

# REGENTS EXAMINATION IN GLOBAL HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY II — PRACTICE SIMULATION 49

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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.**

Czar Peter the Great of Russia (ruled 1682–1725) was determined to transform Russia from an inward-looking Eastern Orthodox kingdom into a modern European power. Peter traveled incognito to Western Europe to study shipbuilding, military organization, and administration. Upon returning, he forced Russian nobles to shave their beards, adopt Western dress, and serve in a new bureaucracy. He built a modern army and navy, founded the new capital of St. Petersburg in 1703 as Russia's "window on Europe," and forced the Orthodox Church under state control. By his death, Russia had become a recognized European great power, though Peter's methods relied on enserfing the peasantry and crushing all dissent.

— Adapted from a historical account of Peter the Great's reign

1. Peter the Great's reforms are best characterized as
  - A. the voluntary preservation of traditional Russian customs
  - B. a peaceful democratic transition based on consent of the nobles

- C. the complete Westernization of Russian Orthodox religious practice
  - D. a program of defensive Westernization to make Russia a European power
2. A long-term consequence of Peter's reforms was
- A. the complete elimination of Russian autocratic government
  - B. the transformation of Russia into a major European military power
  - C. the voluntary cooperation of the Russian Orthodox Church with reform
  - D. the end of Russian territorial expansion across northern Eurasia

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

The Constitution of Saint-Domingue (1801) abolished slavery, declared all inhabitants to be equally free, established Toussaint Louverture as Governor-General for life, and proclaimed Catholicism as the official religion while permitting other beliefs. The constitution applied the principles of the French Revolution to a colony where the majority of the population was African or African-descended, and where slavery had been the foundation of the colonial economy. France's Napoleon Bonaparte rejected the constitution and sent an army to restore French control and reinstate slavery. The struggle that followed produced Haitian independence in 1804.

— Adapted from a historical account of the Haitian Revolution

3. The Constitution of Saint-Domingue (1801) demonstrates
- A. the radical implications of Enlightenment principles applied to slavery
  - B. the voluntary cooperation of plantation owners with abolition
  - C. the acceptance of European racial hierarchies by colonial leaders

D. the successful integration of Saint-Domingue into the French Republic

4. Napoleon's response to the Saint-Domingue constitution was

A. the peaceful acceptance of Haitian independence

B. the voluntary release of all enslaved people throughout the French Empire

C. a military invasion to restore French control and reinstate slavery

D. the recognition of Toussaint Louverture as a legitimate French official

5. Toussaint Louverture and the Haitian Revolution have been called

A. the triumph of European colonial governance in the Caribbean

B. the first successful slave revolt to establish an independent nation

C. the failure of Enlightenment principles in colonial contexts

D. a footnote to the more important French Revolution in Europe

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

Free trade between nations of unequal economic development benefits only the more advanced industrial nation. Britain, having industrialized first, now preaches free trade to keep other nations dependent on British manufactures. Germany must instead build its own industries behind protective tariffs, develop its national infrastructure of railroads and canals, educate its workforce, and unify economically before it can compete on equal terms. National prosperity, not abstract economic theory, must guide economic policy.

— Adapted from Friedrich List, *The National System of Political Economy* (1841)

6. Friedrich List's central argument was that

A. free trade should be adopted by all nations everywhere

B. Britain's industrial superiority was permanent and unchangeable

C. industrial development should be left to private market forces

D. nations should use protective tariffs and state support for industry

7. List's ideas were applied most directly to

A. the economic development of nineteenth-century Germany under Bismarck

B. the colonization of African territories by European powers

C. the economic isolation of Tokugawa Japan from world trade

D. the maintenance of Spanish colonial rule across Latin America

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

In 1913, Henry Ford introduced the moving assembly line at his Highland Park automobile factory in Michigan. The time required to assemble a Ford Model T fell from twelve hours to ninety minutes. Ford simultaneously raised wages to five dollars a day — more than double the prevailing industrial wage — both to reduce worker turnover and to ensure that his own workers could afford to buy the cars they produced. The assembly line transformed industrial production worldwide, becoming the model for manufacturing in every industrial sector and every industrial economy through the rest of the twentieth century.

