

PRACTICE EXAM 58 — NEW YORK REGENTS GLOBAL HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY II

1. The 19th-century German philosopher Arthur Schopenhauer's pessimistic worldview held that
 - A. human history is steadily progressing toward universal political freedom and economic worldwide prosperity
 - B. reality is driven by a blind, restless "will" whose striving produces inevitable human suffering
 - C. religious revelation provides the most reliable foundation for human knowledge and human ethics
 - D. modern science will eventually solve all major human problems and end human suffering

2. The 20th-century British philosopher Bertrand Russell is best known for
 - A. work in mathematical logic and a long pacifist career opposing nuclear weapons and the Vietnam War
 - B. founding the modern Catholic neo-Thomist movement in the early 20th-century French Catholic philosophy tradition
 - C. developing the original economic theory of socialist central planning in the early 20th century
 - D. founding the modern American school of educational philosophy associated with progressive schooling

3. In his political and theoretical writings, the Chinese leader Mao Zedong is most distinctive for arguing that
 - A. only the urban industrial working class could ever lead a successful socialist revolution in modern society
 - B. socialist transformation in China should be guided primarily by Soviet planners and Soviet economic experts together

C. private capitalism would naturally evolve into socialism without any state intervention or political class struggle

D. a socialist revolution in a peasant society like China could be led by an organized peasantry under the Communist Party

4. The American economist Henry George's *Progress and Poverty* (1879) argued that

A. industrial wages should be set entirely by competitive market forces with no government interference

B. private ownership of all land and natural resources is the only path to lasting economic prosperity

C. unearned increases in land value should be captured for public use through a "single tax" on rents

D. industrial workers should seize the means of production through a violent communist worker revolution

5. The League of Nations, established by the Treaty of Versailles in 1920,

A. successfully prevented the outbreak of any major international conflict during the entire interwar period

B. was the first permanent intergovernmental organization aimed at preventing war through collective security

C. immediately replaced national armies with a single permanent global peacekeeping international military force

D. served as the official world parliament with binding lawmaking authority over all member states

6. The Geneva Conventions, particularly the 1949 versions adopted after the Second World War,

A. abolished all use of conventional military weapons by signatory states in international armed conflicts

B. created a permanent international court empowered to imprison heads of state for any wartime decisions

C. transferred all authority over the conduct of war from national governments to the United Nations Security Council

D. established protections for wounded soldiers, prisoners of war, and civilians in international armed conflicts

7. The Nanjing Massacre of December 1937–January 1938 occurred when

- A. Imperial Japanese forces captured the Chinese capital and killed an estimated 200,000–300,000 Chinese civilians and prisoners
- B. Soviet Red Army troops carried out reprisals against Chinese Nationalist forces in northeastern Manchuria
- C. Chinese Communist forces purged Nationalist sympathizers during their early base period in northwestern China
- D. American naval forces accidentally bombed a Chinese civilian harbor early in the Second World War

8. The Second Sino-Japanese War of 1937–1945

- A. ended with a sweeping Japanese conquest of all Chinese territory and the dissolution of the Republic of China
- B. was a brief conflict that ended within weeks after the Japanese defeat at the First Battle of Shanghai
- C. fused into the broader Second World War in 1941 and ultimately ended with Japan's surrender in 1945
- D. produced a peaceful trade agreement between Japan and China that lasted throughout the Second World War

9. The Tripartite Pact, signed in Berlin in September 1940, was

- A. a mutual defense treaty between Germany, Italy, and the Soviet Union against the Western Allies
- B. a military and political alliance between Germany, Italy, and Japan that formally created the Axis powers
- C. a peace agreement that ended hostilities between Germany and Britain during the Second World War
- D. an economic agreement that opened the German economy to American investment during the Great Depression

10. The Battle of the Atlantic during the Second World War was

- A. a single decisive naval battle in 1942 in which the German surface fleet was destroyed within days

- B. a peaceful American convoy operation that delivered aid to the Soviet Union without any major losses
- C. a series of land battles fought along the western coast of North Africa during the year 1943
- D. the long campaign by German U-boats to cut Allied shipping lanes between North America and Britain

