

PRACTICE EXAM 52 — NEW YORK REGENTS GLOBAL HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY II

1. The 20th-century British economist John Maynard Keynes argued that during economic depressions
 - A. governments should reduce spending and raise taxes to balance the national budget at all costs
 - B. all national economies will automatically return to full employment without any policy intervention
 - C. only the gold standard can restore investor confidence and stabilize the national economy
 - D. governments should increase deficit spending to stimulate aggregate demand and reduce mass unemployment

2. The 19th-century French thinker Auguste Comte is best known as
 - A. a leading defender of the Bourbon monarchy and a sharp critic of Enlightenment philosophy
 - B. the founder of positivism and the modern academic discipline of sociology
 - C. the principal economic theorist of mid-19th-century British free trade liberalism
 - D. the founder of the German idealist tradition that included Hegel and Schelling

3. The 20th-century French philosopher Jean-Paul Sartre is most closely associated with
 - A. the idea that all human behavior is determined entirely by inherited genetic factors
 - B. the founding of modern analytic philosophy in early 20th-century Cambridge, England
 - C. existentialism and the idea that human beings must define themselves through their choices
 - D. the systematic defense of the Catholic Church against modern secular and scientific challenges

4. Simone de Beauvoir's *The Second Sex* (1949) is best known for arguing that
- A. one is not born, but rather becomes, a woman, and that femininity is socially constructed
 - B. women's roles in society are biologically fixed and cannot be changed by political reform
 - C. women have always enjoyed full legal equality with men throughout most European history
 - D. women should withdraw entirely from public political life to focus solely on motherhood
5. In *The Origins of Totalitarianism* (1951) and her reporting on the Eichmann trial, Hannah Arendt is best known for
- A. defending Nazi officials who claimed they were only following the legal orders of superiors
 - B. arguing that totalitarianism was confined to fascist regimes and never appeared under communism
 - C. proposing that the modern administrative state has eliminated all risk of future totalitarianism
 - D. analyzing modern totalitarian regimes and coining the phrase "the banality of evil" for Eichmann
6. The Italian Marxist thinker Antonio Gramsci's concept of "cultural hegemony" referred to
- A. the use of overwhelming military force to crush working-class movements in industrial societies
 - B. the way ruling classes maintain power partly through cultural, intellectual, and moral leadership
 - C. the necessity of violent armed revolution as the only path to a socialist economic system
 - D. the universal cultural superiority of Western European civilization over all other world cultures
7. Edward Said's *Orientalism* (1978) argued that
- A. Western scholars had always provided an accurate, neutral, and respectful portrait of the Middle East
 - B. the cultures of Asia and the Middle East are fundamentally incompatible with Western political values
 - C. Western depictions of "the Orient" served European imperial power by producing distorted stereotypes
 - D. Eastern and Western civilizations have rarely had any meaningful cultural contact across history

8. The Decembrist Revolt of December 1825 in Russia was

- A. a failed uprising by liberal Russian army officers seeking constitutional reform after Tsar Alexander I's death
- B. a successful peasant revolt that abolished Russian serfdom and established representative government in Russia
- C. a Polish nationalist uprising that briefly restored an independent Polish state on Russian territory
- D. a religious uprising by Russian Old Believers that overthrew the official Russian Orthodox Church

9. The Carlsbad Decrees of 1819, issued by the German Confederation under Austrian Chancellor Klemens von Metternich,

- A. abolished serfdom and granted full political rights to all male subjects across the German states
- B. unified the German states into a single federal monarchy under Habsburg imperial leadership
- C. recognized the independence of the Low Countries and ended Austrian rule over Belgium
- D. imposed strict press censorship and university surveillance to suppress liberal and nationalist movements

10. The First Vatican Council, convened in 1869–1870 by Pope Pius IX,

- A. formally accepted modern democratic constitutional government as fully compatible with traditional Catholic doctrine
- B. authorized the official Catholic translation of the Bible into all major European vernacular languages
- C. defined the doctrine of papal infallibility when the Pope speaks ex cathedra on faith or morals
- D. abolished the Latin Mass and replaced it with services in modern national languages worldwide