— Adapted from a historical account of mass production

8. The moving assembly line allowed Ford to

A. eliminate the need for skilled and educated industrial workers

B. increase the price of automobiles to capture the luxury market

C. dramatically reduce production time and expand the automobile market

D. restore traditional craft production methods to American industry

9. Ford's five-dollar daily wage demonstrates

A. the recognition that mass production required mass consumption

B. the voluntary surrender of corporate profits to industrial workers

C. the triumph of traditional craft wages over factory wages

D. the complete elimination of worker turnover in American industry

10. The Ford assembly line model spread to

A. the American agricultural sector but not to industry

B. European producers but not to non-Western nations

C. only American automobile manufacturers in the 1920s

D. industrial sectors and industrial economies worldwide

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

The Russo-Japanese War (1904–1905) was the first major military conflict of the twentieth century. Imperial Russia and Imperial Japan competed for influence in Manchuria and Korea. After Russia rejected Japanese demands for diplomatic concessions, Japan launched a surprise naval attack on the Russian fleet at Port Arthur in February 1904. The war ended in May 1905 with Japan's destruction of the Russian Baltic Fleet at the Battle of Tsushima — a decisive Japanese victory. The Treaty of Portsmouth, mediated by American President Theodore Roosevelt, ended the war. For the first time in modern history, an Asian power had decisively defeated a European great power.

— Adapted from a historical account of the Russo-Japanese War

11. The Russo-Japanese War is historically significant because it was

A. the first conflict in which both sides used nuclear weapons

B. the first time an Asian power defeated a European power

C. the first colonial war fought in the African continent

D. the first war between Catholic and Protestant European powers

12. The Japanese victory contributed to

A. the peaceful integration of Japan into the British Commonwealth

B. the decline of nationalism among colonized peoples around the world

C. the Russian Revolution of 1905 and rising anti-colonial nationalism

D. the voluntary withdrawal of Japanese forces from East Asia

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

In October 1935, Italy under Benito Mussolini invaded Ethiopia, one of only two independent African nations (along with Liberia). Italian forces used poison gas, aerial bombing, and concentration camps against Ethiopian resistance, killing an estimated 350,000 to 760,000 Ethiopians. Emperor Haile Selassie appealed to the League of Nations in a famous speech in Geneva, warning that today's failure to act against Italian aggression would lead to greater wars tomorrow. The League imposed economic sanctions but failed to enforce them. Britain and France did not intervene. Italy completed its conquest by 1936, and Haile Selassie was forced into exile until 1941.

— Adapted from a historical account of the Italian invasion of Ethiopia

13. The Italian invasion of Ethiopia demonstrated

- A. the complete commitment of European powers to defending African sovereignty
- B. the successful enforcement of collective security through the League of Nations
- C. the voluntary withdrawal of European imperial ambitions from Africa
- D. the failure of the League of Nations as a collective security organization

14. Haile Selassie's warning to the League of Nations proved

- A. tragically accurate — the failure encouraged worse violations
- B. wrong — the League succeeded in containing aggressive nations
- C. irrelevant to the eventual outbreak of World War II in Europe
- D. premature — the League later enforced collective security

15. The Italian invasion of Ethiopia was part of

- A. the peaceful decolonization of European African territories
- B. the pattern of fascist aggression that would lead to World War II
- C. the voluntary expansion of African self-government in the 1930s
- D. the cooperation of African and European powers against fascism

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

In May 1972, President Richard Nixon traveled to Moscow to meet with Soviet Premier Leonid Brezhnev and sign the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT I) — the first major arms control agreement between

the superpowers. The treaty froze the number of intercontinental ballistic missiles each side could deploy and limited the development of anti-ballistic missile systems. The agreement was a centerpiece of "détente" — a policy of reducing Cold War tensions through diplomatic cooperation on issues of mutual concern. Combined with Nixon's opening to China and the Helsinki Accords of 1975, détente represented a moderation of Cold War hostility that lasted until the late 1970s.

— Adapted from a historical account of détente

16. The policy described in the passage is known as
- A. containment, the early Cold War policy of opposing communism
  - B. massive retaliation, the doctrine of unlimited nuclear response
  - C. détente, the policy of reducing Cold War tensions through cooperation
  - D. brinkmanship, the deliberate provocation of crisis to gain advantage
17. SALT I was historically significant because it was
- A. the first formal alliance treaty between the superpowers
  - B. the unconditional surrender of Soviet weapons to the US
  - C. the first major arms control agreement of the Cold War
  - D. the peaceful reunification of Germany under American leadership

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

The Democratic Republic of the Congo gained independence from Belgium in June 1960 under the leadership of Prime Minister Patrice Lumumba. Within weeks, the country descended into crisis: the army mutinied, the mineral-rich province of Katanga seceded with Belgian backing, and the Congo became a Cold War battleground. Lumumba turned to the Soviet Union for assistance, alarming Belgian and

American officials. In January 1961, Lumumba was assassinated by Katangan and Belgian forces, with documented support from American intelligence. Mobutu Sese Seko eventually seized power and ruled Congo (renamed Zaire) as a Western-backed dictator until 1997.

