

PRACTICE EXAM 56 — NEW YORK REGENTS GLOBAL HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY II

1. Cesare Beccaria's 1764 work *On Crimes and Punishments* argued for
 - A. The expansion of the power of religious courts over criminal justice matters
 - B. The use of the rack and the stocks as effective deterrents against crime
 - C. The abolition of torture and capital punishment in all modern legal systems
 - D. The restoration of medieval trial by ordeal and trial by combat traditions

2. Olympe de Gouges, the French author of the 1791 "Declaration of the Rights of Woman"
 - A. Was elected to the French National Convention during the Reign of Terror
 - B. Was guillotined during the Reign of Terror for her counter-revolutionary published writings
 - C. Successfully secured full voting rights for French women during the French Revolution
 - D. Founded the modern French Socialist Party in the 1870s during the Third Republic

3. Thomas Paine's 1776 pamphlet *Common Sense* was significant because it
 - A. Argued in favor of restoring monarchy as the best form of government
 - B. Provided the philosophical basis for the early writing of the Magna Carta
 - C. Justified the French Reign of Terror through radical Jacobin political doctrine
 - D. Argued in plain language for American independence from British colonial rule

4. The Romantic movement of the late 18th and early 19th centuries was characterized by
- A. An emphasis on emotion, nature, individualism, and rejection of strict rationalism
 - B. A focus on classical Greek geometric proportion and aristocratic political artistic restraint
 - C. The strict use of mathematical principles in literature, art, and musical composition
 - D. A complete return to medieval scholastic philosophy and rigid feudal social structures
5. Charles Dickens, the 19th-century English novelist of works like *Oliver Twist* and *Hard Times*
- A. Celebrated the achievements of the British Industrial Revolution in his social novels
 - B. Wrote primarily fantasy adventure novels about exotic foreign lands in Asia
 - C. Exposed the social problems and harsh conditions of industrializing British society
 - D. Argued in favor of the laissez-faire economics championed by Adam Smith
6. The April 1919 Amritsar Massacre (Jallianwala Bagh) in British India involved
- A. The Indian National Congress passing the Quit India Resolution against Britain unanimously
 - B. Mahatma Gandhi being arrested for the first time during a salt-related protest
 - C. Hindu and Muslim citizens jointly defending Amritsar against the British military forces
 - D. British troops firing on an unarmed gathering, killing hundreds of Indian civilians
7. The Government of India Act of 1935
- A. Granted full political independence to India and Pakistan as two separate nations
 - B. Established provincial self-government and was the basis for India's future constitution
 - C. Abolished the British East India Company's role in directly administering India
 - D. Established the British Raj following the conclusion of the 1857 Sepoy Mutiny

8. Muhammad Ali Jinnah, the leader of the All-India Muslim League, championed
- A. The "Two-Nation Theory" calling for a separate Muslim state in South Asia
 - B. The Indian National Congress's vision of a fully unified secular Indian nation
 - C. The complete preservation of British colonial rule across the entire Indian subcontinent
 - D. The establishment of a Hindu nationalist religious state across all of India
9. The Brazilian monarchy ended in November 1889 when
- A. King Pedro II abdicated voluntarily in favor of his daughter Princess Isabel
 - B. A popular national referendum voted to end the long-established imperial system
 - C. Brazilian forces lost a major war with neighboring Argentina and Uruguay
 - D. A military coup overthrew Emperor Pedro II and proclaimed the First Republic
10. Getúlio Vargas, who dominated Brazilian politics from 1930 to 1945, established
- A. The first stable multiparty democratic system in modern Brazilian national history
 - B. A communist regime aligned with the Soviet Union throughout World War II
 - C. The "Estado Novo," an authoritarian regime promoting state-led industrialization growth
 - D. The restoration of the Brazilian monarchy under a new branch of the royal family
11. Operation Condor in the 1970s was a coordinated campaign of
- A. Political repression and political assassination by South American military dictatorships
 - B. Wildlife conservation programs across the South American Andean region
 - C. Soviet support for socialist revolutionary movements throughout Latin America
 - D. United Nations election monitoring throughout South American democratic transitions

