

PRACTICE EXAM 53 — NEW YORK REGENTS GLOBAL HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY II

1. The storming of the Bastille on July 14, 1789
 - A. Restored absolute royal authority over the city of Paris after a period of revolutionary disorder
 - B. Symbolized the start of the French Revolution as Parisians seized the royal fortress for its arms and powder
 - C. Was a peaceful constitutional ceremony marking the opening of the new National Constituent Assembly in Paris
 - D. Resulted in the immediate execution of King Louis XVI and Queen Marie Antoinette at the prison fortress

2. After King Louis XVI summoned the Estates-General in May 1789, the Third Estate delegates
 - A. Reorganized themselves as a National Assembly and swore the Tennis Court Oath to draft a new constitution
 - B. Voluntarily disbanded after the king refused to consider any of their demands for tax reform
 - C. Reaffirmed the traditional voting by separate estates and accepted the dominance of the clergy and nobility
 - D. Petitioned the king to convert the French monarchy into a presidential republic modeled on the United States

3. The 1790 Civil Constitution of the Clergy in revolutionary France

- A. Brought the Catholic Church under state control, required priests to swear loyalty to the new constitution, and split French Catholics
- B. Reaffirmed the special privileges of the Catholic Church and restored the tithe collected from the French peasants
- C. Granted full religious freedom to French Protestants and Jews while leaving Catholic privileges entirely intact across France
- D. Was a treaty between revolutionary France and the Vatican that recognized continued papal authority over French churches

4. The January 1793 execution of King Louis XVI by guillotine

- A. Was followed within weeks by the peaceful restoration of his son as Louis XVII under a constitutional monarchy
- B. Was an entirely private event held inside the Tuileries Palace and largely unnoticed by ordinary French Parisians
- C. Was carried out under the personal direction of Napoleon Bonaparte before he came to power as First Consul
- D. Shocked the courts of Europe, prompted Britain and others to enter the war against revolutionary France, and radicalized the Revolution

5. At his coronation in Notre-Dame Cathedral in December 1804, Napoleon Bonaparte

- A. Returned the imperial crown to King Louis XVIII as part of a Bourbon restoration agreement
- B. Was crowned by Pope Pius VII as a symbol of submission to the religious authority of the Roman Catholic Church
- C. Famously crowned himself emperor in the presence of Pope Pius VII, signaling the supremacy of the state over the church
- D. Voluntarily declined the title of emperor and accepted only the lesser office of First Consul for life

6. The 1805 Battle of Austerlitz (the "Battle of the Three Emperors")

- A. Was Napoleon's greatest tactical victory, defeating the combined armies of Austria and Russia and shattering the Third Coalition
- B. Was a decisive Allied victory that drove Napoleon into exile on the island of Elba in 1805
- C. Was a peaceful diplomatic conference in Bohemia at which Napoleon negotiated a lasting peace with all of his enemies
- D. Ended in a draw and forced Napoleon to recognize the territorial integrity of all of the German states

7. The October 1805 Battle of Trafalgar

- A. Was a decisive French naval victory that opened the way for Napoleon to invade and conquer Great Britain
- B. Was a decisive British naval victory under Admiral Horatio Nelson that destroyed the French and Spanish fleets and confirmed British command of the seas
- C. Was a peaceful naval review off the southern coast of Spain attended by all the major European naval powers
- D. Established a joint Franco-British naval expedition to suppress piracy in the western Mediterranean throughout the 1800s

8. The Polish November Uprising of 1830–1831

- A. Successfully restored the independence of Poland and ended Russian rule over Warsaw for the rest of the 19th century
- B. Was a peaceful constitutional reform that gave the Polish kingdom a fully autonomous parliament under Russian protection
- C. Was a Polish revolt against Tsar Nicholas I's rule that was crushed by Russian forces and led to the loss of remaining Polish autonomy
- D. Established the modern boundaries of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth recognized by all of the great powers in 1831