— Adapted from a historical account of the Congo crisis

18. The Congo crisis after independence demonstrated

- A. the complete absence of Cold War interference in African decolonization
- B. the peaceful transition of all African colonies to stable democratic government
- C. the voluntary withdrawal of Belgian economic interests from independent Africa
- D. the intersection of decolonization with Cold War superpower competition

19. The assassination of Patrice Lumumba illustrates

- A. the willingness of Western powers to intervene against perceived communist threats
- B. the peaceful cooperation of all parties in the Congolese political transition
- C. the voluntary submission of Mobutu Sese Seko to democratic elections
- D. the complete success of African self-determination in the postcolonial era

20. Mobutu Sese Seko's rule in Congo / Zaire illustrates

- A. the peaceful democratic governance of postcolonial African states
- B. the complete withdrawal of foreign powers from African internal affairs
- C. the pattern of Western-backed authoritarian rule in some postcolonial states

D. the successful integration of Africa into the European Common Market

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

The Iran-Iraq War (1980–1988) was the longest conventional war of the twentieth century, killing approximately one million people. Iraqi dictator Saddam Hussein invaded Iran in September 1980, hoping to exploit the post-revolutionary chaos of the new Islamic Republic and to claim territory along the Shatt al-Arab waterway. The war became a brutal trench-warfare stalemate. Iraq received support from the United States, Saudi Arabia, and other Arab states fearing the spread of Iranian revolutionary Islam; Iran fought largely alone. Iraq used chemical weapons against Iranian forces and against its own Kurdish population. The war ended in 1988 with no significant territorial changes and devastating losses on both sides.

— Adapted from a historical account of the Iran-Iraq War

21. The Iran-Iraq War is best understood as

- A. a purely religious conflict between Sunni and Shia Islam
- B. a successful expansion of Iraqi territory at the expense of Iran
- C. the peaceful resolution of regional disputes in the Persian Gulf

D. a regional conflict shaped by both ideological and territorial disputes

22. American support for Iraq during the Iran-Iraq War reflected

- A. the principled American defense of human rights in the Persian Gulf
- B. the voluntary cooperation of Iran with American foreign policy
- C. the complete absence of strategic American interests in the region

D. American hostility toward Iran's revolutionary government after 1979

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

In June 2016, British voters narrowly chose to leave the European Union — "Brexit" — by 52 percent to 48 percent. The vote rejected forty-three years of British EU membership and reflected long-standing concerns about immigration, sovereignty, and the perceived loss of British political autonomy. Brexit was part of a broader rise of populist political movements across Western democracies that challenged the post-1945 economic and political order. Donald Trump's election in November 2016, the rise of populist parties in Italy, France, Germany, Hungary, and Poland, and similar movements in Brazil and India all signaled a shift in global politics. Britain formally left the EU in January 2020.

— Adapted from a historical account of Brexit and twenty-first-century populism

23. The Brexit vote reflected

A. concerns about national sovereignty, immigration, and the postwar global order

B. unanimous British support for closer European political integration

C. the complete absence of any political opposition to the European Union

D. British plans to join the North American Free Trade Agreement instead

24. The rise of populist movements after 2016 represents

A. the voluntary return of all nations to nineteenth-century isolation

B. the complete success of post-1945 liberal democratic institutions

C. a challenge to the post-1945 economic and political order

D. the expansion of European Union membership to global proportions

25. The contemporary rise of populism has been driven in part by

A. popular satisfaction with established political elites

B. economic dislocation, immigration concerns, and institutional distrust

C. the peaceful resolution of all global economic inequalities

D. the absence of political polarization in Western democracies

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

On January 20, 1942, fifteen senior Nazi officials gathered at a lakeside villa in Wannsee, a suburb of Berlin, to coordinate the implementation of the "Final Solution to the Jewish Question." Chaired by Reinhard Heydrich of the Reich Main Security Office, the conference established the bureaucratic and logistical framework for what would become the systematic murder of approximately six million European Jews. The Wannsee Protocol — the minutes of the conference — documented how various German ministries and agencies would cooperate in the deportation and murder of every Jew in Europe. By the end of the war in 1945, the Nazi regime had murdered roughly two-thirds of the Jews of Europe.