11. The Easter Rising of April 1916 in Dublin

- A. led to the immediate creation of a fully independent united Irish republic across the entire island
- B. was an armed Irish republican uprising against British rule that was suppressed within about a week

- C. produced peaceful constitutional reform that gave Ireland equal status with England within the Empire
- D. resulted in the immediate partition of Ireland into separate Catholic and Protestant northern states

12. The Anglo-Irish Treaty of December 1921

- A. created the Irish Free State as a self-governing dominion while keeping Northern Ireland in the UK
- B. ended British involvement on the entire island of Ireland and produced a single Irish republic at once
- C. transferred sovereignty over all of Ireland from Britain to the new League of Nations as a mandate
- D. unified Northern and Southern Ireland into a single united Catholic state under Vatican religious authority

13. The Amritsar (Jallianwala Bagh) massacre of April 1919 in India occurred when

- A. Indian National Army troops attacked British civilians during a religious festival in the Punjab
- B. Hindu and Muslim rioters clashed in northern India during the partition violence of that period
- C. the Indian Congress Party officially renounced its earlier commitment to peaceful protest tactics
- D. British troops under General Dyer opened fire on an unarmed crowd, killing several hundred Indians

14. Mahatma Gandhi's Salt March of March–April 1930 was

- A. a peaceful religious pilgrimage to the holy city of Varanasi marking a major Hindu festival
- B. an armed campaign by Indian nationalists to seize British military stores across the Bombay region
- C. a 240-mile march to the sea to make salt in defiance of the British monopoly and salt tax
- D. a series of demonstrations against the partition of India into separate Hindu and Muslim states

15. The Government of India Act of 1935

- A. immediately granted India full independence and ended all formal British rule over the subcontinent

- B. expanded the Indian electorate and granted greater self-government to elected provincial Indian legislatures
- C. dissolved the Indian National Congress and outlawed all Indian nationalist political organizations completely
- D. partitioned British India into separate Hindu, Muslim, and Sikh states under British supervision

16. The May Fourth Movement of 1919 in China

- A. began with student protests against the Versailles Treaty's transfer of German concessions in Shandong to Japan
- B. successfully overthrew the Qing dynasty and established the Republic of China in central Beijing
- C. was a Christian missionary movement that introduced Western religious education across mainland China
- D. installed Chiang Kai-shek as president of China and ended decades of Chinese civil war

17. The "Warlord Era" in China from roughly 1916 to 1928 was characterized by

- A. unified rule under a strong central Chinese government in Beijing supported by foreign powers
- B. peaceful democratic transition from imperial rule to a stable Chinese constitutional national government
- C. the breakdown of central authority and fragmentation of China among rival military commanders
- D. successful resistance to all foreign economic and political influence within the Chinese mainland territory

18. The Polish-Soviet War of 1919–1921, which culminated in the Battle of Warsaw,

- A. ended in a decisive Soviet victory and the absorption of all of Poland into the new Soviet Union
- B. resulted in a long-lasting alliance between Poland and Soviet Russia against the German Republic
- C. transferred all of Eastern Europe to direct Polish control under a restored Polish-Lithuanian kingdom
- D. ended in Polish victory, halting the Red Army's westward advance and securing Polish independence

19. The Greek-Turkish War of 1919–1922 ended with

- A. a sweeping Greek victory that established a large Greek state across western Anatolia and Constantinople
- B. Turkish victory under Atatürk and a 1923 compulsory exchange of Greek and Turkish populations
- C. the immediate division of Anatolia into separate Greek, Armenian, Turkish, and Kurdish independent states
- D. a long-lasting peaceful partition of Asia Minor between Greece, modern Turkey, France, and Italy