9. The 1848–1849 Frankfurt Parliament (Frankfurt Assembly)

- A. Established the modern German Empire under the leadership of Otto von Bismarck and Kaiser Wilhelm I
- B. Was a meeting of the Holy Alliance that suppressed liberal revolutions across Germany during the year 1848
- C. Was a labor congress that founded the first German workers' political party and trade union federation
- D. Was a liberal effort to unify Germany under a constitutional monarchy whose crown the King of Prussia refused

10. The British Repeal of the Corn Laws in 1846

- A. Established stricter protective tariffs on imported grain to defend British agricultural landowners and rural interests
- B. Was passed by the British Parliament against the wishes of Prime Minister Robert Peel and the manufacturing interests
- C. Ended protective tariffs on imported grain, lowered food prices, and marked the triumph of free-trade liberalism in Britain
- D. Restored the medieval guild system in Britain and gave landowners control over urban food prices for the next century

11. The 1859 publication of Charles Darwin's *On the Origin of Species*

- A. Introduced the theory of evolution by natural selection and produced profound controversy with religious authorities and traditional thought
- B. Established the geocentric theory of the universe as the dominant view of British scientists in the late 19th century
- C. Was largely ignored at the time and had little influence on European science or society until well after Darwin's death
- D. Argued that evolution proceeded purely through inheritance of acquired characteristics, following the earlier theories of Lamarck

12. The Peterloo Massacre at St. Peter's Field in Manchester in August 1819

- A. Was a violent confrontation between rival factions of British trade unionists that produced no government response
- B. Saw mounted cavalry charge a large crowd demanding parliamentary reform, killing roughly 18 people and injuring hundreds
- C. Was a peaceful demonstration by British factory owners against the introduction of the Reform Act of 1832
- D. Marked the British government's formal recognition of the right of workers to organize trade unions and call strikes

13. The Luddite movement in early 19th-century England

- A. Was a series of attacks by skilled textile workers on industrial machinery they blamed for unemployment and falling wages
- B. Was a peaceful early labor union that successfully negotiated higher wages from English mill owners during the 1810s
- C. Was a religious revival movement that opposed the use of industrial technology on theological and biblical grounds
- D. Was a government-led effort to mechanize British agriculture and improve productivity through new farming techniques

14. The International Workingmen's Association (First International), founded in London in 1864

- A. Was a free-trade association of European employers that opposed the rise of organized industrial labor
- B. Was an early religious humanitarian organization that worked to abolish slavery throughout the British Empire
- C. Was a diplomatic alliance among European governments that coordinated responses to popular nationalist uprisings
- D. Brought together socialist, anarchist, and trade unionist groups under the influence of figures including Karl Marx

15. The 1902 Anglo-Japanese Alliance

- A. Established a formal Anglo-Japanese protectorate over the Chinese empire and the surrounding East Asian region
- B. Recognized Japan's status as a major power and committed each nation to neutrality if the other was at war with one foreign power
- C. Was a free-trade agreement that lowered British tariffs on Japanese goods and opened Japanese ports to British shipping
- D. Brought Japan into a defensive military alliance with the Russian Empire against the rising power of imperial Germany

16. The 1908 Bosnian Crisis

- A. Restored Ottoman sovereignty over the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina after 30 years of Austrian administration
- B. Was a peaceful constitutional reform that established an autonomous Bosnian republic under international supervision
- C. Saw Austria-Hungary formally annex Bosnia and Herzegovina, inflaming Serbian nationalism and tensions with Russia in the Balkans
- D. Established a permanent Russian protectorate over Bosnia and Herzegovina to protect the Slavic Orthodox population

17. The First (1912) and Second (1913) Balkan Wars

- A. Resulted in the restoration of Ottoman control over the entire territory of southeastern Europe and the Balkan peninsula
- B. Drove the Ottoman Empire from most of its remaining Balkan territories and then saw the victors fight among themselves over the spoils
- C. Were peaceful diplomatic conferences that established the modern borders of all Balkan states without significant military combat
- D. Were entirely won by Austria-Hungary, which annexed Serbia, Bulgaria, and Greece into the Habsburg empire by 1914

18. The Xinhai Revolution of 1911 in China

- A. Restored the Ming dynasty to power after nearly 300 years of Manchu Qing rule over the Chinese empire
- B. Established the People's Republic of China under Communist Party leadership after a long internal civil war
- C. Was a brief peasant uprising in southern China that was quickly suppressed by the Qing imperial government
- D. Overthrew the Qing dynasty and established the Republic of China, with Sun Yat-sen as the new republic's first provisional president