— Adapted from a historical account of the Wannsee Conference

26. The Wannsee Conference of January 1942 is significant because

A. it coordinated the implementation of systematic murder of Jews

B. it marked the start of voluntary Jewish emigration from Germany

C. it established peace between Germany and the Allied powers

D. it recognized Jewish rights to a homeland in Palestine

27. The Holocaust ultimately killed approximately

A. one million European Jews and other persecuted groups

B. six million Jews and millions of other persecuted groups

C. two hundred thousand Jews concentrated in Germany

D. five hundred thousand Jews held in detention camps

28. International responses to the Holocaust after 1945 included

A. the voluntary return of refugees to pre-war homes

B. Nuremberg Trials, UDHR, Genocide Convention, and Israel

C. the elimination of antisemitism from European society

D. the peaceful integration of displaced persons into Germany

**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

By the closing months of World War II, profound disagreements had emerged between the United States and Britain on one side and the Soviet Union on the other. At Yalta (February 1945) and Potsdam (July 1945), the wartime allies agreed nominally on the postwar future of Eastern Europe and Germany, but interpretations differed sharply. The Soviets, having lost 27 million people in the war and having been invaded twice through Eastern Europe in a generation, insisted on friendly governments along their western border. The Western powers had been promised "free elections" in Poland and elsewhere. By 1947, Stalin had imposed communist governments on Poland, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, and Czechoslovakia.

— Adapted from a historical account of postwar disagreements

Document 2

The Cold War order took institutional form within four years of the war's end. The Truman Doctrine of March 1947 committed the United States to oppose communist expansion. The Marshall Plan of 1948 provided \$13 billion in economic aid to rebuild Western Europe. The Berlin Blockade and Airlift of 1948–49 demonstrated Soviet willingness to use coercive pressure and Western resolve to resist. NATO was founded in April 1949 as a Western military alliance, with the Warsaw Pact forming as the Eastern counterpart in 1955. By 1949, the political and military division of Europe between two ideological blocs — and the broader Cold War — was firmly established.

— Adapted from a historical account of the early Cold War

1a. According to Document 1, identify ONE specific cause of postwar disagreement between the United States and the Soviet Union. [1]

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1b. According to Document 2, identify ONE specific institutional development that consolidated the Cold War division of Europe. [1]

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2a. Based on these documents and your knowledge of social studies, explain ONE cause-and-effect relationship between the end of World War II and the emergence of the Cold War. [1]

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## CRQ Set 2

### Document 3

The horrors of British industrial conditions documented by the Sadler Committee (1832), Friedrich Engels's *Condition of the Working Class in England* (1845), and Charles Dickens's novels produced sustained political pressure for reform within the existing constitutional system. Parliament responded with a series of incremental reforms: the Factory Acts of 1833, 1844, 1847, and 1850 progressively limited child labor and working hours; the Mines Act of 1842 banned women and children under ten from underground work; the Public Health Act of 1848 began building urban sanitation infrastructure; the Reform Acts of 1832, 1867, and 1884 progressively expanded the franchise. By 1900, Britain had transformed itself from within without revolution.

— Adapted from a historical account of nineteenth-century British reform

### Document 4

Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels offered a different response to industrial inequality. The *Communist Manifesto* (1848) argued that capitalism's contradictions made revolutionary transformation inevitable and necessary. Workers, the manifesto argued, had no fundamental interest in defending the system that exploited them; their only path to genuine emancipation was through the revolutionary overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of a worker-controlled state. Marxist ideas inspired the labor movements, the Russian Revolution of 1917, the Chinese Revolution of 1949, and many other twentieth-century political movements seeking to address industrial inequality through revolutionary rather than reformist means.

— Adapted from a historical analysis of Marxist political thought

3a. Based on Documents 3 and 4, identify ONE similarity between the British reformist response and the Marxist revolutionary response to industrial inequality. [1]

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

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4a. Based on these documents and your knowledge of social studies, explain how the contrast between reformist and revolutionary responses to industrial inequality shaped twentieth-century political conflict. [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: The Role of Religion in Political and Social Life Across Time

### Document 1

The Peace of Westphalia (1648) ended the Thirty Years War, which had killed approximately eight million people across central Europe in a conflict that began as a struggle between Catholic and Protestant princes within the Holy Roman Empire. The settlement established the principle of *cuius regio, eius religio* — "whose realm, his religion" — meaning that each prince could determine the official religion of his territory. Westphalia is widely considered the foundation of the modern international system of sovereign states, in which religious differences would be managed within state borders rather than allowed to produce continent-wide warfare.

— Adapted from a historical account of the Peace of Westphalia

### Document 2

What is tolerance? It is the natural attribute of humanity. We are all formed of weakness and error; let us pardon reciprocally each other's folly. It does not require great art or skillfully crafted eloquence to prove that Christians ought to tolerate one another. I, however, am going further: I say that we should regard all men as our brothers. The French Revolution of 1789 would carry these Enlightenment ideas into political action, abolishing the special privileges of the Catholic Church in France and seeking to build a state on principles of universal reason rather than religious authority.

