

# REGENTS EXAMINATION IN GLOBAL HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY II — PRACTICE SIMULATION 7

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1. Which country is generally considered the birthplace of the Industrial Revolution in the late eighteenth century?

- A. France
- B. Great Britain
- C. Germany
- D. United States

2. The improved steam engine, which became central to powering early industrial factories, was developed by

- A. Eli Whitney
- B. Henry Bessemer
- C. Thomas Edison
- D. James Watt

3. The Communist Manifesto, published in 1848, was co-authored by Karl Marx and

- A. Friedrich Engels
- B. Vladimir Lenin
- C. Leon Trotsky
- D. Joseph Stalin

4. The 1857 rebellion in India that led to direct British Crown rule over the subcontinent is known as the

- A. Boxer Rebellion
- B. Taiping Rebellion
- C. Sepoy Mutiny
- D. Mau Mau Uprising

5. The 1884–1885 conference that established rules for European colonization of Africa was held in

- A. Berlin
- B. Vienna
- C. Paris
- D. London

6. Japan's Meiji Restoration in 1868 marked the country's transition toward

- A. Isolation from foreign trade and influence
- B. Communist revolution and class struggle
- C. Restoration of feudal shogunate rule
- D. Rapid industrialization and modernization

7. The immediate spark for World War I in 1914 was the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand in

- A. Belgrade
- B. Sarajevo
- C. Vienna
- D. Budapest

8. The Treaty of Versailles required Germany to accept full responsibility for World War I through the

- A. Fourteen Points proposal
- B. Locarno Pact agreement
- C. War Guilt Clause
- D. Kellogg-Briand Pact

9. The Bolshevik Revolution of October 1917 was led by

- A. Vladimir Lenin
- B. Tsar Nicholas II
- C. Alexander Kerensky
- D. Grigori Rasputin

10. Joseph Stalin's program to rapidly industrialize the Soviet Union through state-directed economic targets was known as the

- A. New Economic Policy
- B. Great Leap Forward
- C. Five-Year Plans
- D. Cultural Revolution

11. The 1930 Salt March was an act of nonviolent civil disobedience led by Mahatma Gandhi to protest

- A. The partition of Bengal province
- B. British colonial education policies
- C. The Amritsar Massacre of 1919
- D. The British monopoly on salt production

12. Which of the following best explains conditions that contributed to the rise of Nazism in Germany during the 1920s and 1930s?

- A. The success of the Weimar Republic's economic policies
- B. Economic hardship and resentment over the Treaty of Versailles
- C. Strong support from neighboring democratic governments
- D. Germany's military victories during the Great Depression

13. The 1935 Nuremberg Laws in Nazi Germany are best described as legislation that

- A. Established universal voting rights for all German citizens
- B. Required all young Germans to enlist in the armed forces
- C. Stripped German Jews of citizenship and civil rights
- D. Granted religious freedom to all minority groups in Germany

14. The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, directly resulted in

- A. The United States entering World War II
- B. The immediate surrender of Japan to the Allies
- C. The signing of a peace treaty between Japan and the U.S.
- D. The withdrawal of Japan from China and Southeast Asia

15. The Holocaust resulted in the systematic murder of approximately how many European Jews?

- A. One million
- B. Six million
- C. Twelve million
- D. Twenty million

16. The dropping of atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August 1945 directly contributed to

- A. The beginning of World War II in Asia
- B. The Soviet declaration of war against Germany
- C. The withdrawal of U.S. forces from the Pacific theater
- D. The surrender of Japan and the end of World War II

17. The United Nations was founded in 1945 with the primary goal of

- A. Promoting international peace and cooperation
- B. Establishing a single global currency system
- C. Eliminating all national militaries worldwide
- D. Creating a unified world communist government

18. The Marshall Plan, introduced by the United States in 1948, provided economic aid primarily to

- A. Newly independent African and Asian nations
- B. Soviet-allied Eastern European satellite states
- C. War-torn Western European countries
- D. Postwar reconstruction efforts in Japan and Korea

19. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) was created in 1949 primarily to