12. The Salvadoran Civil War from 1980 to 1992 was fought between

- A. The Sandinista government of Nicaragua and the U.S.-backed Salvadoran rebels
- B. The right-wing U.S.-backed Salvadoran government and the leftist FMLN guerrillas
- C. The Cuban-backed Salvadoran government and U.S.-trained anti-communist rebels
- D. The Catholic Church and the secular Salvadoran nationalist liberal political movement

13. The Guatemalan Civil War, lasting from 1960 to 1996, included

- A. The U.S. military's direct deployment of ground combat troops to defend Guatemala
- B. The Soviet Union's overt support for the Guatemalan military government in power
- C. A scorched-earth campaign against the Maya population that has been ruled genocide
- D. A peaceful transition to democracy without armed conflict in the rural countryside areas

14. The 1929 Lateran Treaty signed between Italy and the papacy

- A. Ended the long persecution of Roman Catholics in newly unified communist Russia
- B. Created the legal foundation for the modern Italian Republican constitutional state government
- C. Formally established the Roman Catholic Church as Italy's only legal religious body
- D. Created the independent Vatican City State and reconciled the papacy with Italy

15. The April 1937 bombing of Guernica during the Spanish Civil War was carried out by

- A. The German Luftwaffe's Condor Legion in support of Franco's Nationalist Spanish forces
- B. The Italian Royal Air Force supporting the Spanish Republican government's main defense
- C. The Soviet Union as a warning to Franco's forces in the Basque northern region
- D. The British Royal Air Force as part of an early Allied intervention in war

16. The Battle of the Atlantic during World War II was the longest continuous military campaign

- A. A series of air battles fought primarily over the British Isles in 1940 and 1941
- B. The struggle between German U-boats and Allied convoys for control of supply lines
- C. The amphibious assaults from North Africa to Sicily across the Mediterranean Sea
- D. The American naval island-hopping campaign across the central southern Pacific Ocean

17. The Manhattan Project, a top-secret WWII U.S. program, was responsible for

- A. The development of the long-range strategic bomber used over Tokyo in 1945
- B. The mass production of the M1 Garand standard infantry rifle during the war
- C. The breaking of the German Enigma codes used by Nazi submarine forces
- D. The development of the first atomic bombs used at Hiroshima and Nagasaki

18. The Soviet Union declared war on Japan on August 8, 1945

- A. Six months before the United States entered the war against Imperial Japan
- B. Immediately after the Pearl Harbor attack to support its American Allied partner
- C. Two days after the U.S. atomic bombing of Hiroshima, hastening Japan's surrender
- D. Following Japan's formal surrender ceremony aboard the U.S. battleship USS Missouri

19. The June 1953 East Berlin Uprising was

- A. A worker-led revolt against the East German government crushed by the Soviet tanks
- B. The first successful escape attempt across the not-yet-built Berlin Wall structure
- C. A celebration of the death of Joseph Stalin and the easing of communist controls
- D. The peaceful reunification of East and West Berlin under a single democratic mayor

20. General Douglas MacArthur was dismissed by President Truman in April 1951 because

- A. He failed to lead UN forces in repelling the initial North Korean invasion
- B. He publicly endorsed the Republican Party's positions during the 1948 election cycle
- C. He publicly disagreed with Truman over expanding the Korean War into China
- D. He requested a formal public retirement following decades of distinguished military service

21. The September 1972 Munich Olympics Massacre involved

- A. East German Stasi agents attempting to disrupt the Olympic Summer Games entirely
- B. Palestinian "Black September" militants taking Israeli athletes hostage and killing them
- C. Soviet KGB officers assassinating defectors during the major international Olympic Games
- D. West German neo-Nazi extremists attacking athletes from former Nazi-occupied territories