— Adapted from Voltaire's *Treatise on Tolerance* (1763) and a historical account of revolutionary secularism

### Document 3

The Iranian Revolution of 1979 reversed two centuries of secularizing reform across the Muslim world. Ayatollah Khomeini's Islamic Republic established a theocratic state in which religious authority — vested in the Supreme Leader — stood above elected institutions. The constitution mandated that all laws conform to Islamic principles, and Islamic clerics held veto power over legislation. The Iranian model inspired and influenced Islamic political movements across the Muslim world, including the Muslim

Brotherhood, Hezbollah in Lebanon, and various smaller groups. The tension between religious authority and secular modernization has been a defining feature of the modern Middle East.

— Adapted from a historical account of the Iranian Revolution

#### Document 4

The early twenty-first century has seen the rise of religious-nationalist movements in many countries. The Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) in India promotes Hindutva — a vision of India as a Hindu nation. Christian nationalism has emerged as a significant force in American politics, asserting that the United States is fundamentally a Christian nation. Buddhist nationalist movements have produced communal violence in Sri Lanka and Myanmar. Jewish nationalist movements have shaped Israeli politics. These movements share a common pattern: the assertion that a particular religious-cultural identity is the proper foundation of national belonging, and that the modern secular state should be replaced or reshaped accordingly.

— Adapted from a 2020 analysis of religious nationalism

#### Document 5

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) established religious freedom as a fundamental human right. Article 18 declares that "everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance." The principle has been incorporated into the founding documents of many states and into international human rights law, though its actual implementation has varied widely and continues to be contested.

— Adapted from the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) and subsequent commentary





4. C — Napoleon refused to accept the abolition of slavery in France's most profitable colony and sent General Charles Leclerc with 20,000 troops to restore French rule and re-enslave the population. The expedition initially captured Toussaint Louverture but ultimately failed against Haitian resistance and yellow fever, producing Haitian independence in 1804.
5. B — The Haitian Revolution is the only successful slave revolt in modern history to produce an independent nation, and Haiti was the first Black-led republic and the second independent state in the Americas after the United States. Its significance was so unsettling to slave-holding societies that France, the United States, and Britain economically isolated Haiti for decades.
6. D — List argued that nations at earlier stages of industrial development needed protective tariffs, state investment in infrastructure, and active government support to build up their domestic industries before facing free-trade competition with established industrial powers. His "National System" rejected Adam Smith's universal free-trade prescription as a doctrine that served British interests at the expense of late-developing economies.
7. A — List's ideas of state-directed industrial development guided German economic policy throughout the nineteenth century, including the Zollverein customs union (1834) that preceded political unification and Bismarck's protectionist tariffs of 1879. By 1900, Germany had become the largest industrial economy in Europe — direct vindication of List's national-economic doctrine.
8. C — The assembly line cut Model T production time from twelve hours to ninety minutes, allowing Ford to slash prices from \$850 in 1908 to under \$300 by the mid-1920s. The dramatic price reduction transformed the automobile from a luxury good for the wealthy into a mass-market product accessible to ordinary American workers.
9. A — Ford recognized that the assembly-line economy he was building required workers wealthy enough to buy the products they manufactured. His five-dollar day was both a business strategy — reducing turnover and attracting better workers — and a recognition that mass-production economies depended on a broad consuming middle class.
10. D — The Ford-Taylor model of standardized mass production through moving assembly lines became the global template for twentieth-century industrial manufacturing. From Detroit it spread to European auto producers, then to Soviet planned industry, Japanese manufacturing, and eventually to every industrial sector from electronics to food processing worldwide.
11. B — The Russo-Japanese War was the first time in modern history that an Asian power decisively defeated a European great power in open warfare. Japan's victories at Port Arthur, Mukden, and Tsushima shattered the assumption of permanent European military superiority and demonstrated that modernized non-European nations could compete with the great powers on equal terms.
12. C — Japanese victory contributed directly to the Russian Revolution of 1905, as the humiliating defeat undermined the Romanov regime's legitimacy and triggered mass strikes and the formation of the first Duma. It also inspired anti-colonial nationalists across Asia and Africa, who saw in Japan's success proof that European dominance was not permanent.
13. D — The League's inability to enforce its sanctions against Italy and prevent the conquest of a member state demonstrated that collective security would not work without the willingness of major powers to act. The failure encouraged Hitler's subsequent moves into the Rhineland (1936) and beyond, and discredited the League as an effective international institution.
14. A — Selassie warned the League that "It is us today. It will be you tomorrow." The Italian conquest of Ethiopia was followed within four years by the Nazi-Soviet invasion of Poland and the outbreak of World War II — confirming that the failure to confront one aggressor encouraged greater violations by others.

