

REGENTS EXAMINATION IN GLOBAL HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY II — PRACTICE SIMULATION 8

1. Adam Smith's 1776 work *The Wealth of Nations* is most closely associated with the development of
 - A. socialist economic theory based on common ownership of production
 - B. mercantilist trade policies promoting strict state economic regulation
 - C. free-market capitalism and the principle of the "invisible hand"
 - D. feudal economic relationships between landowning lords and peasants

2. The Reign of Terror during the French Revolution is most closely associated with
 - A. mass executions of suspected enemies under Maximilien Robespierre and the Jacobins
 - B. the restoration of King Louis XVIII to the throne by foreign armies
 - C. the rise of Napoleon Bonaparte to the position of emperor of France
 - D. the negotiation of peace between France and the European coalition powers

3. Otto von Bismarck used a policy of "blood and iron" primarily to achieve
 - A. the abolition of monarchy throughout the German-speaking central European territories
 - B. the spread of liberal parliamentary democracy across the central European states
 - C. the establishment of a federal alliance with the French Third Republic
 - D. the unification of the German states under Prussian leadership and military power

4. The Opium Wars between Britain and China in the mid-19th century resulted in
- A. the complete expulsion of all European merchants from all Chinese trading ports
 - B. unequal treaties that opened Chinese ports and ceded Hong Kong to Britain
 - C. the abdication of the Qing emperor and creation of a Chinese republic
 - D. the formation of a defensive alliance between China and the Russian Empire
5. President Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points proposed at the end of World War I called for
- A. self-determination for nations and the creation of a League of Nations
 - B. harsh reparations and military restrictions imposed solely on the defeated Germany
 - C. the immediate transfer of all European colonies to local nationalist movements
 - D. the partition of the Ottoman Empire among the victorious Allied powers
6. Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels argued in *The Communist Manifesto* (1848) that
- A. industrial workers should petition national parliaments for gradual political reforms
 - B. religious institutions would peacefully lead the redistribution of social wealth
 - C. history is driven by class struggle ending in a workers' revolution
 - D. national governments should regulate but not abolish private ownership of property
7. Count Camillo di Cavour contributed to Italian unification primarily by
- A. leading the volunteer Red Shirts in the conquest of Sicily and Naples
 - B. using diplomacy and foreign military alliances to expand the Kingdom of Piedmont-Sardinia
 - C. organizing peasant uprisings across the Papal States and central Italian regions
 - D. negotiating with the Pope to transfer Vatican territory to a secular government

8. Japan's victory in the Russo-Japanese War (1904–1905) was historically significant because it
- A. led directly to the collapse of Japan's imperial family and traditional monarchy
 - B. forced Japan to accept European-style parliamentary democracy in place of its emperor
 - C. ended Japanese expansion into Korea and across the Asian Pacific mainland
 - D. marked the first modern military defeat of a European power by an Asian nation
9. The Munich Agreement of 1938 between Britain, France, Germany, and Italy is often cited as the clearest example of
- A. the policy of appeasement allowing Hitler to annex the Sudetenland of Czechoslovakia
 - B. successful collective security that prevented the outbreak of a wider European war
 - C. the application of the principle of self-determination protecting small European states
 - D. economic cooperation between democratic and authoritarian governments of the period
10. The Marshall Plan (1948) was a United States program designed to
- A. arm anti-communist guerrillas in countries occupied by the Soviet Red Army
 - B. negotiate the reunification of Germany under a single democratic government
 - C. provide economic aid to rebuild Western European nations after World War II
 - D. establish a permanent military headquarters for NATO in Western Europe
11. The D-Day landings on June 6, 1944, were significant because they
- A. ended the Pacific war by forcing the surrender of the Japanese empire
 - B. opened a Western Front in Europe by invading German-occupied Normandy
 - C. began the Allied occupation of Italy following Mussolini's fall from power
 - D. marked the first major use of atomic weapons during the Second World War

12. The Nuremberg Trials held after World War II are historically important because they

- A. established the principle that individuals can be prosecuted for crimes against humanity
- B. granted full amnesty to Nazi officials in exchange for cooperation with the Allies
- C. created a permanent international military force under Allied commanders' direction
- D. determined the postwar borders between the Soviet Union and its eastern neighbors

13. The Cuban Missile Crisis of October 1962 is widely considered the moment when

- A. the Cold War officially ended with a mutual disarmament treaty between superpowers
- B. the United States invaded Cuba to overthrow the Castro government by direct force
- C. the Soviet Union withdrew all of its forces from Eastern European communist countries
- D. the world came closest to direct nuclear war between the two Cold War superpowers

14. The partition of British India in 1947 resulted in the

- A. continuation of British rule through a system of indirect colonial administration
- B. unification of Hindu and Muslim populations under a single secular government
- C. creation of the two independent states of India and Pakistan along religious lines
- D. establishment of a single federation including modern Burma and Sri Lanka