- A. Promote free trade and tariff reduction among members
- B. Provide collective defense against Soviet expansion
- C. Coordinate economic recovery in Eastern Europe
- D. Establish a unified European parliamentary body

20. The People's Republic of China was established in 1949 under the leadership of

- A. Chiang Kai-shek
- B. Sun Yat-sen
- C. Deng Xiaoping
- D. Mao Zedong

21. The Korean War (1950–1953) ended with

- A. The reunification of Korea under communist rule
- B. The reunification of Korea under democratic rule
- C. An armistice maintaining division near the 38th parallel
- D. The withdrawal of all foreign troops from the peninsula

22. The 1962 Cuban Missile Crisis was a confrontation primarily between

- A. The United States and the Soviet Union
- B. Cuba and the United Kingdom
- C. The Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China
- D. The United States and the Republic of France

23. Apartheid was a system of legalized racial segregation enforced from 1948 to the early 1990s in

- A. Algeria
- B. Kenya
- C. Rhodesia
- D. South Africa

24. The fall of the Berlin Wall in November 1989 symbolized the

- A. Reunification of the Korean peninsula
- B. Collapse of communism in Eastern Europe
- C. End of the conflict in Vietnam
- D. Founding of the European Union

25. The Maastricht Treaty of 1992 was significant because it

- A. Ended the Cold War between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R.
- B. Created the United Nations Security Council framework
- C. Established the European Union and a common currency
- D. Founded the World Trade Organization in Geneva

26. Ho Chi Minh was a Vietnamese leader best known for leading the movement for

- A. Vietnamese independence from French colonial rule
- B. Cambodian independence from Vietnamese occupation
- C. Chinese reunification with the island of Taiwan
- D. Korean reunification after the Second World War

27. The 1973 oil embargo imposed by OPEC was primarily a response to

- A. The Iranian Revolution and hostage crisis
- B. Western support for Israel in the Yom Kippur War
- C. The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in late 1979
- D. The signing of the Camp David Accords in Egypt

28. The Iranian Revolution of 1979 led to the overthrow of Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi and the establishment of a

- A. Constitutional monarchy under a parliamentary government
- B. Soviet-style communist state aligned with Moscow
- C. Secular democratic republic modeled after Turkey
- D. Islamic republic led by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini

29. The Khmer Rouge regime under Pol Pot was responsible for genocide in

- A. Vietnam during the 1960s under Ho Chi Minh
- B. Laos during the 1970s under Pathet Lao rule
- C. Cambodia during the late 1970s communist period
- D. Thailand during the 1980s military government era

30. The Soviet policies of glasnost (openness) and perestroika (restructuring) were introduced by

- A. Mikhail Gorbachev
- B. Boris Yeltsin
- C. Leonid Brezhnev
- D. Nikita Khrushchev

31. The 1989 Tiananmen Square protests in Beijing were primarily a movement calling for

- A. Restoration of traditional imperial Chinese rule
- B. Independence for Tibet and Xinjiang regions
- C. Economic isolation from Western capitalist markets
- D. Democratic reforms and government accountability

32. The Rwandan Genocide of 1994 involved the mass killing of members of which ethnic group?

- A. Hutu civilians killed by Tutsi militia forces
- B. Tutsi civilians killed by Hutu extremist forces
- C. Twa civilians killed by Hutu paramilitary groups
- D. Bantu civilians killed by Nilotic settler groups

33. Nelson Mandela became the first democratically elected president of South Africa in

- A. 1994
- B. 1989
- C. 1985
- D. 2000

34. The euro was introduced as the official currency of participating European Union member states beginning in

- A. 1985 under the original EEC framework
- B. 1992 with the signing of Maastricht
- C. 1999 as an electronic accounting currency
- D. 2010 after the EU constitutional treaty

35. The September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks on the United States led directly to

- A. The signing of the Kyoto Protocol on climate change
- B. The fall of the Berlin Wall and German reunification
- C. The dissolution of the former Soviet Union states
- D. U.S. military intervention in Afghanistan against the Taliban