22. The 1969 Sino-Soviet border clashes at the Ussuri (Zhenbao) River reflected

- A. The first formal military alliance between China and the Soviet Union since 1949
- B. Chinese military support for the Soviet Union's policies in Eastern Europe in 1968
- C. The unification of communist political policy across both China and the Soviet Union
- D. The intensification of the Sino-Soviet split into an actual armed border conflict

23. The Chernobyl disaster of April 26, 1986, in the Soviet Union involved

- A. An explosion at a Soviet nuclear power plant that released massive radioactive material
- B. The accidental sinking of a Soviet nuclear submarine in the Black Sea region
- C. A massive earthquake near the Aral Sea that destroyed a major Soviet city
- D. A chemical weapons accident at a Soviet military research and development complex facility

24. The August 1991 Soviet coup attempt

- A. Successfully removed Mikhail Gorbachev permanently from senior power for over a year
- B. Marked the rise of Vladimir Putin to the Soviet Union's senior political leadership
- C. Failed within days as Boris Yeltsin rallied resistance from atop a Russian tank
- D. Resulted in the formal reunification of East Germany with West Germany in 1991

25. Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin was assassinated in November 1995 by

- A. A Palestinian militant during a major Israeli military operation in the West Bank
- B. A right-wing Israeli extremist opposed to Rabin's signing of the Oslo Peace Accords
- C. A radical Islamist suicide bomber during a major political rally in central Tel Aviv
- D. A Hezbollah fighter operating from across the northern Lebanese-Israeli international border

26. The April 1998 Good Friday Agreement (Belfast Agreement) ended decades of conflict in

- A. Northern Ireland between unionist Protestants and republican Catholic Irish nationalists
- B. The Basque Country between Spanish forces and ETA separatist guerrilla fighters
- C. Catalonia between Catalan separatists and the central Spanish federal government authorities
- D. Cyprus between Greek and Turkish communities divided since the 1974 invasion

27. Yasser Arafat, who led the Palestine Liberation Organization from 1969 until his death in 2004

- A. Founded Hamas as a militant Islamist alternative to the secular Palestinian nationalism
- B. Established the State of Israel as the official Palestinian National Authority political leader
- C. Negotiated the final-status agreement creating a fully independent Palestinian state nation
- D. Shared the 1994 Nobel Peace Prize with Rabin and Peres for the Oslo Accords

28. NATO's 1999 bombing campaign against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was launched

- A. With the explicit authorization from the entire United Nations Security Council
- B. To force Yugoslav forces out of newly independent Bosnia and Herzegovina
- C. To halt Yugoslav and Serbian forces' ethnic cleansing of Kosovo Albanians
- D. To prevent a Yugoslav invasion of newly independent Slovenia and Croatia

29. The 2000 Camp David Summit between Israeli and Palestinian leaders

- A. Failed to reach a final-status agreement, contributing to the Second Intifada outbreak
- B. Established the first official Palestinian state recognized by the entire United Nations
- C. Resulted in the immediate Israeli withdrawal from the entire West Bank territory
- D. Created the modern Hamas-led Palestinian government in Gaza in autumn 2000

30. Yuri Gagarin became famous worldwide in April 1961 by

- A. Successfully launching the first artificial Earth satellite, originally named Sputnik
- B. Defecting from the Soviet Union to the United States during the Cuban Missile Crisis
- C. Negotiating the first nuclear arms reduction treaty between the two superpowers
- D. Becoming the first human being to travel into outer space aboard Vostok 1

31. The December 1984 Bhopal disaster in India involved

- A. A massive flood that destroyed Bhopal and several other central Indian cities
- B. A toxic gas leak at a Union Carbide pesticide plant that killed thousands
- C. A major earthquake that struck the central Indian plateau region of Madhya Pradesh
- D. The crash of an Indian Air Force jet during a major military training exercise