19. The October 1917 Battle of Caporetto on the Italian Front of World War I

- A. Was a devastating Italian defeat at the hands of Austro-Hungarian and German forces, forcing a massive Italian retreat to the Piave River
- B. Was a swift Italian victory that captured Vienna and forced Austria-Hungary to surrender by the end of the year 1917
- C. Was a peaceful diplomatic conference held in northern Italy that temporarily ended the fighting on the Italian Front
- D. Marked the entry of the United States into combat on the Italian Front alongside French and British troops

20. U.S. President Woodrow Wilson's "Fourteen Points," articulated in January 1918

- A. Called for the immediate establishment of a single global government under American military and political world leadership
- B. Outlined a plan for the United States to remain neutral and withdraw from all involvement in European affairs after the war
- C. Set out principles for postwar peace including national self-determination, freedom of the seas, open diplomacy, and a League of Nations
- D. Demanded harsh territorial reparations from the Central Powers and the formal partition of all of their colonial empires

21. The 1925 Locarno Treaties

- A. Restored the German monarchy under Kaiser Wilhelm II's son and ended the Weimar Republic constitutional experiment
- B. Established a defensive military alliance between Germany and the Soviet Union against the Western powers in central Europe
- C. Authorized Germany's immediate rearmament in violation of the territorial provisions of the Treaty of Versailles
- D. Recognized the Franco-German border established at Versailles and brought Germany toward membership in the League of Nations

22. Joseph Stalin's Great Purge in the Soviet Union (1936–1938)

- A. Was a peaceful internal reform of the Communist Party that strengthened collective leadership at the highest levels
- B. Eliminated through executions, prison camps, and "show trials" much of the Old Bolshevik leadership, the Red Army officer corps, and ordinary citizens
- C. Targeted only senior leaders of the White Russian forces who had fought against the Bolsheviks in the Russian Civil War
- D. Resulted in the rehabilitation of Leon Trotsky and his return from exile to share power with Stalin in the Soviet leadership

23. The Spanish Second Republic, established in 1931

- A. Restored the Bourbon monarchy under King Alfonso XIII after decades of political instability and military rule
- B. Was a fascist regime modeled on Mussolini's Italy that allied closely with Nazi Germany throughout the 1930s
- C. Was a one-party communist state aligned with the Soviet Union throughout its existence from 1931 to 1936
- D. Followed the peaceful departure of King Alfonso XIII, pursued sweeping reforms, and collapsed into the Spanish Civil War in 1936

24. Josip Broz Tito's Communist Partisans during World War II in Yugoslavia

- A. Waged the most effective resistance movement in occupied Europe, eventually liberating Yugoslavia with minimal Red Army assistance
- B. Were a small and ineffective resistance group that played almost no role in the eventual Allied liberation of Yugoslavia
- C. Collaborated extensively with Axis forces and fought primarily against Yugoslavia's pro-Allied royalist Chetniks during the war
- D. Were entirely dependent on Western Allied air drops and Soviet ground support to operate within occupied Yugoslav territory

25. The 1957 Treaty of Rome

- A. Established the modern North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) as a military alliance among Western European democracies
- B. Restored the Italian monarchy under the House of Savoy after the postwar establishment of the Italian Republic
- C. Created the European Economic Community (EEC), a customs union and common market that became the foundation of the modern European Union
- D. Established a formal communist alliance between Italy and the Soviet Union for the duration of the Cold War period

26. The Carnation Revolution in Portugal in April 1974

- A. Restored the Portuguese monarchy and ended Portugal's experiment with republican government during the 20th century
- B. Overthrew the long-standing authoritarian Estado Novo regime through a largely bloodless military coup, leading to democracy and decolonization
- C. Established a communist government in Lisbon that aligned Portugal closely with the Soviet Union throughout the 1970s
- D. Was a violent counter-revolutionary coup against an elected leftist government, killing tens of thousands of Portuguese citizens