## ANSWER KEY – PRACTICE EXAM 7

1. B — Great Britain is widely recognized as the birthplace of the Industrial Revolution beginning in the late 1700s. Abundant coal and iron, agricultural advances, available capital, and a strong patent system enabled mechanized textile production in places like Manchester before the model spread to continental Europe and North America.
2. D — James Watt's improved steam engine, patented in 1769, made steam power efficient enough for widespread factory use. His separate condenser dramatically reduced fuel consumption compared with the earlier Newcomen engine, accelerating industrialization in mining, textiles, and later transportation.
3. A — Friedrich Engels co-authored *The Communist Manifesto* with Karl Marx in 1848, commissioned by the Communist League. The pamphlet argued that history is driven by class struggle and called for workers of the world to overthrow capitalist systems.
4. C — The Sepoy Mutiny of 1857, also called the Indian Rebellion or First War of Independence, began among Indian soldiers in the British East India Company's army. Its suppression led Britain to dissolve the Company and place India under direct Crown rule the following year.
5. A — The Berlin Conference of 1884–1885, convened by German Chancellor Otto von Bismarck, set ground rules for European partition of Africa. No African leaders were invited, and the resulting borders ignored existing ethnic and cultural boundaries, fueling future conflict on the continent.
6. D — The Meiji Restoration ended Tokugawa shogunate isolation and launched aggressive modernization. Japan adopted Western industrial techniques, built railroads and factories, modernized its military, and within decades transformed itself into a major industrial and imperial power.
7. B — Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary was assassinated in Sarajevo, Bosnia, on June 28, 1914, by Gavrilo Princip of the Serbian nationalist group Black Hand. The killing triggered the alliance system that drew the major European powers into war.
8. C — Article 231 of the Treaty of Versailles, known as the War Guilt Clause, forced Germany to accept sole responsibility for causing World War I. This provision justified heavy reparations and territorial losses, generating deep resentment that later fueled extremist movements such as the Nazi Party.

9. A — Vladimir Lenin led the Bolshevik faction that seized power from the Provisional Government in the October Revolution of 1917. The takeover ended Russia's brief experiment with parliamentary democracy and established the world's first communist state.

10. C — Stalin launched the first Five-Year Plan in 1928, setting state quotas for steel, coal, and other heavy industries. The plans achieved rapid industrial growth but at enormous human cost through forced collectivization, famine in Ukraine, and labor camps.

11. D — Gandhi's 240-mile march to the Arabian Sea in March 1930 protested the British salt tax and monopoly, which forced Indians to buy taxed salt from the colonial government. The act became a defining moment of mass nonviolent resistance and drew global attention to the independence movement.

12. B — The Treaty of Versailles imposed reparations, territorial losses, and military restrictions on Germany, while the Great Depression after 1929 brought mass unemployment. These conditions destroyed faith in the Weimar government and gave Hitler's Nazi Party a powerful nationalist and revanchist message.

13. C — The Nuremberg Laws of September 1935 revoked German citizenship for Jews, banned marriage and sexual relations between Jews and non-Jewish Germans, and codified racial categories. They formed the legal foundation for systematic persecution that culminated in the Holocaust.

14. A — The surprise Japanese attack on the U.S. naval base at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, killed over 2,400 Americans and brought the United States into World War II the next day. The attack also triggered German and Italian declarations of war against the U.S. within days.

15. B — Approximately six million Jews — about two-thirds of European Jewry — were murdered by Nazi Germany and its collaborators between 1941 and 1945. Victims were killed in mass shootings, ghettos, and extermination camps such as Auschwitz-Birkenau and Treblinka.

16. D — Following the atomic bombings of Hiroshima on August 6 and Nagasaki on August 9, 1945, Japan announced its surrender on August 15. The bombs ended the Pacific war but also began the nuclear age and fundamentally reshaped global security thinking.

17. A — The UN Charter, signed in San Francisco in June 1945 by 50 nations, established the organization to maintain international peace, promote cooperation, protect human rights, and prevent another world war. Its Security Council was given primary responsibility for collective security.