20. Hitler's remilitarization of the Rhineland in March 1936

- A. violated the Treaty of Versailles and the Locarno Pact and went unchallenged by Britain and France
- B. produced an immediate joint Anglo-French military invasion of western Germany within several weeks
- C. was approved in advance by both the League of Nations and the French parliamentary government
- D. led directly to the resignation of Hitler as German Chancellor and the collapse of the Nazi regime

21. The "Phoney War" of late 1939 to spring 1940 ended when

- A. Germany declared peace with France and Britain and withdrew its remaining forces from Poland
- B. the Soviet Union joined the Western Allies and invaded eastern Germany in support of Britain
- C. Germany launched the 1940 blitzkrieg through Low Countries, defeated France, and drove the British from Dunkirk
- D. American forces landed in northern France months before the United States had formally entered the war

22. Operation Reinhard, carried out by Nazi Germany in 1941–1943, was

- A. the German military offensive that captured Stalingrad before being driven back by the Red Army
- B. a Nazi diplomatic initiative aimed at securing a separate peace with Britain in the spring of 1941
- C. a German naval campaign in the Atlantic that successfully cut all Allied supply routes to Britain

D. the systematic killing of roughly 1.7 million Polish Jews at the Bełżec, Sobibor, and Treblinka camps

23. On January 27, 1945, the Auschwitz-Birkenau concentration and extermination camp complex was

A. liberated by American paratroopers advancing from the Western Allied bridgehead in eastern France territory

B. liberated by Soviet Red Army troops as they advanced through southern Poland toward Germany

C. quietly evacuated and dismantled by SS forces with no Allied military involvement at the site

D. converted by the new German government into a memorial site with the consent of Adolf Hitler

24. The Gulf of Tonkin Incident of August 1964 led to

A. the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution, which authorized major U.S. military escalation in the Vietnam War

B. an immediate U.S. ground invasion of North Vietnam that captured Hanoi within several months

C. the rapid withdrawal of all U.S. military advisors from South Vietnam by the end of that year

D. a UN-brokered ceasefire that ended the Vietnam War and reunified the country peacefully under Saigon

25. The My Lai Massacre of March 1968 during the Vietnam War involved

A. the killing of American soldiers by South Vietnamese civilians at a U.S. military base near Saigon

B. a major Viet Cong attack on the U.S. embassy in Saigon during the Tet Offensive that year

C. the killing of several hundred unarmed Vietnamese villagers by U.S. soldiers in a small hamlet

D. the use of nuclear weapons against North Vietnamese positions near the demilitarized northern zone

26. The Second Mexican Empire of Maximilian I (1864–1867) was

A. a long-lasting and stable monarchy that ruled Mexico under U.S. protection until the early 20th century

B. a French-backed monarchy in Mexico that collapsed when Maximilian was captured and executed by Mexican Republicans

- C. an independent indigenous empire established by the descendants of the Aztec rulers in central Mexico
- D. a religious confederation of Mexican states established by the Catholic Church to resist American expansion

27. The Federation of Australia in 1901

- A. transformed the Australian colonies into a republic with no remaining ties to the British monarchy
- B. partitioned the Australian continent into completely separate French and British colonial administrative zones
- C. abolished the indigenous Aboriginal population's existing land claims under a new treaty arrangement
- D. united six self-governing British colonies into a Commonwealth and soon adopted the "White Australia" policy

28. In 1893, New Zealand became

- A. the first self-governing country in the world to grant women the right to vote in national elections
- B. the last British colony in the Pacific to obtain any form of internal self-government from London
- C. an independent Polynesian kingdom under the rule of a restored Maori royal dynasty in Auckland
- D. the first British dominion to adopt a fully Marxist-Leninist economic and political planning state system

29. The Indian poet and writer Rabindranath Tagore

- A. led the Indian National Army against British forces during the Second World War in Southeast Asia
- B. served as the first elected prime minister of independent India after the partition of 1947
- C. became the first non-European to win the Nobel Prize in Literature, for his collection Gitanjali in 1913
- D. founded the Indian National Congress in the late 19th century as a vehicle for nationalist political organization