27. Spain's transition to democracy after the November 1975 death of Francisco Franco

- A. Resulted in the immediate restoration of a republican government modeled on the prewar Second Spanish Republic
- B. Brought a Marxist-Leninist government to power in Madrid for nearly a decade before democratic elections were finally held
- C. Was reversed within months by a successful military coup that restored authoritarian rule under a Franco loyalist
- D. Was peacefully guided by King Juan Carlos I and Prime Minister Adolfo Suárez, producing the 1978 democratic Spanish Constitution

28. The September 1983 destruction of Korean Air Lines Flight 007

- A. Was shot down by Soviet fighter aircraft after straying into Soviet airspace near Sakhalin, killing all 269 people aboard and sharpening Cold War tensions
- B. Was a peaceful diplomatic incident in which Soviet aircraft escorted the airliner safely to a nearby South Korean airport
- C. Was a successful joint U.S.-Soviet rescue operation that saved hundreds of passengers in the wider North Pacific Ocean
- D. Was caused by a mechanical failure unrelated to the Cold War tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union

29. The December 1988 bombing of Pan Am Flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland

- A. Was carried out by Irish Republican Army members in protest of British policy in Northern Ireland and the wider British Isles
- B. Was a cargo plane crash with no political significance and no link to any organized terrorist organization or movement
- C. Was carried out by Libyan agents, killing 270 people, and led to UN sanctions on Libya and eventual settlement under Muammar Gaddafi
- D. Was carried out by Soviet operatives and resulted in the immediate severing of diplomatic relations between the United States and the Soviet Union

30. The 1992 Maastricht Treaty

- A. Established the original European Coal and Steel Community among the six Western European founding nations
- B. Created the European Union, set out a path to economic and monetary union, and established the "three pillars" of EU policy
- C. Removed the United Kingdom from the wider European Community a quarter-century before the formal Brexit referendum
- D. Established a defensive military alliance between the European Union and the Russian Federation in the aftermath of the Cold War

31. Argentina's economic crisis of 2001–2002

- A. Was peacefully resolved through coordinated assistance from the IMF and the United States with no significant political disruption
- B. Was a brief downturn that ended within months and produced no lasting changes in Argentine policy or international finance
- C. Established Argentina as the wealthiest economy in Latin America and a model for development across the southern hemisphere
- D. Saw bank deposits frozen, the collapse of the dollar peg, four presidents in two weeks, and the largest sovereign debt default to that date

32. The September 2004 Beslan school siege in North Ossetia, Russia

- A. Was a peaceful negotiation between Russian authorities and Chechen separatist representatives that resolved the conflict
- B. Was a routine school-safety drill conducted by Russian federal authorities at the start of the academic year in the North Caucasus
- C. Saw Chechen-linked militants take over a thousand hostages at a school, ending in a chaotic assault that killed more than 330 people, many of them children
- D. Was a successful Russian military operation that captured all hostage-takers without significant casualties to either side

33. The 2006 Lebanon War (Israel-Hezbollah War)

- A. Was a peaceful diplomatic exchange between the Israeli and Lebanese governments that resolved long-standing border tensions
- B. Resulted in the rapid defeat of Hezbollah and its complete disarmament throughout the territory of southern Lebanon
- C. Was a 34-day conflict that ended in UN Security Council Resolution 1701 and the deployment of an expanded UNIFIL peacekeeping force in southern Lebanon
- D. Established formal diplomatic relations between Israel and Lebanon for the first time in the modern history of the two states

34. Iran's Green Movement in 2009

- A. Was a series of mass protests against the disputed re-election of President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad, met with a violent regime crackdown
- B. Was a peaceful negotiated transition that produced Iran's first multiparty democratic constitution since the 1979 Iranian Revolution
- C. Was a religious revival movement that consolidated the political authority of Supreme Leader Ali Khamenei and the Guardian Council
- D. Resulted in the immediate overthrow of the Islamic Republic and the establishment of a secular Iranian democratic government

