

# PRACTICE EXAM 54 — NEW YORK REGENTS GLOBAL HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY II

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1. The 1856 Treaty of Paris ending the Crimean War resulted in
  - A. Russian annexation of the strategic Crimean Peninsula from Ottoman control
  - B. The neutralization of the Black Sea and restrictions on Russian naval power
  - C. The complete dissolution of the Ottoman Empire as a political entity
  - D. The British acquisition of Constantinople as a permanent imperial colonial capital
  
2. The 1846 repeal of the Corn Laws in Britain
  - A. Restored protectionist tariffs on imported French agricultural farming products
  - B. Granted full voting rights to all British male agricultural workers
  - C. Ended protectionist tariffs on grain imports, favoring free trade policies
  - D. Established the modern British system of agricultural government farming subsidies
  
3. Benito Juárez, a Zapotec-born Mexican president of the 19th century, is best remembered for
  - A. The Reforma laws separating church and state and his resistance to French occupation
  - B. Establishing the Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) in early 20th-century Mexico
  - C. Negotiating the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo that ended the war with the United States
  - D. Leading the Mexican independence struggle against Spanish colonial rule in 1810

4. The French intervention in Mexico from 1862 to 1867 culminated in
- A. The signing of a permanent Franco-Mexican defense alliance political treaty
  - B. The annexation of northern Mexican states by the French Republic
  - C. The peaceful French withdrawal under significant U.S. economic pressure
  - D. The execution of Emperor Maximilian I by the forces of Benito Juárez
5. The War of the Triple Alliance from 1864 to 1870 pitted Paraguay against
- A. Bolivia and Peru in a dispute over Pacific coast nitrate-rich territories
  - B. Brazil, Argentina, and Uruguay in one of the deadliest wars in South American history
  - C. Spain and Portugal both seeking to reestablish colonial control over the region
  - D. Chile and Bolivia over the disputed Chaco region's rich oil reserves
6. The War of the Pacific (1879–1883) was fought between
- A. Chile against Peru and Bolivia over the nitrate-rich Atacama Desert region
  - B. The United States and Japan over control of the central Pacific Ocean islands
  - C. Britain and Russia for influence in the disputed Bering Strait fisheries area
  - D. Argentina and Brazil over the borderlands of the southern Patagonian region territory
7. The 1898 Fashoda Incident was a confrontation in Sudan between
- A. The British and Ottoman forces over control of the Suez Canal Zone
  - B. The Mahdist Sudanese forces and the new Egyptian Arab nationalist movement
  - C. British and French expeditions that nearly triggered war between the two powers
  - D. Russian and British agents in the larger Anglo-Russian "Great Game"

8. The 1898 Battle of Omdurman saw

- A. The successful Mahdist defense of Khartoum against British and Egyptian forces
- B. A French expeditionary force defeating British troops in the western Sudan
- C. Italian colonial forces decisively defeating Ethiopian armies on the Nile region
- D. British Maxim guns destroying the Mahdist forces and consolidating Anglo-Egyptian rule

9. The 1911–1912 Italo-Turkish War resulted in

- A. The Ottoman victory and the expulsion of Italian forces from North Africa
- B. A British-mediated compromise dividing Libya between Italy and the Ottoman Empire
- C. The Italian seizure of Libya and the Dodecanese Islands from the Ottoman Empire
- D. The complete dissolution of the Ottoman Empire and its replacement by Turkey

10. The August 1914 Battle of Tannenberg on the Eastern Front resulted in

- A. A decisive Russian victory that opened the road to Berlin for the Czar's army
- B. A crushing German victory over the invading Russian armies in East Prussia
- C. An indecisive stalemate that lasted throughout the remainder of the war
- D. The collapse of the Austro-Hungarian Eastern Front against Tsarist Imperial Russia

11. The September 1914 First Battle of the Marne is significant because it

- A. Marked the beginning of unrestricted German submarine warfare in early 1914
- B. Resulted in the immediate American entry into the war on the Allied side
- C. Ended the war on the Western Front with a German military victory in 1914
- D. Halted the German advance on Paris and led to the long stalemate of trench warfare

12. The 1916 Battle of the Somme is remembered primarily for

- A. Massive Allied casualties with little territorial gain and the debut of the tank
- B. The decisive Allied breakthrough that effectively ended the entire Great War
- C. The first use of poison gas by German forces against French defenders
- D. The simultaneous American Expeditionary Force amphibious landings on Normandy's beaches