15. B — The Italian invasion of Ethiopia (1935), the German remilitarization of the Rhineland (1936), the Spanish Civil War (1936–39), the Anschluss with Austria (1938), and the seizure of Czechoslovakia (1938–39) form a continuous escalation of fascist aggression that culminated in the September 1939 German invasion of Poland and World War II.
16. C — Détente was the name given to the policy of reducing Cold War tensions through diplomatic cooperation, arms control, and trade. Pursued under Nixon and Kissinger from 1969 to 1976 and continued by Carter through 1979, it represented a moderation rather than abandonment of containment.
17. C — SALT I was the first arms control agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union, freezing the number of intercontinental ballistic missile launchers each side could deploy and limiting anti-ballistic missile systems. It established the precedent that the two superpowers could negotiate binding limits on nuclear weapons, setting up later treaties including SALT II (1979) and START (1991).
18. D — The Congo crisis demonstrated how decolonization in the Cold War era could not be insulated from superpower competition. Belgian commercial interests, American fears of communist expansion, and Soviet attempts to back Lumumba transformed a domestic political dispute into a Cold War proxy struggle.
19. A — The CIA, working with Belgian officials and Katangan secessionists, organized the operation that ended in Lumumba's January 1961 murder because American officials feared his openness to Soviet aid would make Congo a communist beachhead. The assassination is one of the documented cases of Western intervention against perceived communist threats in newly independent African states.
20. C — Mobutu ruled Zaire from 1965 to 1997 as a corrupt one-party state, looting an estimated \$5 billion from the national treasury while maintaining close ties to Washington as a Cold War ally. His regime exemplifies a wider pattern in which Western powers supported authoritarian rulers across the developing world when they were reliably anti-communist.
21. D — The war combined territorial disputes (Iraqi claims to the Shatt al-Arab waterway and Khuzestan) with ideological dimensions (Saddam's secular Arab nationalism vs. Khomeini's revolutionary Shia Islamism) and Sunni-Shia sectarian tensions. The mix of motives explains why the war attracted intervention by both Arab states fearing Iran's revolutionary export and the United States.
22. D — American support for Iraq — including intelligence sharing, agricultural credits, and the removal of Iraq from the State Department's list of state sponsors of terrorism — flowed directly from the rupture in U.S.-Iran relations after the 1979 revolution and the November 1979 hostage crisis. Washington was willing to back Saddam against the new Islamic Republic despite his use of chemical weapons.
23. A — The Brexit vote was driven by a combination of concerns: that EU free movement of labor had brought too much immigration into Britain, that EU regulation eroded British parliamentary sovereignty, and that the postwar order had benefited elites at the expense of declining industrial regions. The Leave campaign's slogan was "Take Back Control."
24. C — The post-2016 populist movements — Brexit, Trump, the Five Star Movement, the National Rally, Hungary's Fidesz, Poland's PiS, Brazil's Bolsonaro, India's BJP — together represent a coordinated political challenge to the institutions and ideas of the post-1945 liberal international order: free trade, free movement of people, supranational governance, and elite-led globalization.
25. B — Economic research consistently identifies three drivers of contemporary populism: stagnant or declining real wages for non-college workers, large-scale immigration producing cultural

anxiety, and declining trust in institutions including parliaments, parties, media, and judiciaries. The 2008 financial crisis amplified all three drivers across Western democracies.

26. A — The Wannsee Conference is significant because it formalized the bureaucratic and inter-ministerial coordination required to execute the systematic murder of European Jews. The conference did not initiate the Holocaust — killings had been underway since 1939 — but it organized the deportation and extermination process that produced the death camps at Auschwitz, Treblinka, Sobibor, and elsewhere.
27. B — The Nazi regime systematically murdered approximately six million European Jews — about two-thirds of the Jewish population of Europe — between 1941 and 1945. The Holocaust also killed millions of other targeted groups including Roma and Sinti, Soviet prisoners of war, Polish civilians, the disabled, political prisoners, and gay men.
28. B — The post-1945 international response to the Holocaust included the Nuremberg Trials of 1945–46 prosecuting Nazi leaders for crimes against humanity, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948, the Genocide Convention of 1948, and the founding of the State of Israel in 1948 as a Jewish homeland. These institutions together represent the most ambitious effort in modern history to prevent the recurrence of such atrocities.