30. Henry Ford's introduction of the moving assembly line at the Highland Park plant in 1913

- A. ended American industrial mass production by turning each car into a uniquely handcrafted product
- B. dramatically reduced the time and cost of producing the Model T and helped create mass automobile consumption
- C. led to the immediate nationalization of the U.S. automobile industry by the federal government
- D. caused the closure of all other American carmakers and gave Ford a complete national monopoly

31. The Murray-Darling Basin in Australia is geographically important because it

- A. is a single major rainforest region that supplies most of Australia's tropical fruit production
- B. contains the world's tallest mountain range outside the Asian continent and the Himalayas system
- C. is a desert with virtually no agricultural or grazing activity across the entire southeastern continent
- D. is Australia's most important river system and accounts for a large share of national agricultural output

32. Lake Tanganyika in East Africa is geographically remarkable because it is

- A. the world's longest freshwater lake and the second-deepest, bordered by four East African countries
- B. an artificial reservoir created by Belgian colonial dam construction in the Congo basin during the 1950s
- C. the largest saltwater lake on the African continent and the source of the entire Nile River system
- D. an isolated alpine lake located high in the mountainous interior of the modern country of Ethiopia

33. Cape Horn and the Strait of Magellan at the southern tip of South America

- A. form the southernmost border of the country of Brazil along its Atlantic Ocean coastline
- B. mark the only land bridge between South America and the icy continent of Antarctica to the south
- C. provide a hazardous maritime passage between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans around southern Chile
- D. are located on the southern coast of the Caribbean Sea between Venezuela and the nearby Lesser Antilles

34. The island of Crete, the largest Greek island in the Mediterranean Sea,

- A. was an independent kingdom throughout the entire 20th century before joining the European Union
- B. was the heart of the ancient Minoan civilization and is now the southernmost region of modern Greece
- C. is a French overseas territory that hosts a major NATO naval base in the western Mediterranean
- D. forms the natural boundary between the Aegean Sea to its west and the Adriatic Sea to its east

35. The Hawaiian Islands in the central Pacific Ocean are geographically significant because they

- A. are a low-lying coral atoll chain with no volcanic activity and uniformly arid desert climates
- B. form the major landmass linking the continent of Asia to the western coast of North America
- C. lie within the Arctic Circle and remain covered in heavy sea ice throughout most of the year
- D. are a volcanic island chain formed by a "hot spot" beneath the moving Pacific tectonic plate

ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS (Questions 1-35)

1. D — Writing during the Great Depression in *The General Theory of Employment, Interest, and Money* (1936), Keynes argued that during slumps private demand collapses and only government spending can compensate to restore full employment. His ideas underpinned the New Deal, the postwar Bretton Woods system, and most Western fiscal policy until the 1970s "stagflation" crisis revived classical critiques.

2. B — Coining the term "sociology" and dividing human thought into theological, metaphysical, and "positive" (scientific) stages, Comte argued that social phenomena could be studied with the same empirical rigor as the natural sciences. His vision of a society guided by scientific experts profoundly influenced 19th-century European intellectual life and later French republican secularism.

3. C — Sartre's lecture *Existentialism Is a Humanism* (1946) summed up his view that "existence precedes essence": humans have no fixed nature and must create their own meaning through committed action, accepting full responsibility for the freedom that defines them. Along with his partner Simone de Beauvoir, he became the public face of postwar French intellectual life and engaged political activism.

4. A — Beauvoir argued that what societies call "femininity" is a set of socially imposed roles, not a biological destiny; her famous formulation became a touchstone of second-wave feminism. The book combined existentialist philosophy, history, and detailed analysis of women's everyday experience, and was placed on the Vatican's Index of Forbidden Books shortly after publication.