32. The First Sudanese Civil War from 1955 to 1972 was fought between

- A. Egypt and the newly independent Republic of Sudan over Nile River water rights
- B. Ethiopia and Sudan over disputed border territory along the Blue Nile region
- C. The Arab-Muslim northern Sudanese government and the largely Christian and animist south
- D. Multiple Sudanese tribal militias fighting over control of strategic oil-producing regions

33. The Cuban Literacy Campaign of 1961 was

- A. The U.S.-funded program to teach English to Cubans following the Castro revolution
- B. A massive Cuban government effort that reportedly raised national literacy near 100%
- C. The Catholic Church's program to bring religious education to rural Cuban areas
- D. A program to teach Russian to Cubans after the 1961 Bay of Pigs invasion

34. Josip Broz Tito's Yugoslavia became a leading nation in the Non-Aligned Movement and

- A. Pursued a "third way" between the U.S. and Soviet blocs after the 1948 break with Stalin
- B. Voluntarily joined the Warsaw Pact alongside the other Eastern European communist member states
- C. Held the most reliable allegiance to Stalin among all of Eastern Europe's communist leaders
- D. Hosted U.S. nuclear missiles to deter Soviet aggression in southeastern Europe region

35. Vietnam was formally reunified as the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in

- A. 1954, immediately following the French defeat at the Battle of Dien Bien Phu
- B. 1968, in the aftermath of the Tet Offensive in major South Vietnamese cities
- C. 1973, with the signing of the Paris Peace Accords ending the Vietnam War
- D. 1976, the year after the fall of Saigon to North Vietnamese forces

ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS (Questions 1–35)

- 1. C** — The abolition of torture and capital punishment in all modern legal systems. The Milanese aristocrat's brief but explosive treatise argued that punishments should be proportionate to crimes, that torture extracted unreliable confessions, and that the certainty rather than severity of punishment deterred wrongdoing. The work shaped reformers from Catherine the Great to the U.S. Founders and remains foundational to modern criminal justice theory.
- 2. B** — Was guillotined during the Reign of Terror for her counter-revolutionary published writings. Her 1791 declaration insisted that women, possessing the same natural rights as men, deserved equal citizenship including the right to mount the rostrum as well as the scaffold. The Jacobins viewed her writings, particularly her defense of the king and attacks on Robespierre, as treasonous, and she was executed in November 1793.
- 3. D** — Argued in plain language for American independence from British rule. Paine's pamphlet sold roughly 500,000 copies in a colonial population of only 2.5 million and transformed American debate by arguing that monarchy itself was absurd and that independence was the colonies' only rational option. His later *Rights of Man* defended the French Revolution against Burke, and *Age of Reason* attacked organized religion.
- 4. A** — An emphasis on emotion, nature, individualism, and rejection of strict rationalism. Romantic writers, painters, and composers including Wordsworth, Goethe, Delacroix, and Beethoven reacted against Enlightenment rationalism and the disruptions of industrialization by celebrating the sublime in nature, folk traditions, and personal feeling. The movement was closely linked to the rise of nationalism in nineteenth-century Europe.
- 5. C** — Exposed the social problems and harsh conditions of industrializing British society. Dickens drew on his own childhood experience working in a blacking factory while his father was in debtor's prison, and his novels depicted workhouses, child labor, slums, and brutal schools. Works like *Oliver Twist*, *Bleak House*, and *Hard Times* contributed to public pressure for Victorian-era social reforms.
- 6. D** — British troops firing on an unarmed gathering, killing hundreds of Indian civilians. Brigadier-General Reginald Dyer ordered his Gurkha and Sikh soldiers to fire without warning into a Baisakhi festival crowd of perhaps 20,000 trapped in a walled garden, killing several hundred and wounding over a thousand. The massacre profoundly radicalized Indian nationalism and pushed figures like Mahatma Gandhi from cooperation with the British toward outright opposition.
- 7. B** — Established provincial self-government and was the basis for India's future constitution. The act granted significant autonomy to provincial assemblies elected on a broadened franchise, though London retained control of defense, foreign policy, and the central government. After independence, the framers of India's 1950 constitution adopted much of the act's structure, including the federal arrangement and many administrative provisions.
- 8. A** — The "Two-Nation Theory" calling for a separate Muslim state in South Asia. Jinnah, originally an advocate of Hindu-Muslim cooperation within Congress, came to argue that Hindus and Muslims constituted distinct nations who could not live together under a single democratic government. The