13. Stalin's "Great Purge" of 1936–1938 in the Soviet Union featured

- A. Mass deportations of ethnic Germans from the entire Volga River region
- B. The first comprehensive Soviet census taken since the 1917 Bolshevik revolution
- C. The forced collectivization of all remaining private peasant farmland holdings
- D. Public show trials of Old Bolsheviks and the execution of military officers

14. Iranian Prime Minister Mohammad Mossadegh, who came to power in 1951

- A. Nationalized the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, sparking a major Western international response
- B. Negotiated the formal Iranian alliance with the United States and Britain
- C. Established the Islamic Republic and ended the rule of the Pahlavi dynasty
- D. Founded the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) in 1960

15. The 1953 coup d'état in Iran, orchestrated by the CIA and British intelligence

- A. Established the Islamic Republic under Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's spiritual leadership
- B. Overthrew Mossadegh and restored the absolute power of Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi
- C. Brought Khomeini to power and ended the Pahlavi monarchical dynasty in Iran
- D. Established a parliamentary democracy that lasted into the early 1970s in Iran

16. The July 1952 Egyptian Revolution of the Free Officers Movement

- A. Restored the Egyptian monarchy under King Farouk's young son Fuad II
- B. Established Sharia law and Islamic theocracy throughout Egyptian Arab society
- C. Overthrew King Farouk and began the rise of Gamal Abdel Nasser to power
- D. Resulted in immediate Egyptian military victory over Israeli forces in the Sinai

17. The United Arab Republic, formed in 1958, was a short-lived political union of

- A. Egypt and Syria, established as a step toward broader pan-Arab unification
- B. Egypt and Sudan, reuniting the two countries under one Arab Muslim state
- C. Saudi Arabia and Yemen, intended to challenge growing Iranian regional influence
- D. Iraq and Jordan, both ruled at the time by branches of the Hashemite family

18. Egyptian President Anwar Sadat was assassinated in October 1981 by

- A. Members of the Muslim Brotherhood angered by his crackdown on the organization
- B. Israeli intelligence agents opposing his diplomatic overtures to Cairo Arabs
- C. Islamist soldiers angered by his peace treaty signed with Israel at Camp David
- D. Coptic Christian extremists protesting his policies toward Egyptian religious minorities

19. The February 1982 Hama Massacre in Syria was carried out by

- A. Israeli forces during their major military invasion of southern Lebanese territory
- B. Iraqi forces under Saddam Hussein during the early Iran-Iraq War operations
- C. Muslim Brotherhood fighters against Syrian Alawite government supporters in the city
- D. Hafez al-Assad's Syrian regime against a Muslim Brotherhood uprising, killing thousands

20. The Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) was founded in 1960 by

- A. The Arab League, as a coordinated political response to the new state of Israel
- B. Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and Venezuela meeting together in Baghdad city
- C. The Soviet Union as part of its strategic effort to counter Western oil companies
- D. The United States as part of its program to coordinate Western Cold War energy policy

21. The 1964 Rivonia Trial in South Africa resulted in

- A. The legal abolition of apartheid laws through a Constitutional Court ruling
- B. The acquittal and release of Nelson Mandela after the international pressure
- C. Nelson Mandela and other ANC leaders being sentenced to life in prison
- D. The first multiracial elections after a negotiated political national settlement

22. Steve Biko, a major South African anti-apartheid leader, is best known for

- A. Founding the African National Congress and serving as its founding first president
- B. Leading the Black Consciousness Movement before his death while in police custody
- C. Serving as the first Black president of the Republic of South Africa nation
- D. Negotiating the final dismantling of apartheid laws as a senior member of parliament

23. In June 1975, Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi declared a state of Emergency that

- A. Suspended civil liberties, jailed opposition leaders, and censored the Indian press
- B. Mobilized Indian forces in successful military action against neighboring Pakistan
- C. Implemented Mahatma Gandhi's earlier vision of simple village-based economic life
- D. Established India's first multiparty parliamentary democratic political national system