11. The Allied bombing of the German city of Dresden in February 1945

- A. created a firestorm that destroyed much of the city and killed an estimated 25,000 civilians in two nights
- B. was a small, precise attack that produced no significant civilian casualties or damage to the city center
- C. was a peaceful Allied airdrop of food and medical supplies to the German civilian population at the war's end
- D. was a Soviet artillery bombardment carried out by ground forces advancing from the east into Germany

12. The Battle of Berlin in April–May 1945 ended with

- A. a German tactical victory that briefly halted the Red Army's advance into all of Eastern Europe
- B. a peaceful surrender of the city to advancing American forces from the western occupation zone
- C. Soviet forces capturing the city, Adolf Hitler's suicide in his bunker, and the German unconditional surrender
- D. the destruction of Berlin by atomic weapons before any ground forces entered the German capital

13. The formal Japanese surrender ending the Second World War was signed on September 2, 1945,

- A. in Geneva in the presence of officials from the new United Nations Organization and the Vatican
- B. in Tokyo at the imperial palace in a private ceremony attended only by Japanese government officials
- C. in Honolulu, Hawaii, in front of representatives from all major Allied military commands and the press
- D. aboard the U.S. battleship Missouri in Tokyo Bay, with General Douglas MacArthur presiding over the ceremony

14. The Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance, and Mutual Assistance of February 1950

- A. ended the long-standing alliance between the new People's Republic of China and the Soviet Union
- B. created a 30-year mutual defense alliance between the new People's Republic of China and the Soviet Union
- C. established the Republic of China on Taiwan as the formal ally of the post-war Soviet Union
- D. peacefully transferred the entire Chinese mainland from Soviet to American sphere of influence and control

15. The Nixon Doctrine of 1969 declared that the United States would

- A. expect allies to provide their own ground forces while continuing to offer U.S. air, naval, and financial support
- B. send ground troops to any anti-communist ally facing internal political or military instability at all costs
- C. abandon all U.S. military alliances and return to a strict policy of complete isolation from world affairs
- D. transfer all responsibility for global anti-communist defense to the United Nations Security Council body

16. The Reagan-Gorbachev summit at Reykjavik in October 1986

- A. immediately ended the Cold War and produced the immediate withdrawal of all Soviet forces from Eastern Europe
- B. resulted in a formal U.S.-Soviet treaty banning the development of all strategic nuclear missile defense systems
- C. came close to an agreement to eliminate all nuclear weapons but broke down over the Strategic Defense Initiative
- D. transferred the city of Reykjavik to the joint sovereignty of the United States and the Soviet Union

17. The North Korean famine of the mid-1990s

- A. was largely averted by abundant agricultural aid from the People's Republic of China and the Soviet Union

- B. produced an immediate peaceful reunification of North and South Korea under South Korean democratic leadership
- C. ended decades of authoritarian rule in North Korea and produced a democratic transition by the late 1990s
- D. killed an estimated several hundred thousand to over a million people and exposed the limits of the regime's economy

18. The handover of Macau from Portugal to the People's Republic of China in December 1999

- A. produced an immediate Portuguese military occupation of nearby parts of mainland southern China territory
- B. ended over 400 years of Portuguese colonial administration and established Macau as a Chinese special administrative region
- C. transferred Macau directly to the joint sovereignty of Hong Kong and Portugal as a co-administered city
- D. created a permanent independent democratic city-state separate from both Portugal and mainland China

19. South Sudan formally became an independent country in July 2011 following

- A. a peaceful constitutional transfer of power negotiated by the African Union without any prior armed conflict
- B. an immediate Chinese-led military intervention against the Sudanese government in the city of Khartoum
- C. decades of civil war with Khartoum and a 2011 referendum in which 99% of southerners voted for independence
- D. a unanimous United Nations Security Council vote to grant immediate statehood without any local referendum

20. The Tunisian Revolution of December 2010–January 2011, sometimes called the Jasmine Revolution,

- A. was triggered by the self-immolation of vendor Mohamed Bouazizi and led to the fall of President Ben Ali