5. D — In *Origins* (1951), Arendt argued that Nazi and Stalinist regimes shared a distinctly modern form of total domination using ideology and terror to atomize society, and in *Eichmann in Jerusalem* (1963) she famously coined "the banality of evil" to describe how an ordinary bureaucrat could organize genocide

by simply not thinking. Both works remain central reference points in debates over authoritarianism and political responsibility.

6. B — Writing from a Fascist prison in the 1930s, Gramsci argued that the bourgeoisie ruled not just through coercion but through the "common sense" promoted by schools, the press, and the Church, which made capitalist arrangements appear natural and inevitable. He concluded that the left needed its own "organic intellectuals" to build a counter-hegemony before any successful socialist transformation.

7. C — Said showed that 19th- and 20th-century European scholarship, literature, and art constructed "the Orient" as exotic, irrational, and stagnant, providing intellectual cover for colonial domination and continuing to shape Western policy toward the Arab and Muslim world. *Orientalism* became a founding text of postcolonial studies and reshaped how universities approach Middle Eastern, African, and Asian studies.

8. A — A few thousand officers influenced by Enlightenment and Napoleonic-era ideas seized the moment of contested succession after Tsar Alexander I's death to demand a constitution and the abolition of serfdom on Senate Square in St. Petersburg. The new Tsar Nicholas I crushed the revolt within a day, executed five leaders, and exiled hundreds to Siberia, setting the repressive tone of his entire reign.

9. D — Issued through the German Confederation under Metternich's leadership after the assassination of a conservative playwright by a nationalist student, the decrees banned student fraternities, placed university lectures under government supervision, and required prior censorship of newspapers and pamphlets. They became the model conservative response to early-19th-century liberal and nationalist movements across Central Europe.

10. C — Meeting in St. Peter's Basilica until interrupted by the Italian seizure of Rome in September 1870, the council promulgated *Pastor Aeternus*, which declared that the Pope is preserved from error when defining matters of faith or morals to be held by the whole Church. The doctrine reinforced Catholic centralization in the Vatican and provoked the breakaway "Old Catholic" movement in parts of Germany, Switzerland, and the Netherlands.

11. B — On Easter Monday 1916, about 1,200 members of the Irish Volunteers and Citizen Army seized the General Post Office and other Dublin buildings and proclaimed an Irish Republic before being overwhelmed by British artillery within six days. The execution of 15 leaders, including Patrick Pearse and James Connolly, shifted Irish public opinion sharply toward independence and helped power Sinn Féin's later electoral landslide.

12. A — Negotiated by Michael Collins and Arthur Griffith with the Lloyd George government after the Anglo-Irish War, the treaty granted dominion status to the 26 southern counties as the Irish Free State while allowing the six northern counties to opt out and remain in the United Kingdom. The compromise produced a bitter Irish civil war in 1922–23 between pro- and anti-Treaty forces and left the Northern Ireland question unresolved into the late 20th century.

13. D — On April 13, 1919, Brigadier-General Reginald Dyer marched roughly 50 Gurkha and Sikh troops into a walled garden in Amritsar where some 15,000–20,000 Indians had gathered for the Baisakhi festival and ordered them to fire without warning, killing at least 379 by official count and likely many

more. The atrocity radicalized the Indian National Congress and pushed moderates like Gandhi into a fully non-cooperation strategy against British rule.

14. C — Beginning at Sabarmati Ashram on March 12, 1930, and ending 24 days later at the coastal village of Dandi, Gandhi and a growing band of followers walked roughly 240 miles to scoop up natural salt from the sea, deliberately breaking the British colonial monopoly that taxed even the salt of the poor. The image of an unarmed lawyer defying empire by picking up a handful of salt galvanized the Civil Disobedience Movement and drew worldwide attention to the Indian cause.

15. B — The act tripled the Indian electorate to roughly 35 million voters, established responsible self-government in the provinces with elected ministries, and provided for an all-India federation that ultimately never came into being. Although nationalists denounced its limits, the 1937 provincial elections under the act gave Congress and the Muslim League their first taste of cabinet government and shaped the partition struggle a decade later.

