. the American voluntary surrender of Western European territory
- D. the American adoption of isolationism throughout the twentieth century

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

In June 1948, the Soviet Union closed all ground access to West Berlin, the western-controlled portion of Germany's pre-war capital, located 110 miles inside Soviet-occupied East Germany. Stalin sought to force the Western Allies out of the city. Instead, President Truman and British Prime Minister Attlee organized the Berlin Airlift — Allied aircraft flew supplies to West Berlin around the clock for nearly a year, delivering 2.3 million tons of food, fuel, and other necessities. By May 1949, Stalin abandoned the blockade. The Airlift demonstrated Allied resolve and produced the founding of NATO in April 1949.

— Adapted from a historical account of the Berlin Blockade and Airlift

16. The Berlin Blockade of 1948–49 demonstrated
- A. the Soviet commitment to peaceful Cold War resolution
  - B. the successful integration of West Berlin into the Soviet bloc
  - C. unanimous Western support for surrendering Berlin
  - D. Soviet willingness to use pressure to force Western withdrawal
17. A direct consequence of the Berlin Blockade and Airlift was
- A. the Soviet occupation of all of Germany including West Berlin
  - B. the founding of NATO in April 1949 to organize Western defense
  - C. the voluntary American withdrawal from all of postwar Europe
  - D. the peaceful reunification of Germany under Soviet leadership

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

The Mau Mau Uprising in Kenya (1952–1960) was one of the most brutal anti-colonial wars in British imperial history. Members of the Kikuyu ethnic group, frustrated by white settler control of the best agricultural land, organized a guerrilla campaign against British rule. The British response was severe: tens of thousands of Kikuyu were placed in detention camps, where torture was widespread. Estimates of Kikuyu deaths range from 11,000 to over 100,000. After Kenyan independence in 1963, Jomo Kenyatta — earlier imprisoned by the British for his alleged role in Mau Mau — became the country's first president.

— Adapted from a historical account of the Mau Mau Uprising

18. The Mau Mau Uprising was driven primarily by
- A. Kikuyu opposition to white settler control of Kenyan agricultural land
  - B. the desire of European settlers to remain under permanent British rule
  - C. the unanimous support of all Kenyan ethnic groups for European governance
  - D. the expansion of communist influence into East African politics
19. The British response to the Mau Mau Uprising included
- A. the immediate voluntary withdrawal of all British forces from Kenya
  - B. the peaceful transfer of land from European settlers to Kikuyu farmers
  - C. mass detention of Kikuyu suspects and widespread use of torture
  - D. the unconditional release of all imprisoned Kenyan political leaders
20. Kenya's eventual transition to independence in 1963 illustrates
- A. the voluntary withdrawal of European powers from all colonies
  - B. the absence of European resistance to independence movements
  - C. peaceful resolution of all ethnic conflicts in colonial territories
  - D. the pattern in which independence often followed violent struggle

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

In 1989, Iran's Supreme Leader Ayatollah Khomeini issued a fatwa (religious ruling) calling for the death of Indian-British novelist Salman Rushdie, whose novel *The Satanic Verses* was condemned by many Muslims as blasphemous. The novel was banned in several Muslim-majority countries; bookstores were firebombed; the Japanese translator was murdered. Rushdie spent nearly a decade in hiding under British police protection. The affair became a defining test case for the tension between Western liberal traditions of free expression and religious authority, and between the political claims of Muslim communities and the laws of Western democracies.

— Adapted from a historical account of the Rushdie affair

21. The Rushdie affair demonstrated

- A. complete agreement between Western and Muslim conceptions of expression
- B. the tension between Western free expression and religious authority
- C. voluntary acceptance by Muslim communities of Western norms
- D. the peaceful coexistence of religious and secular values in Iran

22. The Rushdie affair illustrates the broader pattern of

- A. the decline of religion as a force in modern political life
- B. the peaceful integration of religious and secular value systems
- C. conflict between religious-traditional and modern-secular worldviews
- D. the voluntary cooperation of religious authorities with literary critics

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

On September 11, 2001, members of the Islamist militant group al-Qaeda, led by Osama bin Laden from bases in Afghanistan, hijacked four American passenger airplanes. Two were flown into the World Trade

Center in New York; one struck the Pentagon; the fourth crashed in Pennsylvania after passengers fought back. Nearly 3,000 people died. Within weeks, the United States invaded Afghanistan to topple the Taliban government that had sheltered al-Qaeda. In 2003, the United States invaded Iraq based on claims (later proved false) that Saddam Hussein possessed weapons of mass destruction. The "War on Terror" that followed shaped two decades of American foreign policy.