24. Operation Blue Star, conducted by the Indian army in June 1984, involved
- A. The successful military rescue of Indian hostages from a major Pakistani prison
  - B. An Indian space launch that placed the first satellite into Earth's orbit
  - C. The forcible relocation of Kashmiri Muslims away from the border with Pakistan
  - D. An assault on the Golden Temple in Amritsar to remove Sikh militants there
25. In October 1999, General Pervez Musharraf seized power in Pakistan by
- A. Winning a landslide victory in democratic Pakistani national presidential elections
  - B. Negotiating a peaceful transition of power from Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif
  - C. Overthrowing Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif in a bloodless senior military coup
  - D. Leading a popular street uprising against the previous military government
26. The 1999 Kargil War between India and Pakistan was fought in
- A. The disputed Himalayan border region of Kashmir at very high mountain elevations
  - B. Naval engagements in the Arabian Sea south of Indian-Pakistani territorial waters
  - C. The Punjab plains along both sides of the heavily contested India-Pakistan border
  - D. The Indian Ocean during a contested test of nuclear weapons by both nations
27. The December 2001 attack on the Indian Parliament building in New Delhi was carried out by
- A. Sikh separatists demanding the formal establishment of an independent Khalistan state
  - B. Pakistan-based Islamist militants linked to Lashkar-e-Taiba and Jaish-e-Mohammed
  - C. Maoist Naxalite insurgents from the central Indian forested tribal regions
  - D. Far-right Hindu nationalist extremists targeting the secular Indian political opposition

28. In 2022, Sri Lanka experienced a severe economic crisis that resulted in

- A. The peaceful expansion of Chinese Belt and Road regional infrastructure investments
- B. A successful Sri Lankan-led regional currency union with the neighboring states
- C. The election of a Tamil Tiger separatist political party to the national parliament
- D. Mass protests storming the presidential palace and the flight of President Rajapaksa

29. Slobodan Milošević, the Yugoslav and Serbian leader from 1989 to 2000, was

- A. Indicted by an international tribunal for war crimes and died before his verdict
- B. Acquitted of all charges by the International Court of Justice at The Hague
- C. Granted permanent immunity from prosecution by the United Nations Security Council
- D. Reinstated as Serbian president after the dissolution of the war crimes tribunal

30. The Second Vatican Council (1962–1965) of the Roman Catholic Church

- A. Formally rejected ecumenical dialogue with all other Christian religious denominations
- B. Restored Latin as the sole official liturgical language of all Catholic Mass services
- C. Modernized the church, allowing Mass in local vernacular languages and ecumenical outreach
- D. Authorized the ordination of women to the Catholic priesthood for the first time

31. Pope Francis, elected in March 2013, is notable as

- A. The first African pope in the modern history of the Roman Catholic Church
- B. The first Latin American and first Jesuit pope of the Roman Catholic Church
- C. The first pope to formally endorse Marxist Latin American liberation theology principles
- D. The youngest pope elected since the start of the twentieth century era

32. Mass protests erupted in Belarus in August 2020 following

- A. The death of long-ruling President Alexander Lukashenko while in his sixth term
- B. Russia's military annexation of the country into the Russian Federation territory directly
- C. Belarus joining the European Union as its newest eastern member state country
- D. President Lukashenko's claim of a landslide victory in a disputed election

33. The October 2018 killing of journalist Jamal Khashoggi occurred at

- A. A Saudi Arabian airport during his attempt to flee the country with state documents
- B. A press conference in Washington, D.C., that he was attending as guest of honor
- C. The Saudi consulate in Istanbul, Turkey, during a visit for marriage paperwork documents
- D. The Saudi embassy in Beirut during his journalistic work covering Lebanon's Hezbollah

34. The Tigray War in Ethiopia from 2020 to 2022 was fought between

- A. Ethiopian federal forces and the Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF) rebels
- B. Ethiopia and neighboring Sudan over disputed border farmland near the Nile
- C. Christian and Muslim militias fighting in the southern Oromia region of Ethiopia
- D. Two factions of the Ethiopian military attempting to overthrow the prime minister

35. In July 2023, military officers in Niger overthrew President Mohamed Bazoum, joining

- A. A wave of populist democratic transitions sweeping across all of West Africa
- B. A series of military coups across the Sahel in Mali, Burkina Faso, and Guinea
- C. The political reorganization of the East African Community trade bloc and treaty
- D. A regional movement to restore French colonial-era political institutions in Niger

## ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS (Questions 1–35)

- 1. B** — The neutralization of the Black Sea and restrictions on Russian naval power. The treaty prohibited warships and naval arsenals on the Black Sea coast by either Russia or the Ottoman Empire and opened the river Danube to international commerce. Russia repudiated the Black Sea clauses unilaterally in 1870 during the chaos of the Franco-Prussian War, but the defeat marked a serious setback for Russian expansion toward Constantinople.
- 2. C** — Ended protectionist tariffs on grain imports, favoring free trade policies. Prime Minister Robert Peel pushed repeal through Parliament during the Irish Potato Famine despite splitting his own Conservative Party, which had benefited from the laws protecting landowners. The repeal marked the triumph of the Anti-Corn Law League led by Richard Cobden and John Bright and established free trade as the dominant British economic doctrine for the next seventy years.
- 3. A** — The Reforma laws separating church and state and his resistance to French occupation. Juárez led the Liberal cause in the War of the Reform, enacted constitutional limits on Church land and judicial privilege, and refused to recognize the French-backed Emperor Maximilian. His tenure remains the defining moment of Mexican liberal nationalism, and his image is on the 20-peso note.
- 4. D** — The execution of Emperor Maximilian I by the forces of Benito Juárez. After Napoleon III withdrew French troops in 1866 under U.S. diplomatic pressure following the end of the American Civil War, Maximilian's regime collapsed and he was captured at Querétaro. Despite international pleas for clemency, including from Victor Hugo and Garibaldi, Juárez refused, and the Austrian archduke was shot by firing squad on June 19, 1867.
- 5. B** — Brazil, Argentina, and Uruguay in one of the deadliest wars in South American history. Paraguayan dictator Francisco Solano López's expansionist gamble ended in catastrophe when allied armies invaded the country and besieged it for years. Estimates suggest Paraguay lost more than half its population and possibly two-thirds of its adult males, leaving a national trauma still discussed today.
- 6. A** — Chile against Peru and Bolivia over the nitrate-rich Atacama Desert region. Chilean forces won decisively, occupying Lima for several years and seizing valuable coastal provinces from both adversaries. Bolivia lost its entire Pacific coastline, leaving it permanently landlocked, while Chile gained the nitrate wealth that funded its early industrialization.
- 7. C** — British and French expeditions that nearly triggered war between the two powers. Major Jean-Baptiste Marchand had marched a small French expedition across Africa to claim the upper Nile, only to meet General Kitchener's much larger Anglo-Egyptian force shortly after the Battle of Omdurman. Faced with the Dreyfus Affair at home and overwhelming British naval superiority, France backed down, paving the way for the 1904 Entente Cordiale.
- 8. D** — British Maxim guns destroying the Mahdist forces and consolidating Anglo-Egyptian rule. General Kitchener's Anglo-Egyptian army of about 25,000 used Maxim machine guns, Lee-Metford rifles, and artillery to devastate the roughly 50,000 Mahdist warriors charging in open formation. Roughly 10,000 Mahdists were killed against fewer than 50 British dead, ending the Mahdist State and avenging the 1885 death of General Charles Gordon at Khartoum.

**9. C** — The Italian seizure of Libya and the Dodecanese Islands from the Ottoman Empire. Italy declared war to claim Ottoman Tripolitania and Cyrenaica, and as fighting bogged down Italian forces also occupied Rhodes and the other Dodecanese islands. The Treaty of Ouchy ended the war on Italian terms, exposed Ottoman weakness, and helped trigger the Balkan Wars later in 1912.

**10. B** — A crushing German victory over the invading Russian armies in East Prussia. German forces under Paul von Hindenburg and his chief of staff Erich Ludendorff used rail mobility and intercepted Russian wireless messages to encircle and destroy General Alexander Samsonov's Russian Second Army. Roughly 90,000 Russian troops were captured and Samsonov shot himself; the victory made Hindenburg and Ludendorff national heroes who would later dominate Germany's war effort.

**11. D** — Halted the German advance on Paris and led to the long stalemate of trench warfare. The French Army under General Joseph Joffre, reinforced by troops famously ferried to the front from Paris in commandeered taxis, struck the gap that had opened in the German line. The battle ended the Schlieffen Plan's hope for quick victory and began the four-year stalemate that would define the Western Front.

**12. A** — Massive Allied casualties with little territorial gain and the debut of the tank. The British army suffered roughly 57,000 casualties on July 1, 1916 alone, the bloodiest single day in its history, and total losses on all sides reached over a million by the offensive's end in November. The British Mark I tank made its first appearance at Flers-Courcelette in September but in numbers too small and reliability too poor to break the German line.