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

### **CRQ Set 1 — Origins of the Cold War**

#### **1a. Cause of postwar disagreement from Document 1 (1 point):**

One specific cause of postwar disagreement between the United States and the Soviet Union was the conflict over the political future of Eastern Europe. According to Document 1, the Soviet Union, having lost 27 million people in the war and having been invaded twice through Eastern Europe in a generation, insisted on friendly governments along its western border, while the Western powers had been promised "free elections" in Poland and elsewhere.

#### **1b. Institutional development from Document 2 (1 point):**

One specific institutional development that consolidated the Cold War division of Europe was the founding of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in April 1949. According to Document 2, NATO was established as a Western military alliance, with the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact forming as its Eastern counterpart in 1955, formally institutionalizing the political and military division of Europe between two ideological blocs.

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

The end of World War II caused the emergence of the Cold War by leaving the United States and the Soviet Union as the only two great powers in a world where the old European balance had been destroyed, while also leaving them with fundamentally different security needs and ideological commitments. The Soviet Union's wartime suffering produced an absolute demand for a security buffer of friendly states in Eastern Europe, which the United States and Britain interpreted as imperial expansion violating the wartime promises of self-determination. Within four years, mutual suspicion had hardened into the Truman Doctrine (1947), the Marshall Plan (1948), the Berlin Blockade (1948–49), and NATO (1949),

institutionalizing a division of Europe and a global ideological confrontation that would shape the next four decades.

## **CRQ Set 2 — Reformist and Revolutionary Responses to Industrial Inequality**

### **3a. Similarity between the two responses (1 point):**

One similarity between the British reformist response and the Marxist revolutionary response is that both arose from the same underlying recognition that the unregulated industrial capitalism of the early nineteenth century produced unacceptable suffering and inequality and required political intervention. According to Documents 3 and 4, both the Sadler Committee that drove the Factory Acts and the analysis that produced *The Communist Manifesto* responded to the same documented industrial conditions — child labor, twelve-hour shifts, urban squalor, and the concentration of wealth.

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

The significance of this similarity is that it shows nineteenth-century industrial inequality was a problem that demanded a political response from across the ideological spectrum — that the conditions documented in industrial Britain were so severe that they could not be defended as merely the natural workings of the market. Where the responses differed was in their proposed solution: gradual reform within constitutional capitalism (Britain) versus revolutionary transformation of the entire economic order (Marxism).

### **4a. Twentieth-century political conflict shaped by reformist vs. revolutionary divide (1 point):**

The contrast between reformist and revolutionary responses to industrial inequality shaped twentieth-century political conflict by dividing the political left into two competing traditions that fought for influence across the world. The reformist tradition, represented by British Labour governments, the American New Deal, the postwar Western European welfare states, and Scandinavian social democracy, sought to soften industrial capitalism through progressive taxation, social insurance, labor regulation, and an expanded franchise. The revolutionary tradition, represented by the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917, the Chinese Communist Revolution of 1949, the Cuban Revolution of 1959, and various anti-colonial Marxist movements, sought to overthrow capitalism entirely. The Cold War can be understood in part as a global contest between these two visions of how to respond to industrial inequality — a contest that ended in 1989–1991 with the collapse of the revolutionary tradition's leading state, leaving the reformist tradition as the principal surviving framework for managing capitalism's social consequences.

## **PART 3 — ENDURING ISSUES ESSAY**

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

<b>Score</b>	<b>Criteria</b>
<b>5 — Excellent</b>	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.
<b>4 — Good</b>	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.
<b>3 — Satisfactory (Passing)</b>	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.
<b>2 — Limited</b>	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.
<b>1 — Minimal</b>	Identifies an issue but provides little argument or supporting evidence. Minimal document engagement. Disorganized.
<b>0 — No credit</b>	Fails to address the prompt. Off-topic.

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

### Introduction

An enduring issue in world history is the contested relationship between religion and political authority — the persistent question of whether religious institutions and beliefs should shape the laws and governance of human societies, or whether political life should be organized on secular foundations independent of religious doctrine. This question has been argued, fought over, and provisionally settled in different ways across centuries and continents, with each provisional settlement producing new contests. The documents in this packet trace this pattern from the Peace of Westphalia of 1648 through the Enlightenment and French Revolution, the Iranian Revolution of 1979, and the rise of religious nationalism in the early twenty-first century.