— Adapted from a historical account of September 11 and the War on Terror

23. The September 11 attacks demonstrated

- A. the complete success of American counterterrorism policies before 2001
- B. the peaceful resolution of all Middle Eastern conflicts by the late 1990s
- C. the voluntary cooperation of the Taliban with American security demands
- D. that non-state militant groups could strike major Western powers directly

24. A direct consequence of the September 11 attacks was

- A. the complete withdrawal of all American military forces worldwide
- B. the voluntary surrender of all al-Qaeda members to Afghan authorities
- C. American military invasions of Afghanistan in 2001 and Iraq in 2003
- D. the peaceful integration of Afghanistan into the European Union

25. The American invasion of Iraq in 2003 was justified by claims that

- A. the Iraqi government had directly participated in the September 11 attacks
- B. Saddam Hussein possessed weapons of mass destruction
- C. Iraq had voluntarily requested American military assistance

D. the United Nations had unanimously authorized the invasion

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

The Darfur conflict in western Sudan began in 2003, when rebel groups from non-Arab African communities attacked Sudanese government installations to protest decades of neglect by the Arab-dominated government in Khartoum. The Sudanese government responded by arming and supporting Arab militias known as the Janjaweed, which carried out systematic attacks on non-Arab villages. By 2008, an estimated 300,000 people had been killed, and 2.5 million displaced. The International Criminal Court indicted Sudanese President Omar al-Bashir for genocide in 2009 — the first sitting head of state to be charged with genocide by the ICC.

— Adapted from a historical account of the Darfur Genocide

26. The Darfur conflict demonstrates that

A. genocide continues to occur in the twenty-first century

B. mass atrocities have been eliminated by international law

C. the Sudanese government has protected all citizens equally

D. the international community always responds promptly to genocide

27. The ICC indictment of President al-Bashir was historically significant because

A. it was the first such charge against a sitting head of state for genocide

B. it led to the immediate end of all violence in Darfur within weeks

C. it produced unanimous African Union support for ICC enforcement

D. it established the principle that heads of state are above international law

28. The Darfur conflict illustrates a recurring twenty-first century challenge:
- A. the complete absence of any international legal framework for atrocities
  - B. the voluntary cooperation of all governments with international tribunals
  - C. the gap between international legal frameworks and effective enforcement
  - D. the peaceful resolution of all ethnic and political tensions in Africa

**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 French Revolution (1789–1799) was followed by the Napoleonic Wars (1803–1815), during which Napoleon Bonaparte's armies conquered most of continental Europe. Wherever the French armies went, they brought with them — sometimes by force, sometimes by example — the principles of the Revolution: legal equality, the abolition of feudal privileges, the Napoleonic Code, the redrawing of political boundaries based on rational administration rather than dynastic inheritance, and the idea that political legitimacy rested on the will of the nation rather than on inherited monarchy.

— Adapted from a historical account of the Napoleonic Wars

Document 2

The revolutions of 1848 swept across Europe — France, the German states, the Habsburg Empire, the Italian peninsula. Most of the uprisings were driven by demands for constitutional government, national self-determination, and the abolition of remaining feudal restrictions. Most of the 1848 revolutions were defeated by conservative forces within a year or two. However, the ideas they expressed — nationalism, constitutionalism, the unification of peoples sharing a common language and culture — became

foundational forces in nineteenth-century European politics. The unifications of Italy (completed 1870) and Germany (completed 1871) realized aspirations that had been articulated in 1848.