- B. was a peaceful constitutional reform that left long-standing President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali in power
- C. produced an immediate Islamist takeover by armed jihadist forces aligned with the wider global al-Qaeda network
- D. ended in a long Tunisian civil war that displaced millions of Tunisian refugees into neighboring Europe

21. Saddam Hussein, the former Iraqi president overthrown by the 2003 U.S.-led invasion, was

- A. quietly released from custody and allowed to live in private exile in Saudi Arabia until his natural death
- B. assassinated in 2003 by U.S. forces shortly after the fall of Baghdad and the initial collapse of his government
- C. extradited to the International Criminal Court at The Hague and sentenced there to life imprisonment in Europe
- D. captured by U.S. forces in December 2003, tried by an Iraqi tribunal, and executed by hanging in December 2006

22. Vladimir Putin first came to power in Russia

- A. through a competitive multiparty election in 1996 that ended Boris Yeltsin's career as the country's first president
- B. when Yeltsin appointed him prime minister in 1999 and then resigned that year, making Putin acting president
- C. through a large popular uprising in 2000 that overthrew the democratic post-Soviet Russian government in Moscow
- D. by a military coup against the Russian Federation in early 2000 led by senior commanders of the army general staff

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

- A. a Palestinian militant retaliating for the recent Israeli military operations in the Gaza Strip region
- B. a Syrian agent sent by President Hafez al-Assad after the failure of recent peace negotiations with Israel

C. a right-wing Israeli student opposed to Rabin's signing of the 1993 Oslo Accords with the Palestinian Liberation Organization

D. an American Jewish citizen angered by Rabin's recent diplomatic visit to the United States that year

24. David Ben-Gurion's most important historical role was as

A. the first prime minister of the State of Israel, who proclaimed its independence in May 1948

B. the founder of the Palestine Liberation Organization in the 1960s after the loss of the West Bank

C. the first prime minister of Lebanon after the Lebanese independence from France in 1943

D. the founder of the Egyptian Muslim Brotherhood in the late 1920s under King Fuad I of Egypt

25. The Czech writer and dissident Václav Havel

A. led the failed 1968 Prague Spring uprising against Soviet political and military domination of Czechoslovakia

B. founded the post-1989 Czech Communist Party that briefly returned to power in the early 1990s

C. served as the long-time hardline Communist general secretary of Czechoslovakia during the 1970s and early 1980s

D. became the first post-Communist president of Czechoslovakia and later of the new Czech Republic in the 1990s

26. As British Prime Minister from 1979 to 1990, Margaret Thatcher is best known for

A. nationalizing major British industries and creating a new comprehensive social welfare state across Britain

B. privatizing state-owned industries, weakening the trade unions, and pursuing strongly free-market economic policies

C. taking Britain into the European single currency and abandoning the British pound sterling in the late 1980s

D. peacefully reuniting the United Kingdom with the Republic of Ireland through a 1985 referendum

27. Under President Park Chung-hee from 1961 to 1979, South Korea

- A. combined authoritarian military rule with state-led, export-driven industrialization that produced rapid economic growth
- B. pursued a strict Marxist-Leninist economic system in close alliance with the People's Republic of China
- C. peacefully reunified with North Korea under a single democratic Korean government with its capital at Seoul
- D. became a long-lasting multiparty democracy with strong independent labor unions and a free press

28. Josip Broz Tito's Yugoslav Partisans during the Second World War

- A. fought as a small auxiliary force entirely under direct German command in the Balkans throughout the war
- B. were a peaceful unarmed civilian movement that simply assisted refugees within the wider Yugoslav region
- C. waged a major communist-led resistance war that tied down large Axis forces and seized power in 1945
- D. were a Yugoslav royalist movement aligned with the British and the exiled King Peter II of Yugoslavia

29. Franklin D. Roosevelt's "Good Neighbor Policy" toward Latin America in the 1930s involved

- A. an immediate U.S. military invasion of Mexico to recover oil fields recently nationalized by the Mexican government
- B. the formal annexation of Cuba and Puerto Rico into the United States as new states of the federal union
- C. the establishment of new American protectorates over Argentina, Brazil, and most of all Central America by treaty
- D. the renunciation of armed U.S. intervention in Latin America and the withdrawal of U.S. Marines from Haiti and Nicaragua