16. A — News that the Paris peacemakers had transferred Germany's former concessions in Shandong to Japan rather than returning them to China brought roughly 3,000 students from Peking University and nearby campuses into Tiananmen Square on May 4, 1919. The resulting wave of strikes, boycotts, and new political organizations is widely regarded as the start of modern Chinese nationalism and was followed by the founding of the Chinese Communist Party in 1921.

17. C — After the death of military dictator Yuan Shikai in 1916, China dissolved into a patchwork of regional militarist regimes — most prominently those of Wu Peifu, Zhang Zuolin, and Feng Yuxiang — that fought intermittent wars and looted local populations. Order was only partially restored when Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalist Northern Expedition of 1926–28 brought most of China under nominal Kuomintang authority.

18. D — Under Marshal Józef Piłsudski, the Polish army held the line on the outskirts of Warsaw in August 1920 and then drove the Red Army back hundreds of kilometers in what Polish patriots call the "Miracle on the Vistula." The 1921 Treaty of Riga set the Polish-Soviet border well east of the proposed Curzon Line and blocked the Bolshevik attempt to carry communist revolution west into Germany.

19. B — Atatürk's Turkish nationalist forces drove the Greek army from Anatolia in 1922 and burned Smyrna, forcing Greece to the negotiating table; the 1923 Treaty of Lausanne replaced the discredited Treaty of Sèvres and established the borders of modern Turkey. A subsequent convention compelled the exchange of roughly 1.2 million Orthodox Christians from Anatolia for around 400,000 Muslims from Greece, one of the first state-organized population transfers of the 20th century.

20. A — Sending small army detachments into the demilitarized Rhineland on March 7, 1936, Hitler gambled that war-weary Western leaders would not respond, and he was proved right: Britain refused to back any French military move and France itself confined the matter to League of Nations protests. The success emboldened Hitler for the more ambitious moves into Austria (1938) and Czechoslovakia (1938–39).

21. C — After the conquest of Poland in September 1939, the Western Front remained quiet for nearly eight months until Germany launched its assault on Denmark and Norway in April 1940 and, in May,

drove armored columns through the Ardennes into France and the Low Countries. The British Expeditionary Force was driven back to Dunkirk and evacuated from May 26 to June 4, France signed an armistice on June 22, and the Phoney War was decisively over.

22. D — Named after the assassinated Reinhard Heydrich and run by SS-General Odilo Globocnik from Lublin, Operation Reinhard built three dedicated extermination camps — Bełżec, Sobibor, and Treblinka — to murder the Jews of the General Government area of occupied Poland. Roughly 1.7 million Jews and tens of thousands of Roma were killed in gas chambers there between March 1942 and November 1943, after which the camps were dismantled to hide the evidence.

23. B — Troops of the Soviet First Ukrainian Front entering Oświęcim on January 27, 1945, found about 7,000 surviving prisoners — most other inmates had been forced on death marches west by the retreating SS days earlier. The liberation date is now observed as International Holocaust Remembrance Day, and the camp museum has become one of the most visited Holocaust memorial sites in the world.

24. A — President Lyndon Johnson cited disputed reports of North Vietnamese torpedo attacks on the USS *Maddox* and *Turner Joy* to win near-unanimous congressional passage of a resolution authorizing him to "take all necessary measures" in Southeast Asia. The resolution served as the legal basis for the massive U.S. troop buildup and bombing of North Vietnam that followed, and later revelations that the second alleged attack never occurred contributed to widespread distrust of the executive branch over Vietnam.

25. C — On the morning of March 16, 1968, a U.S. Army platoon led by Lieutenant William Calley swept through the village of Son Mỹ in Quảng Ngãi province and over the next several hours killed somewhere between 347 and 504 unarmed civilians — mostly women, children, and the elderly — while suffering no enemy fire. Initial cover-up attempts collapsed when journalist Seymour Hersh broke the story in late 1969, severely damaging American public support for the Vietnam War.