— Adapted from a historical account of nineteenth-century European nationalism

1a. According to Document 1, identify ONE specific revolutionary principle that the Napoleonic Wars spread across Europe. [1]

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1b. According to Document 2, identify ONE specific nineteenth-century outcome of the spread of revolutionary nationalism. [1]

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2a. Based on these documents and your knowledge of social studies, explain ONE cause-and-effect relationship between the French Revolution and the rise of nationalism across nineteenth-century Europe. [1]

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CRQ Set 2

Document 3

On December 7, 1941, the Imperial Japanese Navy launched a surprise attack on the American naval base at Pearl Harbor in Hawaii. The attack killed approximately 2,400 American military personnel and civilians, destroyed or damaged eight battleships, and crippled American naval power in the Pacific. President Franklin D. Roosevelt called December 7 "a date which will live in infamy" and asked Congress to declare war on Japan. The declaration passed within hours. Three days later, Germany and Italy declared war on the United States, bringing America into World War II on both the Pacific and European fronts.

— Adapted from a historical account of the Pearl Harbor attack

Document 4

American entry into World War II transformed both the war and the postwar world. American industrial output and manpower turned the tide against the Axis powers; by 1945, the United States had produced more military equipment than all other belligerents combined. Strategic decisions made by Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin at Tehran (1943), Yalta (1945), and Potsdam (1945) shaped the postwar order. The United States emerged from the war as the world's leading economic and military power, with a global system of alliances, military bases, and economic institutions (the IMF, the World Bank) that would define the international system for the next eight decades.

— Adapted from a historical account of America's role in World War II and after

3a. Based on Documents 3 and 4, identify ONE turning point associated with the historical developments discussed. [1]

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3b. Based on Documents 3 and 4, explain why the historical developments discussed are considered a turning point. [1]

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4a. Based on these documents and your knowledge of social studies, explain how the Pearl Harbor attack and American entry into World War II influenced the post-1945 global order. [1]

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**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: The Impact of Disease and Public Health on Human History

Document 1

The Black Death — an outbreak of bubonic and pneumonic plague caused by the bacterium *Yersinia pestis* — arrived in Europe via merchant ships from the Black Sea in 1347. Within four years, the disease killed approximately one-third of the European population — between 25 and 50 million people. Economic, religious, and political structures were transformed: severe labor shortages weakened feudalism by giving surviving peasants new bargaining power, the authority of the Catholic Church was challenged when prayers failed to halt the plague, and persecutions of Jews and other minorities accelerated as communities sought scapegoats.

— Adapted from a historical account of the Black Death

## Document 2

European diseases brought to the Americas after 1492 — particularly smallpox, measles, influenza, and typhus — produced the most catastrophic demographic collapse in recorded history. Indigenous populations, having no inherited immunity, died in waves of epidemic disease. By some estimates, ninety percent of the pre-Columbian population of the Americas — perhaps 50 million people — had died within a century. The Aztec and Inca empires were weakened sufficiently to allow Spanish conquest with small numbers of soldiers, and the labor demands of the Spanish colonial economy then drove the importation of enslaved Africans, transforming the demographic and cultural composition of the Americas permanently.

— Adapted from a historical account of the Columbian Exchange

## Document 3

The cholera epidemics of nineteenth-century industrial cities revealed the public health consequences of unplanned urbanization. Cholera repeatedly swept through London, Paris, New York, and other industrial cities, killing tens of thousands at a time. Dr. John Snow's investigation of the 1854 London outbreak — tracing the disease to a single contaminated water pump on Broad Street — established the principles of modern epidemiology. The same era produced sustained government investment in urban sanitation: sewers, water filtration, garbage collection, and public health departments. By 1900, the cholera that had terrorized European cities for decades had largely been eliminated.

— Adapted from a historical account of nineteenth-century public health

#### Document 4

The 1918 influenza pandemic, known as the Spanish Flu, killed an estimated 50 to 100 million people worldwide between 1918 and 1920 — far more than the soldiers killed in World War I. The pandemic struck during the closing months of the war, when troop movements and disrupted public health systems accelerated its spread. The disease was unusually deadly for young adults in their twenties and thirties. Government responses varied: some cities imposed quarantine and mask requirements; others, fearing economic disruption or wartime morale collapse, suppressed reporting of the disease. The pandemic was eventually contained but its long-term lessons were largely forgotten until the twenty-first century.