30. The Angolan Civil War, which lasted from 1975 to 2002, was characterized by

- A. peaceful multiparty elections that produced stable democratic governments throughout the entire 27-year period
- B. fighting between the Soviet- and Cuban-backed MPLA government and the U.S.- and South African-backed UNITA rebels
- C. a sweeping NATO military intervention that produced an immediate end to Angolan combat operations by 1980
- D. a long-lasting peaceful federation of Angola with neighboring Mozambique and Namibia under Portuguese supervision

31. Mount Vesuvius, on the Bay of Naples in southern Italy, is historically and geographically significant because it

- A. is an active stratovolcano whose AD 79 eruption buried the Roman cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum
- B. is the highest mountain in mainland Europe and contains the source of the major Po River
- C. is an extinct volcano that has had no recorded eruptions over the last 4,000 years of human history
- D. forms the geographic boundary between Italy and the neighboring country of Switzerland in the central Alps

32. Mount Etna, located on the eastern coast of the Italian island of Sicily, is geographically remarkable because it is

- A. an extinct desert mountain in the central Sahara that played a key role in the trans-Saharan caravan trade
- B. an underwater volcano in the central Pacific Ocean that periodically threatens nearby Pacific island states
- C. the largest active volcano in continental Europe and one of the most frequently erupting volcanoes in the world
- D. a tall arctic peak located within the Arctic Circle covered in heavy permanent ice and glacial formations

33. Mount Fuji, the highest mountain in Japan,

- A. is a small extinct volcanic cone barely rising above the surrounding rice paddies of southwestern Japan

- B. is a symmetrical active stratovolcano located on the main island of Honshu and a sacred site in Japanese culture
- C. forms the modern political border between northern Japan and the Korean Peninsula across the Sea of Japan
- D. is an underwater seamount that occasionally produces minor earthquakes affecting the larger Tokyo region

34. Sicily, the largest island in the Mediterranean Sea,

- A. is a self-governing independent country that has its own seat in the United Nations General Assembly
- B. forms part of the European nation of Greece and lies at the eastern end of the Mediterranean Sea
- C. is geographically located in the western Atlantic Ocean off the northwestern coast of mainland Africa
- D. is an autonomous region of Italy lying at the geographic crossroads of Europe and North Africa

35. Hudson Bay, a large inland sea in northeastern Canada,

- A. was central to the fur-trading activities of the Hudson's Bay Company chartered by the English Crown in 1670
- B. forms the southern coastline of the modern country of Mexico and the United States along the Gulf of Mexico
- C. is located on the southern coast of the African continent near the city of Cape Town, South Africa
- D. is a small saltwater lake located entirely within the northwestern part of the Iberian Peninsula

ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS (Questions 1–35)

1. B — In *The World as Will and Representation* (1818), Schopenhauer argued that beneath the appearances we perceive lies a single, irrational "Will" that drives all living things to ceaseless craving and inevitable disappointment. He recommended aesthetic contemplation and ascetic detachment as the only escape from suffering, influencing later thinkers from Wagner and Nietzsche to Freud.

2. A — Co-author with A. N. Whitehead of *Principia Mathematica* (1910–13), which attempted to derive mathematics from formal logic, Russell later won the 1950 Nobel Prize in Literature for his essays on philosophy, religion, and society. He was jailed for opposing British involvement in the First World War,

helped found the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, and chaired the Bertrand Russell Tribunal investigating U.S. conduct in Vietnam.

3. D — Departing sharply from orthodox Marxism, Mao argued in essays such as "Report on an Investigation of the Peasant Movement in Hunan" (1927) that China's overwhelmingly rural society could only be transformed by mobilizing the peasantry through guerrilla warfare and a disciplined vanguard party. The strategy of surrounding the cities from the countryside guided the Chinese Communist victory in 1949 and inspired later peasant-based revolutionary movements in Vietnam, Cuba, and parts of Africa and Latin America.