Muslim League formalized the demand at the 1940 Lahore Resolution, and Pakistan was created at partition in August 1947.

9. D — A military coup overthrew Emperor Pedro II and proclaimed the First Republic. Marshal Manuel Deodoro da Fonseca led the bloodless coup of November 15, 1889, after the army had grown estranged from the emperor over the abolition of slavery the previous year and republican political agitation. Pedro II and his family went into European exile, and Brazil entered the era of the "Old Republic" dominated by coffee planters.

10. C — The "Estado Novo," an authoritarian regime promoting state-led industrialization growth. After ruling as provisional and then constitutional president from 1930, Vargas dissolved Congress in November 1937 and imposed the corporatist, nationalist Estado Novo modeled in part on Salazar's Portugal. He created the Petrobras national oil concept, expanded labor protections to build a working-class base, and was ousted by the military in 1945 before returning as an elected president in 1951.

11. A — Political repression and political assassination by South American military dictatorships. Coordinated by intelligence services of Argentina, Chile, Brazil, Bolivia, Paraguay, and Uruguay under the patronage of Pinochet's DINA, Condor agents tracked exiled dissidents across borders and as far as Washington, D.C., where former Chilean foreign minister Orlando Letelier was assassinated in 1976. The operation, with documented U.S. knowledge, resulted in tens of thousands of disappearances and killings.

12. B — The right-wing U.S.-backed Salvadoran government and the leftist FMLN guerrillas. The Reagan administration provided billions of dollars in aid to successive Salvadoran governments against the Marxist Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front, despite atrocities including the 1980 assassination of Archbishop Óscar Romero and the El Mozote massacre. The 1992 Chapultepec Peace Accords ended the war and integrated the FMLN as a legal political party.

13. C — A scorched-earth campaign against the Maya population that has been ruled genocide. Successive military governments, especially under General Efraín Ríos Montt in 1982–83, destroyed hundreds of indigenous villages believed to support leftist guerrillas, killing an estimated 200,000 people. The UN-backed Historical Clarification Commission concluded in 1999 that the army had committed genocide against the Maya, and Ríos Montt was later convicted in a Guatemalan court, though the verdict was overturned on technicalities.

14. D — Created the independent Vatican City State and reconciled the papacy with Italy. The agreement between Mussolini and Cardinal Secretary of State Pietro Gasparri resolved the "Roman Question" outstanding since Italian unification stripped the popes of their temporal lands in 1870. The Vatican became the world's smallest sovereign state, the Catholic Church received financial compensation, and Catholicism became the recognized state religion of Italy.

15. A — The German Luftwaffe's Condor Legion in support of Franco's Nationalist Spanish forces. German aircraft attacked the small Basque market town on a busy market day, testing tactics that would later be used in the Battle of Britain and the Blitz. Pablo Picasso's monumental painting commissioned for the Spanish Republic's pavilion at the 1937 Paris Exhibition turned the atrocity into one of the twentieth century's most powerful anti-war images.

16. B — The struggle between German U-boats and Allied convoys for control of supply lines. The campaign ran from the war's first day to its last and threatened to starve Britain into surrender during the "happy time" for German submariners in 1940–42. Allied victory came through breaking the Enigma code, deploying long-range patrol aircraft, escort carriers, and improved escort tactics, allowing the buildup of forces in Britain for D-Day.