35. The 2011 protests in Bahrain during the Arab Spring

- A. Resulted in the peaceful overthrow of the Bahraini royal family and the establishment of a democratic parliamentary republic
- B. Were crushed by the Bahraini government with the assistance of Saudi-led Gulf Cooperation Council military forces sent to support the monarchy
- C. Were ignored by neighboring Arab states and produced no significant international response throughout the wider Arab Spring period
- D. Established Bahrain as the first Arab democracy under a written constitution recognized by the United Nations Security Council

ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS (Questions 1-35)

- 1. B** — Symbolized the start of the French Revolution as Parisians seized the royal fortress for its arms and powder. A Parisian crowd alarmed by troop movements around the capital marched on the Bastille, a medieval fortress used as a state prison and arsenal, and overwhelmed the small garrison after several hours of fighting. Although only seven prisoners were inside, the fall of the Bastille became the symbolic moment of the Revolution and is still commemorated each year on July 14 as France's national day.
- 2. A** — Reorganized themselves as a National Assembly and swore the Tennis Court Oath to draft a new constitution. Locked out of their usual meeting hall in June 1789, the Third Estate delegates gathered in a nearby indoor tennis court and pledged not to disband until they had given France a constitution. The act marked a decisive break with the traditional estates structure and the assertion that sovereignty belonged to the nation rather than to the king.
- 3. A** — Brought the Catholic Church under state control, required priests to swear loyalty to the new constitution, and split French Catholics. The Civil Constitution turned the clergy into salaried state officials, abolished monastic vows, and required an oath of allegiance that roughly half the French clergy refused. The rift between "juring" constitutional priests and "nonjuring" loyalists to Rome fueled counter-revolution, especially in regions like the Vendée, and put the Revolution on a collision course with Pope Pius VI.
- 4. D** — Shocked the courts of Europe, prompted Britain and others to enter the war against revolutionary France, and radicalized the Revolution. The Convention's narrow vote to execute "Citizen Louis Capet" for treason on January 21, 1793 transformed the Revolution into a regicidal experiment that monarchies across Europe could not tolerate. Britain, the Netherlands, and Spain entered the First Coalition against France, and the war emergency at home drove the rise of the Committee of Public Safety and the Terror.
- 5. C** — Famously crowned himself emperor in the presence of Pope Pius VII, signaling the supremacy of the state over the church. Napoleon had brought the Pope to Paris for the ceremony but took the imperial crown from the altar and placed it on his own head before crowning Josephine. The gesture, captured in the David painting, dramatized that imperial authority derived from Napoleon's own military achievements and the will of the French people rather than from the church.
- 6. A** — Was Napoleon's greatest tactical victory, defeating the combined armies of Austria and Russia and shattering the Third Coalition. On December 2, 1805, Napoleon lured the larger allied army into attacking what appeared to be a weak French right flank, then smashed the exposed allied center on the Pratzen Heights. The victory forced Austria to sign the Treaty of Pressburg, dissolved the Holy Roman Empire the following year, and established Napoleon's reputation as the leading military commander of his age.
- 7. B** — Was a decisive British naval victory under Admiral Horatio Nelson that destroyed the French and Spanish fleets and confirmed British command of the seas. Off Cape Trafalgar on Spain's Atlantic coast, Nelson's innovative tactic of cutting the enemy line in two led to the capture or destruction of 18 of 33 Franco-Spanish ships. Nelson himself was killed by a French sniper, but the British loss of zero ships effectively ended Napoleon's hopes of invading Britain and ensured Royal Navy dominance for the next century.

8. C — Was a Polish revolt against Tsar Nicholas I's rule that was crushed by Russian forces and led to the loss of remaining Polish autonomy. Polish cadets and officers in Warsaw rose against Russian rule in November 1830, inspired by the July Revolution in France and the Belgian Revolution. After ten months of fighting, Russian forces retook Warsaw and Nicholas abolished the constitution of the Kingdom of Poland, replaced its army with Russian regiments, and forced thousands of Polish émigrés into exile across Europe.

9. D — Was a liberal effort to unify Germany under a constitutional monarchy whose crown the King of Prussia refused. Following the 1848 revolutions in the German states, an elected national parliament met in Frankfurt's Paulskirche to draft a liberal constitution for a united Germany. King Frederick William IV of Prussia, who had been offered the imperial crown, refused to accept what he called "a crown from the gutter," and the assembly was dispersed by Prussian troops in 1849, ending Germany's chief liberal effort at unification.