18. C — The Marshall Plan committed roughly \$13 billion to rebuild Western European economies between 1948 and 1952. It aimed to restore prosperity, prevent communist political gains, and bind Western Europe more closely to the United States during the early Cold War.

19. B — NATO bound the United States, Canada, and Western European democracies in a mutual defense pact under Article 5, which treats an attack on one member as an attack on all. It was designed specifically to deter Soviet aggression in Europe and remained the cornerstone of Western security.

20. D — Mao Zedong proclaimed the People's Republic of China in Beijing on October 1, 1949, after Communist forces defeated Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalists in the Chinese Civil War. The Nationalists retreated to Taiwan, where they continued as the Republic of China.

21. C — The Korean War ended with an armistice signed at Panmunjom in July 1953, not a peace treaty. The Demilitarized Zone near the 38th parallel still divides North and South Korea, leaving the peninsula technically at war today.

22. A — In October 1962, the United States discovered Soviet nuclear missiles installed in Cuba, prompting President Kennedy's naval quarantine. The thirteen-day standoff between Washington and Moscow brought the world closer to nuclear war than any other Cold War event.

23. D — The National Party government in South Africa institutionalized apartheid beginning in 1948, separating the population by racial classification and stripping non-whites of political rights. The system was dismantled through negotiations that produced multiracial elections in 1994.

24. B — The opening of the Berlin Wall on November 9, 1989, signaled the collapse of Soviet-backed communist regimes across Eastern Europe. Within two years the Warsaw Pact dissolved, Germany reunified, and the Soviet Union itself ceased to exist.

25. C — The Maastricht Treaty, signed in 1992, transformed the European Economic Community into the European Union and established criteria for monetary union. It paved the way for the euro currency, common citizenship rights, and coordinated foreign and security policy.
26. A — Ho Chi Minh founded the Viet Minh and led Vietnam's long struggle for independence from French colonial rule, culminating in the French defeat at Dien Bien Phu in 1954. He then led North Vietnam through the war against the United States until his death in 1969.
27. B — In October 1973, Arab members of OPEC imposed an oil embargo against the United States and other nations supporting Israel during the Yom Kippur War. Oil prices quadrupled, causing global recession and demonstrating the economic power of resource-producing nations.
28. D — The 1979 revolution overthrew the U.S.-backed Shah and established the Islamic Republic of Iran under Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. The new theocratic government merged Shia clerical authority with elected institutions and dramatically altered regional politics.
29. C — The Khmer Rouge, led by Pol Pot, ruled Cambodia from 1975 to 1979 and attempted to create a radical agrarian communist society. Through executions, forced labor, starvation, and disease, the regime killed an estimated 1.5 to 2 million Cambodians.
30. A — Mikhail Gorbachev introduced glasnost and perestroika after becoming Soviet leader in 1985. The reforms aimed to revitalize a stagnant economy and political system, but instead accelerated nationalist movements and led to the dissolution of the USSR in 1991.
31. D — Beginning in April 1989, students, intellectuals, and workers gathered in Tiananmen Square in Beijing demanding political liberalization and anti-corruption reforms. The Chinese government crushed the protests in early June, killing hundreds and possibly thousands of demonstrators.
32. B — From April to July 1994, Hutu extremists massacred roughly 800,000 ethnic Tutsi and moderate Hutu civilians in Rwanda. The international community largely failed to intervene, prompting later reforms in how the United Nations addresses mass atrocities.

33. A — Nelson Mandela won South Africa's first fully democratic election in April 1994 after 27 years in prison and decades of resistance against apartheid. His presidency emphasized national reconciliation through the Truth and Reconciliation Commission.

34. C — The euro was introduced as an electronic currency for banking and trade in January 1999, with physical coins and banknotes entering circulation in 2002. Twelve original member states adopted it, and the eurozone has since expanded significantly across Europe.

35. D — The September 11, 2001 al-Qaeda attacks killed nearly 3,000 people in New York, Washington, and Pennsylvania. The U.S. responded by invading Afghanistan in October 2001 to topple the Taliban regime sheltering al-Qaeda, launching the broader War on Terror.