— Adapted from a historical account of the 1918 pandemic

#### Document 5

The COVID-19 pandemic that began in late 2019 was the first global pandemic of the social media era. By the time the World Health Organization declared the public health emergency effectively over in May 2023, the virus had killed an estimated 7 million people directly and contributed to the deaths of millions more indirectly. The pandemic disrupted supply chains, closed schools and businesses worldwide, accelerated remote work and digital commerce, and produced an unprecedented international scientific response — including the development and deployment of mRNA vaccines within a year. The pandemic also revealed continuing global inequalities in healthcare access, the political vulnerability of public health institutions, and the difficulty of coordinated international action.

— Adapted from an analysis of the COVID-19 pandemic

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.

## EXAM 48 — ANSWER KEY, EXPLANATIONS, AND MODEL RESPONSES

1. B — Mali's wealth came from the trans-Saharan gold and salt trade. The Bambuk and Wangara gold mines south of Mali fed gold to North African and Mediterranean markets, while salt from the Saharan mine at Taghaza moved south. Mali sat astride these routes and collected revenue at every transit point.
2. B — Mali, Songhai, and other pre-colonial African empires possessed centralized political institutions, sophisticated economies, and major centers of learning. Mansa Musa's pilgrimage and Timbuktu's Sankore University demonstrate that the long-held European view of pre-colonial Africa as politically primitive was historically inaccurate.
3. D — De Gouges argued that the Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen should apply equally to women, who possessed the same natural rights as men. Her Declaration of the Rights of Woman (1791) directly paralleled the 1789 male declaration, demanding the extension of liberty, property, security, and political participation to female citizens.
4. C — De Gouges wrote in 1791 specifically because the 1789 Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen, despite proclaiming the universal rights of all "men," had excluded women from active political citizenship. She wrote her Declaration of the Rights of Woman to expose this contradiction in revolutionary principle.
5. A — De Gouges was guillotined in November 1793 by the revolutionary government, partly for her political writings advocating women's rights. Her fate demonstrates that the Revolution's commitment to universal rights had clear gender limits, and that women who pushed those limits faced severe consequences.
6. D — Mazzini argued that political and social emancipation can occur only within a unified nation-state of one's own people. For him, "country" — a unified national community with its own state — was the necessary foundation on which any other rights or reforms could be built.
7. B — Mazzini's call for unified national states found its clearest realization in the unifications of Italy (completed 1870) and Germany (completed 1871). Mazzini himself was a leading propagandist of Italian unification through his Young Italy movement, even as Cavour's diplomacy and Garibaldi's military expedition completed the work.
8. C — The fire produced sustained public outrage that drove the passage of dozens of New York State workplace safety laws between 1911 and 1914 — fire codes, factory inspection requirements, building exit regulations. The Progressive Era's broader regulatory reforms of American industry were significantly shaped by the Triangle catalyst.
9. A — The 146 dead were overwhelmingly young immigrant women, primarily from Eastern European Jewish and Italian communities that supplied much of the New York garment industry's workforce. The fire became a defining moment for the American labor movement and for immigrant communities.
10. D — The locked exit doors, overcrowded floors, absence of fire escapes, and absence of regulatory oversight that produced the Triangle fire were typical of unregulated American factories of the era. The fire revealed industrial conditions that workers had been protesting for years, and the political pressure that followed accelerated regulatory reform.