4. C — Observing that California land values rose enormously as railroads and population expanded, George argued in *Progress and Poverty* (1879) that this unearned "rent" should be taxed away to fund public services and abolish other taxes on labor and capital. His ideas powered late-19th-century reform movements on both sides of the Atlantic and influenced figures from Tolstoy and Sun Yat-sen to early 20th-century U.S. progressives.

5. B — Created under Article 7 of the Treaty of Versailles and headquartered in Geneva, the League brought together (at its peak) about 58 member states pledged to settle disputes peacefully and to take collective action against aggressors. Although it failed to prevent Japanese, Italian, and German aggression in the 1930s, it pioneered modern international cooperation in health, labor, and refugees and served as a template for the United Nations.

6. D — The four 1949 conventions, drafted in the shadow of the atrocities of the Second World War, codified rules for treatment of wounded and sick combatants on land and at sea, prisoners of war, and — for the first time in a stand-alone treaty — civilians under occupation. Together with the 1977 Additional Protocols, they remain the core of modern international humanitarian law and are invoked in armed conflicts worldwide.

7. A — After capturing the Republic of China's capital in mid-December 1937, Japanese forces under General Iwane Matsui carried out six weeks of mass killings, rapes, and looting against Chinese soldiers and civilians, with most historians estimating the dead at 200,000 to over 300,000. The massacre poisoned Sino-Japanese relations into the 21st century, and Japanese official denials and textbook revisions remain a recurring diplomatic flashpoint.

8. C — Beginning with the Marco Polo Bridge Incident outside Beijing on 7 July 1937, the conflict ground on for eight years through the rape of Nanjing, the move of the Nationalist capital to Chongqing, and an uneasy united front between Chiang Kai-shek's Guomindang and Mao's Communists. After Pearl Harbor drew the United States into the war, the China theater absorbed huge Japanese forces and ended only with Tokyo's surrender in August 1945.

9. B — Signed on 27 September 1940, the Tripartite Pact recognized Germany and Italy's leadership in establishing a "New Order" in Europe and Japan's parallel role in "Greater East Asia," and pledged mutual assistance if any signatory was attacked by a power not yet in the war. Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, and Slovakia subsequently signed on, consolidating the Axis bloc that would soon launch the broadest war in human history.

10. D — From the first days of the war until May 1945, German submarines preyed on the convoys carrying food, oil, and war material from North America to Britain and the Soviet Union, sinking more than 3,500 Allied merchant ships and killing tens of thousands of sailors. Allied countermeasures — Liberty ships, escort carriers, long-range air patrols, sonar (ASDIC), depth charges, and the breaking of the German Enigma codes — eventually broke the U-boat threat, an achievement Churchill called the only campaign that ever really frightened him.

11. A — Between the night of 13 February 1945 and the following day, RAF and U.S. Army Air Force bombers dropped roughly 4,000 tons of high-explosive and incendiary bombs on the largely undefended Saxon capital, igniting a firestorm that consumed the medieval city centre. Modern scholarly consensus places civilian deaths around 25,000, and the raid has remained a touchstone in postwar debate over the morality of area bombing.

12. C — Marshal Georgy Zhukov's First Belorussian Front and Marshal Ivan Konev's First Ukrainian Front converged on the German capital in mid-April 1945, fought their way through fierce house-to-house resistance, and raised the Red banner over the Reichstag on 30 April. That same day Hitler shot himself in his underground bunker, and Germany's General Alfred Jodl signed the unconditional surrender at Reims on 7 May, ratified in Berlin on 8 May.

13. D — Anchored in Tokyo Bay before a vast Allied fleet, the U.S. battleship *USS Missouri* hosted the brief ceremony in which Japanese Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu and General Yoshijirō Umezu signed the Instrument of Surrender, and Supreme Commander Douglas MacArthur countersigned for the Allied powers. The event formally ended six years of global warfare and inaugurated the U.S.-led Allied occupation of Japan that would reshape the country's constitution and political life.

14. B — Signed in Moscow on 14 February 1950 between Mao Zedong and Stalin shortly after the founding of the People's Republic, the treaty pledged each side to come to the other's aid against renewed aggression by Japan or any state allied with it. Combined with Soviet economic and technical assistance, it shaped China's early industrialization, but ideological and personal rifts eventually produced the Sino-Soviet split, and the treaty quietly expired in 1980.