15. Nelson Mandela's election as president of South Africa in 1994 marked the

- A. introduction of an apartheid-style racial classification under new democratic rule
- B. first national democratic election open to all South Africans regardless of race
- C. partition of South Africa into separate Black, white, and mixed-race homelands
- D. withdrawal of South Africa from the United Nations and the Commonwealth

16. Mikhail Gorbachev's policies of glasnost and perestroika were intended to

- A. introduce openness and economic restructuring while preserving the Soviet system
- B. expand Soviet military commitments across Afghanistan and Eastern European states
- C. restore strict Stalinist controls over Soviet press, literature, and the arts
- D. dissolve the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and end one-party rule

17. The terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, led most directly to the

- A. immediate withdrawal of all American military forces from the Middle East
- B. signing of a comprehensive peace treaty between Israel and the Palestinians
- C. dissolution of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization as a Cold War relic
- D. United States–led invasion of Afghanistan and the broader War on Terror

18. The 2016 "Brexit" referendum resulted in

- A. the United Kingdom's expulsion from the United Nations Security Council
- B. a majority of British voters supporting the UK's exit from the European Union
- C. Scotland's immediate departure from the United Kingdom to join the European Union
- D. a unified European response that strengthened ties across the entire European continent

19. The Khmer Rouge regime led by Pol Pot in Cambodia (1975–1979) is best known for

- A. building a stable parliamentary democracy closely aligned with the Western nations
- B. modernizing Cambodia through rapid industrial development and urban economic expansion
- C. forcing urban populations into rural labor camps and killing roughly 1.7 million people
- D. negotiating Cambodia's peaceful integration into the Soviet economic and political bloc

20. The Six-Day War of June 1967 between Israel and its Arab neighbors resulted in
- A. Israeli occupation of the West Bank, Gaza Strip, Sinai Peninsula, and Golan Heights
 - B. the dissolution of the State of Israel and the creation of a Palestinian republic
 - C. the withdrawal of all Israeli forces from territories captured in the 1948 war
 - D. the signing of a comprehensive Arab-Israeli peace treaty under UN supervision
21. China's One-Child Policy, implemented in 1979, was designed primarily to
- A. encourage rural-to-urban migration into the expanding industrial manufacturing centers
 - B. enforce gender equality between male and female children across China
 - C. reverse demographic decline caused by famines and the Cultural Revolution
 - D. slow population growth that authorities feared would strain economic resources
22. The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), founded in 1967, was created mainly to
- A. coordinate military action against Chinese communist expansion in the region
 - B. negotiate the end of Western colonial rule across all Southeast Asian states
 - C. promote regional economic cooperation and political stability among member states
 - D. establish a single common currency unifying Southeast Asian national economies
23. The Himalayan mountain range has historically influenced the Indian subcontinent by
- A. providing easy invasion routes used by Central Asian armies into northern India
 - B. acting as a natural barrier shaping cultural and political separation from northern Asia
 - C. forming an internal trade corridor connecting the Ganges and Indus river valleys
 - D. supplying mineral wealth that fueled the economy of the medieval Mughal Empire

24. The expansion of the Sahara Desert into the Sahel region has contributed to
- A. rapid economic growth and political stability among neighboring African states
 - B. abundant agricultural production and rising rural population in the affected region
 - C. the easy transport of West African manufactured goods to Mediterranean markets
 - D. desertification, food insecurity, and migration pressures across several African nations
25. The World Health Organization (WHO), an agency of the United Nations, is responsible for
- A. coordinating international responses to disease outbreaks and global health issues
 - B. enforcing trade tariffs between member nations of the World Trade Organization
 - C. governing the territorial waters of small Pacific and Caribbean island nations
 - D. commanding peacekeeping troops deployed in regions affected by armed conflict
26. Deng Xiaoping's economic reforms in China beginning in the late 1970s introduced
- A. the collectivization of agriculture and the elimination of private property
 - B. a Soviet-style central planning system based on rigid five-year quotas
 - C. market-oriented reforms and special economic zones open to foreign investment
 - D. complete Western-style democracy combined with competitive multiparty elections
27. The Berlin Airlift of 1948–1949 was undertaken by Western powers in response to
- A. the construction of the Berlin Wall by East German communist authorities
 - B. the Soviet blockade of all land and water routes into West Berlin
 - C. an East German military uprising against the occupying Soviet forces
 - D. a humanitarian famine across the entire continent of postwar Europe

28. Vladimir Lenin's New Economic Policy (NEP) introduced in 1921 represented a
- A. complete return to tsarist economic and political institutions in Soviet Russia
 - B. radical expansion of state ownership across all sectors of the Soviet economy
 - C. transfer of political power from the Communist Party to elected local councils
 - D. partial restoration of small-scale private enterprise to revive the war-damaged economy
29. The global Great Depression of the 1930s contributed to the rise of
- A. authoritarian and fascist governments in countries such as Germany and Japan
 - B. lasting peace and economic cooperation among the world's major industrial nations
 - C. successful disarmament treaties enforced by the League of Nations in Europe
 - D. democratic reforms restoring constitutional monarchies across the central European region
30. The Battle of Stalingrad (1942–1943) is widely considered a turning point of World War II because it
- A. forced the German military to focus exclusively on the war in North Africa
 - B. halted the German advance and marked the beginning of Soviet offensives westward
 - C. led directly to the Japanese surrender aboard the USS Missouri in Tokyo Bay
 - D. brought the United States into the European war on the side of the Allies
31. The Srebrenica massacre of 1995 during the Bosnian War was an example of
- A. peaceful diplomatic resolution of ethnic tensions across the former Yugoslavia
 - B. successful intervention by United Nations peacekeepers protecting civilian Bosnian populations
 - C. genocide against Bosniak (Muslim) men and boys carried out by Serb forces
 - D. economic cooperation among the successor states of the former Yugoslav federation