11. D — The 1898 war ended with the United States holding Puerto Rico, Guam, the Philippines, and a Cuban protectorate — an overseas colonial empire on the European model. The war marked America's transition from continental expansion to global imperial power.
12. A — The Philippine-American War (1899–1902) killed roughly 4,200 Americans and as many as 200,000 Filipinos, including many civilians killed in brutal counterinsurgency operations. The war revealed the violent reality of imperial conquest beneath the rhetoric of liberation from Spanish rule.
13. B — Chamberlain's policy of granting Hitler's territorial demands in the hope that doing so would prevent war is the textbook example of appeasement. The term became permanently associated with the failed effort to satisfy an aggressor through concession.
14. C — Subsequent events demonstrated that Hitler interpreted Munich as evidence of Western weakness, not Western reasonableness. His occupation of the rest of Czechoslovakia six months later and his invasion of Poland a year later confirmed that appeasement had emboldened further aggression rather than satisfying him.
15. A — The lesson American policymakers drew from Munich was that aggressors must be confronted early, not accommodated. This shaped the Cold War containment doctrine articulated by Kennan and Truman, in which the United States committed to opposing Soviet expansion through military and economic pressure rather than negotiating territorial concessions.
16. D — By cutting off ground access to West Berlin while the city remained dependent on Western supplies, Stalin was attempting to force the Western Allies to abandon their portion of Berlin. The blockade demonstrated Soviet willingness to use coercive pressure short of war to alter the postwar settlement in Germany.
17. B — The Berlin crisis directly produced the formation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in April 1949 — a Western military alliance committing the United States, Canada, and Western European states to collective defense. The Soviet response would come with the Warsaw Pact six years later.
18. A — The Mau Mau Uprising was driven primarily by Kikuyu grievances over land. White settlers had appropriated the most fertile agricultural regions of central Kenya — the "White Highlands" — displacing the Kikuyu majority, and the fight to recover that land was a central goal of the uprising.
19. C — The British response combined declared emergency rule, mass detention of Kikuyu civilians (perhaps 80,000 detained at the peak), widespread use of torture in detention camps, and military operations against Mau Mau guerrillas in the forests. British colonial records partially declassified in recent decades have confirmed the scale of the abuses.
20. D — Kenya's path to 1963 independence demonstrates a recurring post-1945 pattern: a violent anti-colonial insurgency leading eventually to political settlement and independence. Algeria, Vietnam, Indonesia, and other cases followed similar trajectories of armed resistance producing eventual decolonization.
21. B — The Rushdie affair brought the Western tradition of free literary expression into direct conflict with the religious-political authority of an Islamic theocracy. The fatwa asserted that religious authority transcended national borders and applied to a citizen of another country, demonstrating the depth of the cultural and political tension.

22. C — The Rushdie affair was an early example of a recurring pattern in contemporary politics: clashes between religious-traditional value systems and secular-modern ones over questions of expression, blasphemy, gender, and cultural authority. Similar tensions have appeared in cartoon controversies, school curriculum debates, and headscarf laws across multiple societies.
23. D — The 9/11 attacks demonstrated that a non-state militant network operating from a poor and weakly governed country could strike the world's most powerful nation directly and dramatically. This represented a new strategic reality that traditional state-centered Cold War frameworks had not adequately anticipated.
24. C — The attacks directly led to the American-led invasion of Afghanistan in October 2001, which toppled the Taliban government that had sheltered al-Qaeda, and to the controversial American-led invasion of Iraq in March 2003. Both wars would shape American foreign policy for two decades.
25. B — The Bush administration's central public justification for invading Iraq was that Saddam Hussein possessed and was developing weapons of mass destruction — chemical, biological, and possibly nuclear. The American occupation of Iraq found no significant WMD stockpiles, and the prewar intelligence was later discredited.
26. A — The Darfur conflict, beginning in 2003 and producing 300,000 deaths and 2.5 million displaced by 2008, demonstrates that organized state-sponsored mass killing along ethnic lines continues to occur in the twenty-first century. The post-1948 international human rights regime has not prevented contemporary genocide.
27. A — The 2009 ICC indictment of President al-Bashir marked the first time the International Criminal Court had charged a sitting head of state with genocide. The indictment tested the principle that sovereign immunity does not protect leaders from prosecution for the most serious international crimes.
28. C — Despite the existence of the 1948 Genocide Convention, the ICC, and various UN mechanisms, the Darfur experience demonstrated the persistent gap between international legal frameworks and effective enforcement. Al-Bashir remained president of Sudan for another decade after his indictment, and many ICC-indicted leaders have never faced trial.

## **PART 2 — CONSTRUCTED-RESPONSE MODEL ANSWERS**

### **CRQ Set 1 — French Revolution and the Spread of Nationalism**

1a. Revolutionary principle spread by the Napoleonic Wars (1 point):

One specific revolutionary principle the Napoleonic Wars spread across Europe was legal equality — the abolition of feudal privileges and the establishment of equal civil status before the law. Document 1 notes that wherever the French armies went, they brought with them "the principles of legal equality, the abolition of feudal privileges, [and] the Napoleonic Code," fundamentally restructuring social and legal relationships in the territories they controlled.