**13. D** — Public show trials of Old Bolsheviks and the execution of military officers. The Moscow Trials of 1936, 1937, and 1938 paraded Zinoviev, Kamenev, Bukharin, and other senior revolutionaries to make extravagant confessions before their execution, while a parallel purge eliminated about three-quarters of the Red Army's high command including Marshal Tukhachevsky. Roughly 700,000 people were executed and millions more sent to the Gulag, leaving the Soviet military fatally weakened on the eve of Hitler's invasion.

**14. A** — Nationalized the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, sparking a major Western response. Mossadegh's government took over the company that had paid Iran tiny royalties while reaping enormous profits, prompting Britain to impose a global oil boycott and freeze Iranian assets. The Iranian economy was crippled, setting the stage for the joint British-American coup that would overthrow him two years later.

**15. B** — Overthrew Mossadegh and restored the absolute power of Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi. CIA officer Kermit Roosevelt Jr. and MI6 agents coordinated demonstrations, bribes, and a military move under General Fazlollah Zahedi to topple the elected prime minister. The Shah ruled increasingly autocratically for the next 26 years, and lingering Iranian resentment of the coup contributed to the anti-American character of the 1979 Revolution.

**16. C** — Overthrew King Farouk and began the rise of Gamal Abdel Nasser to power. The Free Officers Movement deposed King Farouk on July 23, 1952, formally abolished the monarchy the following year, and installed General Muhammad Naguib as figurehead president. Nasser pushed Naguib aside by 1954 and became the dominant figure of Arab nationalism for the next decade and a half.

**17. A** — Egypt and Syria, established as a step toward broader pan-Arab unification. Nasser's prestige in the wake of the Suez Crisis encouraged Syrian Ba'ath officers to propose the merger in February 1958, with Egypt clearly the dominant partner. Syrian military officers staged a coup and seceded in September 1961, though Egypt retained the name "United Arab Republic" until Sadat changed it in 1971.

**18. C** — Islamist soldiers angered by his peace treaty signed with Israel at Camp David. Members of the Egyptian Islamic Jihad embedded in a military parade marking the anniversary of the 1973 war opened fire on the reviewing stand, killing Sadat and several others. Vice President Hosni Mubarak survived and succeeded him, ruling Egypt for the next thirty years under a state of emergency.

**19. D** — Hafez al-Assad's Syrian regime against a Muslim Brotherhood uprising, killing thousands. The Syrian army under Hafez's brother Rifaat al-Assad besieged the city of Hama for roughly three weeks, using artillery, tanks, and aircraft against neighborhoods harboring Brotherhood fighters. Estimates of the dead range from 10,000 to 40,000, and the massacre signaled the regime's willingness to use overwhelming force that would resurface in the post-2011 civil war.

**20. B** — Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and Venezuela meeting together in Baghdad. The five founding members sought collective bargaining power against the Western "Seven Sisters" oil companies that had long dictated production quotas and prices. OPEC's leverage grew dramatically after Arab states used oil as a weapon during the 1973 Yom Kippur War.

**21. C** — Nelson Mandela and other ANC leaders being sentenced to life in prison. Mandela, Walter Sisulu, Govan Mbeki, Ahmed Kathrada, and others were convicted of sabotage rather than treason, sparing them the death penalty. Mandela's powerful "I am prepared to die" speech from the dock became one of the foundational texts of the anti-apartheid movement, and he would spend the next 27 years in prison.

**22. B** — Leading the Black Consciousness Movement before his death in police custody. Biko emphasized Black self-reliance and psychological liberation as essential to overthrowing apartheid, founding the South African Students' Organisation in 1968 and inspiring the youth at the Soweto uprising. His death from injuries inflicted during interrogation in September 1977 caused international outrage and was dramatized in the film *Cry Freedom*.

**23. A** — Suspended civil liberties, jailed opposition leaders, and censored the Indian press. Faced with an Allahabad court ruling overturning her election and mounting Jayaprakash Narayan-led protests, Mrs. Gandhi advised the president to declare emergency rule under Article 352 of the Constitution. Roughly 100,000 opposition activists were detained and her son Sanjay led a brutal forced sterilization campaign before voters punished her party in the 1977 elections.

**24. D** — An assault on the Golden Temple in Amritsar to remove Sikh militants from inside. The army stormed Sikhism's holiest shrine to eliminate Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale and his followers, who had fortified the complex while pursuing Sikh political demands. The operation killed Bhindranwale and damaged the Akal Takht, deeply alienating Sikhs and prompting Indira Gandhi's assassination by two Sikh bodyguards on October 31, 1984.