15. A — Articulated by President Nixon on Guam in July 1969 and elaborated in a 1970 message to Congress, the doctrine declared that the United States would honor its existing treaty commitments and provide a nuclear shield against major threats, but would expect allies threatened by lesser aggression to furnish the manpower for their own defense. It provided the political rationale for "Vietnamization" — turning over more of the ground fighting in Vietnam to South Vietnamese forces.

16. C — In two days of dramatic one-on-one talks at Reykjavik's Hofdi House, Reagan and Gorbachev seriously discussed eliminating all ballistic missiles, and even all nuclear weapons, within ten years, only to deadlock over Reagan's refusal to confine research on the Strategic Defense Initiative ("Star Wars") to the laboratory. The near-agreement nonetheless paved the way for the 1987 INF Treaty that scrapped an entire class of intermediate-range nuclear missiles.

17. D — Soviet aid cuts after 1990, decades of inefficient collectivized agriculture, devastating floods in 1995, and Kim Jong Il's refusal to seek meaningful foreign help combined to produce a famine North Koreans called the "Arduous March." Demographic studies estimate excess deaths somewhere between

several hundred thousand and over a million in a population of about 22 million, and the trauma reshaped a generation's view of the state.

18. B — Portugal had administered Macau as a trading post since 1557 and as a formal colony from the 19th century, but the 1987 Sino-Portuguese Joint Declaration agreed that sovereignty would pass to China on 20 December 1999 under a "one country, two systems" arrangement modeled on Hong Kong's 1997 handover. Macau became China's second Special Administrative Region, retaining a distinct legal system and a casino-driven economy that quickly grew larger than Las Vegas.

19. C — The Comprehensive Peace Agreement of 2005 ended the Second Sudanese Civil War (1983–2005) and provided for a referendum in which southern Sudanese voted on 9 January 2011, with 98.83% favoring independence. South Sudan formally became the world's newest internationally recognized state on 9 July 2011, although the country soon descended into a new civil war between rival political factions.

20. A — On 17 December 2010, 26-year-old Tunisian street vendor Mohamed Bouazizi set himself alight in Sidi Bouzid to protest harassment by local officials, sparking weeks of demonstrations that swept the country. President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali fled to Saudi Arabia on 14 January 2011 after 23 years in power, igniting the broader wave of Arab Spring uprisings across the Middle East and North Africa.

21. D — U.S. forces found Saddam hiding in an underground "spider hole" near Tikrit on 13 December 2003; an Iraqi Special Tribunal subsequently tried him for the 1982 killing of Shi'a villagers in Dujail. He was sentenced to death and hanged in Baghdad on 30 December 2006, a process widely criticized abroad for procedural irregularities and for taking place during a major Sunni Muslim holiday.

22. B — A career KGB officer and obscure deputy mayor of St Petersburg in the early 1990s, Putin was named head of the FSB in 1998 and then prime minister by an ailing Boris Yeltsin in August 1999. When Yeltsin abruptly resigned on 31 December 1999, Putin became acting president and won his first full term in elections in March 2000, beginning what has become the longest leadership of Russia since Stalin.

23. C — At the close of a peace rally in Tel Aviv's Kings of Israel Square on 4 November 1995, 25-year-old law student Yigal Amir shot Rabin in the back, motivated by religious objections to ceding Biblical Land of Israel under the 1993 and 1995 Oslo Accords with Yasser Arafat's PLO. The killing shattered the Israeli peace camp's momentum and helped lead within months to the election of Likud's Benjamin Netanyahu.

24. A — As chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive, Ben-Gurion read the Declaration of Independence at the Tel Aviv Museum on 14 May 1948, hours before the British Mandate expired. He served as Israel's first prime minister (1948–53 and 1955–63), oversaw its victory in the 1948–49 war, the absorption of hundreds of thousands of Jewish refugees, and the founding of the Israel Defense Forces.