10. C — Ended protective tariffs on imported grain, lowered food prices, and marked the triumph of free-trade liberalism in Britain. Conservative Prime Minister Sir Robert Peel pushed repeal through Parliament against most of his own party in response to the Irish potato famine and pressure from the Anti-Corn Law League led by Richard Cobden and John Bright. The repeal split the Conservatives, made Peel a hero of the Liberal cause, and inaugurated a half-century of British commitment to free trade.

11. A — Introduced the theory of evolution by natural selection and produced profound controversy with religious authorities and traditional thought. Darwin's careful accumulation of evidence from his Beagle voyage, breeding experiments, and decades of work argued that species change over time as those individuals best suited to their environments leave more offspring. The book's implications for human origins, the literal reading of Genesis, and the place of humanity in nature provoked a sustained debate that has continued into the 21st century.

12. B — Saw mounted cavalry charge a large crowd demanding parliamentary reform, killing roughly 18 people and injuring hundreds. A peaceful crowd of perhaps 60,000 men, women, and children had gathered at St. Peter's Field to hear orator Henry Hunt call for universal suffrage when local magistrates ordered the yeomanry to disperse them. The name "Peterloo," combining the field with the recent victory at Waterloo, mocked the government's heavy hand and became a foundational moment in the British movement for parliamentary reform that culminated in the Reform Act of 1832.

13. A — Was a series of attacks by skilled textile workers on industrial machinery they blamed for unemployment and falling wages. Calling themselves followers of the mythical "General Ned Ludd," weavers and stocking-frame knitters in Nottinghamshire, Yorkshire, and Lancashire broke into mills and smashed machines between 1811 and 1816. The British government deployed thousands of troops to suppress the movement, executed and transported many participants, and "Luddite" remains a common label for opposition to disruptive technology.

14. D — Brought together socialist, anarchist, and trade unionist groups under the influence of figures including Karl Marx. Founded at St. Martin's Hall in London by British and French trade unionists alongside political exiles, the IWA pursued workers' rights, the eight-hour day, and international labor solidarity. The organization split in the 1870s over the bitter feud between Marx and the anarchist Mikhail Bakunin and was succeeded by the broader and more parliamentary Second International in 1889.

15. B — Recognized Japan's status as a major power and committed each nation to neutrality if the other was at war with one foreign power. The treaty marked the first formal alliance between a European great power and an Asian state on equal terms and was directed primarily against Russian expansion in Manchuria and Korea. It contributed to Japan's confidence in launching the Russo-Japanese War in 1904 and lasted until the Washington Naval Conference replaced it with the broader Four-Power Treaty in 1922.

16. C — Saw Austria-Hungary formally annex Bosnia and Herzegovina, inflaming Serbian nationalism and tensions with Russia in the Balkans. Austria-Hungary had administered the former Ottoman provinces since the 1878 Congress of Berlin and unilaterally annexed them while the Ottoman Empire was distracted by the Young Turk Revolution. The annexation outraged Serbia, which had hoped to bring Bosnia's Serb population into a Greater Serbia, and is widely seen as a key step on the road to World War I.

17. B — Drove the Ottoman Empire from most of its remaining Balkan territories and then saw the victors fight among themselves over the spoils. In the First Balkan War, the Balkan League (Serbia, Bulgaria, Greece, and Montenegro) routed Ottoman forces and reduced Ottoman Europe to a small territory around Constantinople. In the Second Balkan War, Bulgaria attacked its former allies over Macedonia and was defeated by Serbia, Greece, Romania, and the Ottomans, leaving deep bitterness that helped trigger the global conflict the following year.

18. D — Overthrew the Qing dynasty and established the Republic of China, with Sun Yat-sen as the new republic's first provisional president. The revolution began with the Wuchang Uprising in October 1911 (Xinhai in the Chinese calendar) and spread rapidly as provincial assemblies declared independence from the Qing. The boy emperor Puyi abdicated in February 1912, ending more than two thousand years of imperial rule, although Sun soon stepped aside for the military strongman Yuan Shikai.