17. D — The development of the first atomic bombs used at Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The roughly \$2 billion program directed by Major General Leslie Groves and scientific head J. Robert Oppenheimer brought together émigré and American physicists at Los Alamos, Hanford, Oak Ridge, and other sites. The Trinity test in New Mexico on July 16, 1945 proved the design just weeks before the Hiroshima and Nagasaki bombings in August.

18. C — Two days after the U.S. atomic bombing of Hiroshima, hastening Japan's surrender. Stalin had pledged at Yalta to enter the Pacific War within three months of Germany's defeat, which fell on August 8, 1945, and Soviet forces immediately launched a massive offensive into Japanese-held Manchuria. Recent scholarship suggests the Soviet entry may have weighed at least as heavily as the atomic bombings in the Japanese cabinet's decision to surrender.

19. A — A worker-led revolt against the East German government crushed by Soviet tanks. Construction workers in East Berlin protesting an increase in work quotas led to general protests across the GDR that drew an estimated million participants. Soviet tanks and East German police killed dozens before order was restored, but the regime did roll back the production quota increases that had triggered the unrest.

20. C — He publicly disagreed with Truman over expanding the Korean War into China. MacArthur repeatedly questioned the administration's limited-war strategy, demanded permission to bomb Chinese supply lines in Manchuria, and even mused publicly about using atomic weapons. After he wrote a letter to a Republican congressman criticizing the president's policy that was read aloud on the House floor, Truman relieved him on April 11, 1951, establishing civilian control of the military as a paramount Cold War principle.

21. B — Palestinian "Black September" militants taking Israeli athletes hostage and killing them. Eight gunmen broke into the Israeli Olympic team's quarters on September 5, 1972, killed two athletes immediately, and took nine more hostage demanding the release of Palestinian prisoners. The bungled West German rescue attempt at Fürstenfeldbruck airfield ended with all nine remaining hostages killed, prompting Israel's Operation Wrath of God targeting Black September members across Europe.

22. D — The intensification of the Sino-Soviet split into an actual armed border conflict. The seven-month series of clashes along the frozen Ussuri River saw the two communist giants exchanging artillery fire and large-scale infantry assaults, with hundreds killed on both sides. The hostility helped drive Mao to seek rapprochement with the United States that Nixon and Kissinger exploited in 1972, dramatically reshaping the Cold War.

23. A — An explosion at a Soviet nuclear power plant that released massive radioactive material. A botched safety test at Reactor 4 of the Vladimir Ilyich Lenin Nuclear Power Plant near Prip'yat, Ukraine, caused the world's worst nuclear accident, releasing radioactive plumes detected as far away as Sweden.

The disaster killed dozens of plant workers and firefighters directly and is associated with many thousands of later cancer deaths; it also dealt a serious blow to Soviet credibility on the eve of glasnost.

24. C — Failed within days as Boris Yeltsin rallied resistance from atop a Russian tank. A group of hardliners calling itself the State Committee on the State of Emergency detained Gorbachev at his vacation dacha in Crimea and announced his removal on August 19, 1991. Yeltsin's defiance at the Russian White House, combined with crowds in Moscow and military units refusing orders, collapsed the coup within three days and accelerated the Soviet Union's dissolution four months later.

25. B — A right-wing Israeli extremist opposed to Rabin's signing of the Oslo Peace Accords. Yigal Amir, a 25-year-old religious law student who believed Rabin had betrayed the Land of Israel by ceding territory to the Palestinians, shot the prime minister at point-blank range after a peace rally in Tel Aviv. The assassination shocked Israel, dealt a severe blow to the Oslo process, and signaled the depth of opposition to a two-state settlement within Israeli society.