26. B — After France, Britain, and Spain intervened in Mexico over debt defaults, Napoleon III pressed on alone, installing Habsburg Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian as emperor in 1864 with the support of Mexican conservatives and the Catholic Church. Once the U.S. Civil War ended and Washington pressured the French to withdraw, Republican forces under President Benito Juárez retook the country, captured Maximilian at Querétaro, and shot him in 1867.

27. D — The Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act of 1900 created a federal Commonwealth on January 1, 1901, joining New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, and Western Australia under a shared parliament in Melbourne (later Canberra). One of the new federal government's earliest pieces of legislation, the Immigration Restriction Act of 1901, established the so-called "White Australia" policy that effectively barred non-European immigration for the next several decades.

28. A — Premier Richard Seddon signed the Electoral Act granting women the parliamentary vote on September 19, 1893, the climax of years of campaigning led by Kate Sheppard and the Women's Christian Temperance Union and the largest petition in the colony's history. The reform put New Zealand decades ahead of Britain (1918, partial; 1928, equal) and the United States (1920) and remains a touchstone of national identity celebrated each Suffrage Day.

29. C — A Bengali poet, novelist, composer, and educator from the Tagore family, Rabindranath Tagore was awarded the 1913 Nobel Prize in Literature for his English-language translation of *Gitanjali* (Song Offerings), introducing Indian literary modernism to a global audience. He also founded the experimental Visva-Bharati University at Santiniketan and wrote the national anthems of both India ("Jana Gana Mana") and Bangladesh ("Amar Sonar Bangla").

30. B — By moving chassis past stationary workers on a powered conveyor and standardizing each motion, Ford's engineers cut Model T assembly from over 12 hours to about 93 minutes and slashed the car's price from \$850 in 1908 to under \$300 by the early 1920s. The combined effect, reinforced by Ford's famous \$5-a-day wage, made cars affordable to working-class Americans and inspired similar mass-production methods worldwide.

31. D — Draining roughly one-seventh of the Australian continent across Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, the ACT, and South Australia, the Murray and Darling rivers irrigate a basin that produces close to 40% of Australia's agricultural output by value, including most of its wheat, fruit, dairy, and wine. Heavy upstream water extraction and recurring drought have triggered ongoing political disputes among states and major environmental concerns about salinization and drying wetlands.

32. A — Stretching about 673 km along the western branch of the Great Rift Valley between Tanzania, Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Zambia, Lake Tanganyika reaches a depth of about 1,470 m, making it the world's longest freshwater lake and second-deepest after Baikal. Its great age and isolation have produced hundreds of endemic cichlid fish species that have become a model system in evolutionary biology.

33. C — Lying near the convergence of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans south of Tierra del Fuego, the route around Cape Horn is notorious for fierce winds, huge waves, and icebergs that wrecked countless ships before the 1914 opening of the Panama Canal. The narrower, more sheltered Strait of Magellan to the north, discovered by Magellan's expedition in 1520, has long offered a slightly safer but still challenging alternative passage.

34. B — Home to the Bronze Age Minoan palace civilization at Knossos and Phaistos (c. 2700–1450 BCE), Crete was later controlled by Mycenaeans, Romans, Byzantines, Arabs, Venetians, and Ottomans before joining Greece in 1913. The largest of the Greek islands, it sits between the Aegean and the Libyan Sea south of the Greek mainland and remains a major center of agriculture, archaeology, and Mediterranean tourism.

35. D — The Hawaiian chain is the classic textbook example of a "hot spot" track: a deep mantle plume that has stayed stationary while the Pacific Plate has slid northwest above it, generating a string of progressively older volcanic islands and seamounts stretching some 6,000 km to the Aleutian Trench. Mauna Loa and Kīlauea on the Big Island remain among the most active volcanoes on Earth, while the older islands such as Kauai have eroded into deep valleys and reefs.