1b. Nineteenth-century outcome of revolutionary nationalism (1 point):

One specific nineteenth-century outcome of revolutionary nationalism was the unification of Italy as a single nation-state, completed in 1870. According to Document 2, the ideas of nationalism articulated in the 1848 revolutions — including the unification of peoples sharing a common language and culture — became foundational political forces that produced the Italian unification by 1870 and the German unification by 1871.

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

The French Revolution caused the rise of European nationalism in the nineteenth century by providing both the ideological framework and the practical demonstration that political legitimacy could rest on the will of the nation rather than on inherited dynastic authority. The Napoleonic Wars then carried these ideas across Europe, exposing populations from Spain to Russia to revolutionary principles of legal equality, national sovereignty, and the abolition of feudal privilege. Even where the Napoleonic regime was eventually defeated, the ideas it had spread could not be erased. The 1848 revolutions and the subsequent unifications of Italy (1870) and Germany (1871) drew directly on the nationalist framework that the French Revolution and its export had established.

### **CRQ Set 2 — Pearl Harbor as Turning Point**

3a. Identify the turning point (1 point):

The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, and the subsequent American entry into World War II is a turning point in twentieth-century history. It transformed a conflict that had been fought primarily by European and Asian powers into a truly global war and ended American isolationism for at least two generations.

3b. Why it is a turning point (1 point):

Pearl Harbor is considered a turning point because the political and global order before and after differed in fundamental ways. Document 4 emphasizes that American entry into World War II decisively transformed the war's outcome — American industrial output and manpower turned the tide against the Axis powers, with the United States producing more military equipment by 1945 than all other belligerents

combined. The wartime decisions made at Tehran, Yalta, and Potsdam and the postwar institutions established at American direction shaped the global political order for the following eight decades.

4a. Influence on the postwar global order (1 point):

Pearl Harbor and American entry into World War II reshaped the post-1945 global order in several lasting ways. The United States emerged as a global superpower with overseas military bases on every continent, a global system of alliances (NATO in Europe, security treaties with Japan, South Korea, and Australia in Asia), and the leading role in postwar international economic institutions including the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. The collapse of the European colonial empires after 1945 accelerated as the European powers were exhausted by the war, opening the way for the post-1945 wave of decolonization. The Cold War that emerged between the United States and the Soviet Union — the two surviving great powers — would structure global politics for forty-five years until the dissolution of the USSR in 1991.

### **PART 3 — ENDURING ISSUES ESSAY**

#### **Scoring Rubric (0–5 Point Scale)**

ScoreCriteria5 — ExcellentDefines 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 — GoodDefines 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 — LimitedIdentifies 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 — MinimalIdentifies an issue but provides little argument or supporting evidence. Minimal document engagement. Disorganized.0 — No creditFails to address the prompt. Off-topic.

#### **Sample High-Scoring Response (Score: 5)**

##### **Introduction**

An enduring issue in world history is the impact of disease and public health crises on the structure of human societies — economic systems, political institutions, religious authority, and the relationships among nations. Epidemic disease has repeatedly transformed entire civilizations, weakening some,

strengthening others, and shaping institutional responses that persist into the present. The documents in this packet trace this pattern from the Black Death of the fourteenth century through the Columbian Exchange, the cholera epidemics of nineteenth-century industrial cities, the 1918 influenza pandemic, and the COVID-19 pandemic of 2019–2023.

### **Body Paragraph 1 — The Black Death and the Columbian Exchange**

The Black Death of 1347–1351 was the most demographically devastating epidemic in European history. Document 1 describes how the disease killed roughly one-third of the European population — between 25 and 50 million people — within four years of its arrival from the Black Sea. The economic, political, and religious consequences transformed European civilization. The catastrophic labor shortage weakened the feudal system: surviving peasants could demand higher wages and better conditions, and serfdom gradually disappeared across Western Europe. The Catholic Church's spiritual authority was challenged when prayers, processions, and indulgences failed to halt the plague — contributing to longer-term religious changes that would culminate in the Protestant Reformation two centuries later. The massacres of Jewish communities that accompanied the plague (thousands of Jews were killed in Strasbourg, Cologne, and other cities, falsely accused of poisoning wells) demonstrated how disease could intensify scapegoating of minority populations. Document 2 describes the even more catastrophic Columbian Exchange after 1492, when European diseases — smallpox, measles, influenza, typhus — produced what may have been the largest demographic collapse in recorded history. Approximately 90% of the pre-Columbian American population — perhaps 50 million people — died within a century, weakening the Aztec and Inca empires sufficiently for small Spanish forces under Cortés (1521) and Pizarro (1533) to conquer them and driving the demand for enslaved African labor that would reshape three continents through the Atlantic slave trade.