25. D — A playwright, essayist, and Charter 77 dissident repeatedly imprisoned under the Communist regime, Havel was unanimously elected president of Czechoslovakia by the Federal Assembly in late December 1989 during the Velvet Revolution. He served until the country's amicable "Velvet Divorce" of January 1993 and then as the first president of the new Czech Republic from 1993 to 2003.

26. B — Britain's first female prime minister sold off British Telecom, British Gas, British Airways, the water and electricity utilities, and council housing; defeated the year-long miners' strike of 1984–85; cut top income-tax rates; and reasserted central control over local government. Her admirers credit her with revitalizing a sluggish British economy, while critics blame her for widening inequality and de-industrializing parts of the north.

27. A — Coming to power in a 16 May 1961 military coup, Park unleashed the *chaebol* business conglomerates such as Hyundai, Samsung, and LG through state-directed credit and export targets, lifting South Korean GDP per capita roughly twenty-fold during his tenure. The "Miracle on the Han River" came at the cost of censorship, the secret police KCIA, and the suppression of labor and democratic opposition, ending with Park's assassination by his own intelligence chief in October 1979.

28. C — Numbering perhaps 800,000 men and women at their peak under Josip Broz Tito, the Partisans liberated most of Yugoslav territory from German and Italian occupation by 1944–45, often without major Allied assistance and despite parallel conflict with Serbian royalist Chetniks. Their largely indigenous victory allowed Tito to install a Communist government in Belgrade in 1945 and gave Yugoslavia an independent stance that would later survive his 1948 break with Stalin.

29. D — In his 1933 inaugural address Roosevelt promised to be "the good neighbor" to other countries, especially in the Americas; the administration accepted the principle of non-intervention at the 1933 and 1936 Pan-American conferences, withdrew U.S. Marines from Haiti (1934) and Nicaragua (1933), and reluctantly recognized Mexico's 1938 nationalization of foreign oil. The policy improved hemispheric relations enough to win Latin American cooperation during the Second World War.

30. B — On the heels of Portuguese decolonization in 1975, three rival liberation movements turned on each other: the Marxist MPLA in Luanda received Cuban combat troops and Soviet weapons, while UNITA under Jonas Savimbi was armed and financed by apartheid South Africa and the United States. The 27-year war killed roughly 500,000 people and only ended with Savimbi's death in combat in February 2002 and a subsequent peace agreement.

31. A — Rising about 1,281 m above the densely populated Bay of Naples, Vesuvius erupted catastrophically in AD 79, burying Pompeii under pumice and ash and Herculaneum under pyroclastic flows that preserved buildings, frescoes, and even casts of victims. It remains one of the world's most dangerous volcanoes, with roughly three million people living in its shadow today.

32. C — Rising about 3,357 m on the eastern coast of Sicily, Etna's combination of strombolian eruptions, persistent summit activity, and frequent lava flows from its flanks makes it the largest active volcano in continental Europe and one of the most studied volcanoes on Earth. The fertile volcanic soils on its slopes have supported intensive vineyards, citrus groves, and olive orchards since classical antiquity.

33. B — Located on Honshu about 100 km southwest of Tokyo and rising to 3,776 m, the symmetrical snow-capped cone of Mount Fuji has been a pilgrimage destination and artistic subject for centuries, most famously in Katsushika Hokusai's woodblock series *Thirty-six Views of Mount Fuji*. Its last eruption occurred in 1707–08, but it is still classified as active and is monitored by the Japan Meteorological Agency.

34. D — Sicily was annexed into the unified Italy in 1861 and granted "special statute" autonomy in 1946, giving it its own elected regional assembly and government. Lying just 145 km from Tunisia and dominated by Mount Etna, it has been ruled in turn by Greeks, Carthaginians, Romans, Arabs, Normans, and Spanish Bourbons, leaving an unusually layered cultural heritage.

35. A — Granted a vast trading monopoly by King Charles II in 1670, the "Governor and Company of Adventurers of England Trading into Hudson's Bay" — the modern Hudson's Bay Company — built a chain of fur-trading posts around the bay and eventually claimed Rupert's Land, an enormous portion of present-day Canada. The HBC was the oldest commercial corporation in North America when it celebrated its 350th anniversary in 2020, having shaped Canadian indigenous-settler relations for centuries.