19. A — Was a devastating Italian defeat at the hands of Austro-Hungarian and German forces, forcing a massive Italian retreat to the Piave River. German troops were transferred from the Eastern Front after the Russian collapse, and their stormtrooper infiltration tactics overwhelmed the Italian Second Army on October 24, 1917, with poison gas and surprise. Italy lost roughly 300,000 men captured, and the catastrophe inspired Hemingway's *A Farewell to Arms* while paradoxically uniting Italian opinion behind the war effort that produced victory at Vittorio Veneto in 1918.

20. C — Set out principles for postwar peace including national self-determination, freedom of the seas, open diplomacy, and a League of Nations. Wilson's address to a joint session of Congress on January 8, 1918 laid out specific territorial settlements alongside general principles intended to address the underlying causes of the war. Many of the points, especially the League of Nations, shaped the Paris Peace Conference, though Wilson had to compromise heavily with French and British leaders pursuing harsher terms against Germany.

21. D — Recognized the Franco-German border established at Versailles and brought Germany toward membership in the League of Nations. Negotiated by foreign ministers Aristide Briand, Gustav Stresemann, and Austen Chamberlain at the Swiss resort, the treaties produced the "spirit of Locarno" and won the three statesmen the Nobel Peace Prize. Germany joined the League the following year as a permanent council member, and Locarno marked the high-water mark of interwar reconciliation before the Depression unraveled it.

22. B — Eliminated through executions, prison camps, and "show trials" much of the Old Bolshevik leadership, the Red Army officer corps, and ordinary citizens. Triggered by the 1934 murder of Leningrad party boss Sergei Kirov, the purges sent Lev Kamenev, Grigory Zinoviev, Nikolai Bukharin, and other revolutionary heroes to the firing squad after staged trials in which they "confessed" to wildly improbable conspiracies. Estimates of those killed range from 750,000 upward, and the gutting of the Red Army officer corps left the Soviet Union dangerously unprepared for the German invasion in 1941.

23. D — Followed the peaceful departure of King Alfonso XIII, pursued sweeping reforms, and collapsed into the Spanish Civil War in 1936. After municipal elections gave republicans a clear victory in major cities, Alfonso went into exile and the Second Republic proclaimed land reform, women's suffrage, secular education, and regional autonomy for Catalonia. Polarization between left and right intensified after the 1936 Popular Front victory and culminated in General Francisco Franco's military uprising that July, beginning a three-year civil war.

24. A — Waged the most effective resistance movement in occupied Europe, eventually liberating Yugoslavia with minimal Red Army assistance. Operating from mountain bases, Tito's Communist-led Partisans grew into a force of hundreds of thousands that pinned down 30 Axis divisions and freed most of Yugoslavia by the time Soviet forces crossed the Danube in late 1944. The military success underpinned Tito's later defiance of Stalin in the 1948 Tito-Stalin split and Yugoslavia's status as a leading Non-Aligned state during the Cold War.

25. C — Created the European Economic Community (EEC), a customs union and common market that became the foundation of the modern European Union. Signed by France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg, the treaty followed the 1951 European Coal and Steel Community and committed members to eliminate internal tariffs and establish a common external tariff. The EEC, joined by Britain, Ireland, and Denmark in 1973, evolved through Maastricht (1992) into today's European Union.

26. B — Overthrew the long-standing authoritarian Estado Novo regime through a largely bloodless military coup, leading to democracy and decolonization. Young army officers tired of fighting Portugal's colonial wars in Africa launched the coup on April 25, 1974, and were welcomed by civilians who placed red carnations in the barrels of their rifles. Within months Portugal had granted independence to Mozambique, Angola, Guinea-Bissau, Cape Verde, and São Tomé, and would establish a multiparty democracy that joined the European Community in 1986.

27. D — Was peacefully guided by King Juan Carlos I and Prime Minister Adolfo Suárez, producing the 1978 democratic Spanish Constitution. Designated as his successor by Franco, Juan Carlos surprised observers by championing democratic reform and choosing Suárez to dismantle Francoist institutions from within. The 1977 elections, the 1978 constitution, and the king's televised condemnation of an attempted military coup in February 1981 (the 23-F) consolidated what is often considered a model of negotiated democratic transition.