### **Body Paragraph 2 — Industrial Cities and the Birth of Public Health**

The cholera epidemics of the nineteenth century revealed both the public health consequences of unplanned industrial urbanization and the capacity of modern science and government to respond. Document 3 describes how cholera repeatedly swept through London, Paris, New York, and other industrial cities, killing tens of thousands at a time. The squalid conditions of industrial slums — unpaved streets running with sewage, lack of sanitation infrastructure, drinking water drawn from polluted rivers — created ideal conditions for waterborne disease transmission. Dr. John Snow's investigation of the 1854 London Broad Street outbreak — tracing the disease to a contaminated water pump rather than to "bad air" or moral failings — established the principles of modern epidemiology. The British Public Health Acts beginning in 1848, the construction of London's modern sewer system by Joseph Bazalgette in the 1860s and 1870s, and similar infrastructure investments across Europe and North America substantially eliminated cholera from industrial cities by 1900. The era demonstrated that disease was not an immutable feature of urban life but a problem that political and scientific action could substantially solve — establishing the modern public health state as a permanent institution.

### **Body Paragraph 3 — The 1918 Influenza and COVID-19**

The twentieth and twenty-first centuries have produced major pandemics that demonstrate both progress and continuing vulnerability. Document 4 describes the 1918 influenza pandemic that killed an estimated 50–100 million people worldwide — more than the soldiers killed in World War I. The pandemic's spread

was accelerated by wartime troop movements and disrupted public health systems, and it killed unusually high numbers of young adults. Government responses varied dramatically: St. Louis imposed strict quarantine and mask requirements and saw lower death rates, while Philadelphia, fearing economic disruption and wartime morale collapse, held a large parade and suffered catastrophic outbreaks. Document 5 captures the COVID-19 pandemic that began in late 2019 and killed roughly 7 million people directly by 2023. The pandemic produced an unprecedented international scientific response — the development and deployment of mRNA vaccines within a year — that would have been impossible in 1918. But COVID also revealed continuing weaknesses: continuing global inequalities in healthcare access between wealthy and poor nations, the political vulnerability of public health institutions to populist attack, supply chain disruptions on a global scale, and the difficulty of coordinated international action even when scientific consensus existed. The pandemic accelerated trends in remote work, digital commerce, and political polarization in ways that will shape societies for decades.

## **Conclusion**

The impact of disease and public health on human societies has been one of the most consistent themes in world history. The Black Death's restructuring of medieval Europe, the demographic catastrophe of the Columbian Exchange, the nineteenth-century cholera epidemics that drove the birth of modern public health, the 1918 influenza pandemic, and the COVID-19 pandemic each produced lasting institutional, political, and economic consequences that shaped the centuries that followed. Modern science and infrastructure have substantially reduced humanity's vulnerability to many historical diseases, but emerging infectious diseases, antimicrobial resistance, vaccine hesitancy, and continuing inequalities in global health systems ensure that this remains an enduring issue. The lessons of the Black Death, of the Columbian Exchange, and of the 1918 pandemic — that disease can transform societies in ways no political authority can fully control, and that political and scientific responses determine outcomes — remain urgently relevant in the twenty-first century.

## **Why this essay scores at the mastery level:**

Defines the enduring issue clearly with a defensible framing.

Argues explicitly for endurance across multiple distinct eras (medieval Europe → 1492 Americas → industrial cities → 1918 → 2019–2023).

Uses all five documents substantively.

Brings in extensive outside evidence: Protestant Reformation, Strasbourg/Cologne Jewish massacres, Cortés and Pizarro conquests, Atlantic slave trade, John Snow's Broad Street investigation, British Public Health Acts of 1848, Bazalgette's London sewer system, St. Louis and Philadelphia 1918 responses, mRNA vaccine development.

Synthesizes across at least four distinct eras.

Concludes by connecting the issue to ongoing twenty-first-century vulnerability.