26. A — Northern Ireland between unionist Protestants and republican Catholic Irish nationalists. Negotiated by U.S. Senator George Mitchell with the British and Irish governments and all major Northern Irish political parties, the agreement created a power-sharing executive at Stormont and established human rights protections. It largely ended thirty years of "Troubles" that had killed over 3,500 people, though sporadic violence and political tensions persist.

27. D — Shared the 1994 Nobel Peace Prize with Rabin and Peres for the Oslo Accords. After decades of guerrilla warfare and exile in Tunis, Arafat shifted to diplomacy, accepting Israel's right to exist and the U.N. partition resolution. He returned to Gaza to head the new Palestinian Authority but died in 2004 with the dream of statehood unfulfilled, having watched Oslo collapse into the Second Intifada.

28. C — To halt Yugoslav and Serbian forces' ethnic cleansing of Kosovo Albanians. After negotiations at Rambouillet collapsed, NATO launched a 78-day bombing campaign against Serbian targets including civilian infrastructure in Belgrade, eventually forcing Slobodan Milošević to withdraw forces from Kosovo. The operation was controversial as it bypassed the UN Security Council where Russia would have vetoed authorization.

29. A — Failed to reach a final-status agreement, contributing to the Second Intifada outbreak. President Clinton mediated two weeks of intensive negotiations between Ehud Barak and Yasser Arafat covering Jerusalem, refugees, borders, and settlements, but the two sides could not bridge gaps especially over the Temple Mount/Haram al-Sharif. Ariel Sharon's controversial visit to the site in September 2000 helped ignite the Second Intifada and ended the Oslo era.

30. D — Becoming the first human being to travel into outer space aboard Vostok 1. The 27-year-old Soviet pilot completed a single 108-minute orbit of the Earth on April 12, 1961, in a capsule he could not control, making him an instant global celebrity. The flight was a major Cold War propaganda victory for the USSR, prompting President Kennedy weeks later to commit the U.S. to landing a man on the Moon by the end of the decade.

31. B — A toxic gas leak at a Union Carbide pesticide plant that killed thousands. Roughly 40 tons of methyl isocyanate gas escaped from the American-owned facility into the densely populated city

overnight, killing at least 3,800 people immediately and tens of thousands more in the months and years that followed. The disaster remains the worst industrial accident in history and prompted Indian and international reforms in chemical plant safety.

32. C — The Arab-Muslim northern Sudanese government and the largely Christian and animist south. Khartoum's renegeing on promises of southern autonomy led the Anya Nya rebel movement to fight for nearly two decades before the 1972 Addis Ababa Agreement granted the south regional autonomy. The collapse of that agreement triggered the even bloodier Second Sudanese Civil War from 1983 to 2005, which eventually led to South Sudan's independence in 2011.

33. B — A massive Cuban government effort that reportedly raised national literacy near 100%. Roughly 250,000 volunteer brigadistas, mostly teenagers, fanned out to teach reading and writing in rural areas, and Castro declared Cuba a "territory free of illiteracy" by the end of the year. UNESCO praised the campaign as a model, and education and healthcare became signature achievements of the revolution despite Cuba's enduring poverty and political repression.

34. A — Pursued a "third way" between the U.S. and Soviet blocs after the 1948 break with Stalin. Tito's refusal to subordinate Yugoslav policy to Moscow led to his expulsion from the Cominform and a period of acute danger that nearly produced a Soviet invasion. He went on to co-found the Non-Aligned Movement with Nehru, Nasser, Sukarno, and Nkrumah at the 1961 Belgrade Conference, and Yugoslavia received Western aid while maintaining a one-party communist system.

35. D — 1976, the year after the fall of Saigon to North Vietnamese forces. After Saigon fell on April 30, 1975, the country was administered by a Provisional Revolutionary Government in the south while formal reunification was negotiated over the following year. The Socialist Republic of Vietnam was proclaimed on July 2, 1976, with Hanoi as its capital, formally ending Vietnam's three decades of partition and war.