28. A — Was shot down by Soviet fighter aircraft after straying into Soviet airspace near Sakhalin, killing all 269 people aboard and sharpening Cold War tensions. The civilian Boeing 747 flying from Anchorage to Seoul drifted off course into Soviet territory; Soviet pilots, suspecting the larger airliner was a U.S. spy plane, shot it down with air-to-air missiles. President Ronald Reagan condemned the act as "a crime

against humanity," and the incident reinforced his characterization of the Soviet Union as an "evil empire" during a particularly tense period of the late Cold War.

29. C — Was carried out by Libyan agents, killing 270 people, and led to UN sanctions on Libya and eventual settlement under Muammar Gaddafi. The Boeing 747 exploded over Lockerbie, raining debris across the Scottish town and killing all 259 on board and 11 on the ground. After years of investigation, a Scottish court convicted Libyan intelligence officer Abdelbaset al-Megrahi in 2001, and Libya eventually paid compensation as part of Gaddafi's broader effort to end his international isolation in the 2000s.

30. B — Created the European Union, set out a path to economic and monetary union, and established the "three pillars" of EU policy. Signed at Maastricht in the Netherlands, the treaty transformed the European Communities into a deeper political and economic union, defined EU citizenship, and set the convergence criteria for the single currency. Its three-pillar structure (the European Community, Common Foreign and Security Policy, and Justice and Home Affairs) was later consolidated by the 2007 Lisbon Treaty.

31. D — Saw bank deposits frozen, the collapse of the dollar peg, four presidents in two weeks, and the largest sovereign debt default to that date. President Fernando de la Rúa imposed the corralito freezing bank withdrawals in December 2001, sparking mass protests under the slogan "¡Que se vayan todos!" ("They all must go") and his resignation amid riots that killed dozens. Argentina defaulted on roughly \$93 billion, abandoned the one-to-one peg with the dollar, and spent years recovering economically and renegotiating with creditors including the "vulture funds."

32. C — Saw Chechen-linked militants take over a thousand hostages at a school, ending in a chaotic assault that killed more than 330 people, many of them children. Militants led by Shamil Basayev's commander Ruslan Khuchbarov stormed School Number One on the first day of the academic year, herding students, parents, and teachers into the gymnasium and wiring it with explosives. After three days of escalating crisis, explosions and a confused Russian assault produced mass civilian deaths, and the siege became a turning point in Vladimir Putin's centralization of power and curtailment of regional autonomy.

33. C — Was a 34-day conflict that ended in UN Security Council Resolution 1701 and the deployment of an expanded UNIFIL peacekeeping force in southern Lebanon. The war began after Hezbollah ambushed an Israeli patrol and seized two soldiers across the border, and Israel responded with a major air and ground campaign while Hezbollah fired roughly 4,000 rockets into northern Israel. The inconclusive end strengthened Hezbollah's standing in the Arab world and produced extensive criticism of the Israeli military's performance, including the Winograd Commission report.

34. A — Was a series of mass protests against the disputed re-election of President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad, met with a violent regime crackdown. Reformist candidate Mir-Hossein Mousavi and his supporters wore green ribbons and headbands and brought hundreds of thousands into the streets under the slogan "Where is my vote?" after Ahmadinejad was declared the winner by a suspiciously wide margin. The Basij paramilitary and Revolutionary Guard crushed the movement, and the killing of student Neda Agha-Soltan, captured on video, became one of the iconic images of the Iranian protest era.

35. B — Were crushed by the Bahraini government with the assistance of Saudi-led Gulf Cooperation Council military forces sent to support the monarchy. Protests centered at the Pearl Roundabout in

Manama demanded political reform and a constitutional monarchy with majority Shia representation, but the Sunni Al Khalifa monarchy invited some 1,500 Saudi and Emirati troops into the country under the GCC Peninsula Shield Force. The roundabout monument was demolished, hundreds of activists were detained, and the crackdown highlighted the Gulf monarchies' shared concern that the Arab Spring not spread to their own populations.