**25. C** — Overthrowing Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif in a bloodless military coup. Sharif had attempted to fire Musharraf as army chief while the general was on a flight from Sri Lanka, but loyal officers seized

the prime minister's residence and key government buildings instead. Musharraf ruled until 2008 and was later sentenced to death in absentia for treason, though he never served the sentence and died in exile in Dubai in 2023.

**26. A** — The disputed Himalayan border region of Kashmir at very high mountain elevations. Pakistani regular troops and irregulars infiltrated positions across the Line of Control during winter and entrenched themselves on peaks above 16,000 feet overlooking the strategic Srinagar-Leh highway. Indian forces eventually retook the positions through brutal mountain assaults, and the war ended with Pakistani withdrawal under heavy U.S. diplomatic pressure on Nawaz Sharif.

**27. B** — Pakistan-based militants linked to Lashkar-e-Taiba and Jaish-e-Mohammed. Five gunmen breached the Parliament complex while both houses were in session, killing nine security personnel and staff before all five attackers were themselves killed. India mobilized roughly half a million troops to the border in Operation Parakram, bringing the two nuclear-armed states to the brink of war.

**28. D** — Mass protests storming the presidential palace and the flight of President Rajapaksa. After months of severe shortages of fuel, food, and medicine triggered by debt, tax cuts, and the impact of COVID-19, protesters overran Colombo's iconic Presidential Palace on July 9, 2022. Gotabaya Rajapaksa fled to the Maldives and then Singapore, where he formally resigned, and Sri Lanka subsequently negotiated a \$2.9 billion IMF bailout.

**29. A** — Indicted by an international tribunal for war crimes and died before his verdict. Milošević was indicted by the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia in 1999, surrendered by the post-revolutionary Serbian government in 2001, and conducted a long defiant defense at his trial in The Hague. He died of a heart attack in his cell on March 11, 2006, just months before the tribunal would have ruled on charges including genocide.

**30. C** — Modernized the church, allowing Mass in local languages and ecumenical outreach. Convened by Pope John XXIII in 1962 and concluded under Paul VI in 1965, the council issued sixteen documents that reshaped Catholic liturgy, encouraged dialogue with Protestants, Jews, and other faiths, and emphasized the role of the laity. Its reforms remain controversial within traditionalist Catholic circles, but it is widely considered the most significant event in modern Catholic history.

**31. B** — The first Latin American and first Jesuit pope of the Roman Catholic Church. Cardinal Jorge Mario Bergoglio of Buenos Aires was elected on the fifth ballot following Benedict XVI's historic resignation and took the name Francis after Saint Francis of Assisi. His papacy has emphasized concern for the poor, environmental stewardship in the encyclical *Laudato si'*, and a less imperial style of leadership.

**32. D** — President Lukashenko's claim of a landslide victory in a disputed election. Official results gave the long-ruling autocrat 80 percent of the vote against opposition candidate Sviatlana Tsikhanouskaya, sparking the largest protests in Belarusian history. A brutal crackdown using riot police and arbitrary detention crushed the movement, drove the opposition into exile, and bound Belarus more tightly to Putin's Russia.

**33. C** — The Saudi consulate in Istanbul, Turkey, during a visit for marriage paperwork documents. Khashoggi, a *Washington Post* columnist critical of Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman, entered the consulate on October 2, 2018, to obtain documents for his planned marriage to Hatice Cengiz, who waited outside. He was killed inside by a 15-man Saudi team and his body dismembered; CIA assessments concluded that MBS ordered the operation, though he has denied direct involvement.

**34. A** — Ethiopian federal forces and the Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF). Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed, the 2019 Nobel Peace laureate, sent federal troops into Tigray in November 2020 against the TPLF, which had dominated Ethiopian politics for decades before his rise. The war, fought alongside Eritrean troops, killed an estimated 600,000 people through fighting, famine, and disease before the November 2022 Pretoria Agreement halted it.

**35. B** — A series of military coups across the Sahel in Mali, Burkina Faso, and Guinea. The wave began with Colonel Assimi Goïta's coup in Mali in August 2020 (and again in May 2021), followed by Guinea in September 2021, Burkina Faso in January and September 2022, and Niger in July 2023. The new juntas have generally expelled French forces, turned to Russia and the Wagner Group for security, and withdrawn from the Economic Community of West African States.