### Body Paragraph 1 — Early Modern Religious Wars and the Birth of the Secular State

The relationship between religion and political authority became one of the central questions of the early modern era. Document 1 describes the Peace of Westphalia of 1648, which ended the Thirty Years War — a conflict that began as a struggle between Catholic and Protestant princes within the Holy Roman Empire and produced approximately eight million deaths across central Europe. The Westphalian settlement established the principle that each prince could determine the official religion of his territory (*cuius regio, eius religio*) and is widely considered the foundation of the modern international system of sovereign states. The settlement did not eliminate religious conflict but moved it inside state borders, where it would be managed by national governments rather than allowed to produce continent-wide warfare. The longer trajectory after Westphalia moved Europe gradually toward religious toleration: the English Toleration Act of 1689, the American disestablishment of religion in the First Amendment of 1791, and the European Enlightenment's broader argument for separation of church and state. The Thirty Years War's catastrophic violence had taught a hard lesson — that the costs of trying to enforce religious uniformity through political power were unacceptable.

### Body Paragraph 2 — Enlightenment Secularism and Its Limits

The Enlightenment of the eighteenth century pushed the secular settlement further. Document 2 captures Voltaire's argument that toleration is "the natural attribute of humanity," that all peoples — not merely all Christians — should be regarded as brothers, and that political life should rest on the foundation of universal reason rather than religious authority. The French Revolution of 1789 carried these ideas into political action: it abolished the special privileges of the Catholic Church, confiscated church lands, established civil registration of marriages and deaths, and during its more radical phases attempted to replace Christianity with a secular Cult of Reason. The Napoleonic Code that followed established the legal framework of the modern secular state across much of Europe. American constitutional secularism, embodied in the First Amendment's prohibition of an established religion (1791), provided a parallel model. The Latin American republics established in the early nineteenth century by Bolívar and others adopted similar separations. By 1900, the secular nation-state had become the dominant political form across the Atlantic world. Yet this secular settlement had limits even at its peak — the Catholic Church remained a major political force in southern Europe, Russia's Romanov state maintained Orthodox establishment, and the Ottoman Empire continued to organize its non-Muslim subjects through the religious *millet* system.

### **Body Paragraph 3 — Religious Resurgence in the Twentieth and Twenty-First Centuries**

The late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries have seen a powerful reversal of the long secular trend. Document 3 describes the Iranian Revolution of 1979, which established the world's first modern theocratic state — a republic in which religious authority vested in the Supreme Leader stood above elected institutions and Islamic clerics held veto power over legislation. The Iranian model inspired and influenced Islamic political movements across the Muslim world, from the Muslim Brotherhood to Hezbollah, and challenged the assumption that modernization necessarily produced secularization. Document 4 describes the broader rise of religious nationalism in the early twenty-first century: the Bharatiya Janata Party's vision of *Hindutva* in India, Christian nationalism in American politics, Buddhist nationalism in Sri Lanka and Myanmar that has produced communal violence, and Jewish nationalist movements within Israeli politics. These movements share a common pattern: the assertion that a particular religious-cultural identity is the proper foundation of national belonging and that the modern secular state should be replaced or reshaped accordingly. Document 5, the UDHR's Article 18 protecting freedom of religion and conscience, represents the surviving counter-tradition — the international human rights framework's commitment to religious pluralism and individual conscience. The contest between these traditions — religious-nationalist and secular-pluralist — continues to define the politics of many societies in the twenty-first century.

### **Conclusion**

The relationship between religion and political authority has been one of the most persistent enduring issues in modern world history. The Westphalian settlement of 1648, the Enlightenment and revolutionary secularism of the eighteenth century, the Iranian Revolution of 1979, and the religious-nationalist movements of the twenty-first century together demonstrate that this question has never been definitively settled — that each apparent resolution produces new contests, and that societies repeatedly return to debating the proper place of religious belief in collective political life. The 1648 settlement worked for several centuries because it offered a workable compromise — religious pluralism among states, established religion within them. The Enlightenment pushed further toward separation, with mixed results. The religious resurgence of recent decades demonstrates that the secular settlement was provisional, not

permanent. As long as religious belief remains a major source of human meaning and political identity, and as long as the modern state remains the primary locus of political authority, the question of how religion and politics should relate will continue to be contested.

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

- Defines the enduring issue clearly with a defensible framing.
- Argues for endurance across four distinct eras (1648 → Enlightenment → 1979 → 21st century).
- Uses all five documents substantively.
- Brings in extensive outside evidence: Thirty Years War casualty figures, English Toleration Act (1689), First Amendment (1791), French Revolutionary dechristianization, Napoleonic Code, Bolívar and the Latin American republics, Ottoman *millet* system, Hezbollah, Muslim Brotherhood, *Hindutva*, Buddhist nationalism in Sri Lanka and Myanmar, Jewish nationalist movements in Israel.
- Synthesizes across four distinct eras and multiple regions.
- Concludes by connecting the issue to ongoing contemporary contests.