32. In 1945, Ho Chi Minh declared the independence of Vietnam from

- A. the Chinese Qing dynasty that had ruled Indochina for several centuries
- B. the United States military forces that had occupied Vietnam after World War II
- C. the British military administration that had briefly occupied parts of Vietnam
- D. France, which had ruled Vietnam as part of its colonial possession of Indochina

33. The State of Israel was established in 1948 following

- A. the UN partition plan and the end of the British Mandate over Palestine
- B. the signing of the Camp David Accords between Egypt and the Israeli government
- C. a unanimous vote of the Arab League endorsing Jewish settlement of the region
- D. the conclusion of the Six-Day War between Israel and its Arab neighboring states

34. The Solidarity (Solidarność) movement in Poland during the 1980s

- A. allied with the Polish Communist Party to oppose Western diplomatic pressure
- B. demanded the reunification of Poland with the Soviet Union under one government
- C. challenged communist rule through an independent labor union led by Lech Wałęsa
- D. promoted Catholic theocratic governance in place of secular state institutions

35. The British Parliament's Slave Trade Act of 1807 is historically significant because it

- A. legalized the expansion of the transatlantic slave trade into the Pacific Ocean
- B. abolished the transatlantic slave trade carried out throughout the British Empire
- C. unified all major European powers behind continuing the African slave trade
- D. ended all slavery within British colonies on the day the law was passed

ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS (Questions 1–35)

- 1. C** — Smith argued that individuals pursuing self-interest in competitive markets unintentionally promote society's broader economic welfare through what he called the "invisible hand." His work challenged mercantilist controls and provided the theoretical foundation for laissez-faire capitalism and the market economies that drove the Industrial Revolution.
- 2. A** — The Committee of Public Safety, dominated by Robespierre and the Jacobins, sent roughly 17,000 people to the guillotine and tens of thousands more to their deaths between 1793 and 1794. The Terror was justified as defense of the revolution against internal enemies and ended only when Robespierre himself was executed in July 1794.
- 3. D** — Bismarck, Minister President of Prussia, declared that the great questions of the day would be settled not by speeches but by "iron and blood." Through engineered wars against Denmark (1864), Austria (1866), and France (1870–71), he unified the German states under Prussian leadership and created the German Empire in 1871.
- 4. B** — The Treaties of Nanjing (1842) and Tianjin (1858) forced China to open multiple "treaty ports" to foreign trade, pay heavy indemnities, cede Hong Kong to Britain, and grant Westerners extraterritorial legal rights. These "unequal treaties" began China's "century of humiliation" and exposed the weakness of the Qing dynasty.
- 5. A** — Wilson's January 1918 address called for open diplomacy, freedom of the seas, arms reduction, adjustment of colonial claims, self-determination for European nationalities, and a general association of nations to keep the peace. The final point — the League of Nations — became Wilson's most enduring contribution to the postwar international order.
- 6. C** — Marx and Engels declared that "the history of all hitherto existing society is the history of class struggles," predicting that the industrial proletariat would overthrow the bourgeoisie and establish a classless communist society. The Manifesto became the foundational text of modern communism and inspired revolutionary movements across the 19th and 20th centuries.
- 7. B** — Cavour modernized Piedmont-Sardinia's economy and engineered an alliance with Napoleon III of France that provoked a war with Austria in 1859, expelling the Austrians from Lombardy. His diplomatic strategy complemented Garibaldi's military campaigns in the south and led to the proclamation of the Kingdom of Italy in 1861.
- 8. D** — Japan's destruction of the Russian Baltic Fleet at Tsushima and its land victories in Manchuria shocked observers across Asia and Europe. The 1905 Treaty of Portsmouth confirmed Japan as a major imperial power and inspired anti-colonial nationalists who saw that European empires were not invincible.
- 9. A** — Britain's Neville Chamberlain and France's Édouard Daladier agreed to let Germany annex the Sudetenland, claiming the deal would secure "peace for our time." Hitler occupied the rest of Czechoslovakia within months, discrediting appeasement and emboldening further aggression that led directly to World War II.

10. C — Officially the European Recovery Program, the Marshall Plan delivered roughly \$13 billion (about \$150 billion today) in U.S. aid to 16 Western European countries from 1948 to 1952. The program revived industrial production, stabilized democracies, and helped contain communist political movements during the early Cold War.

11. B — Operation Overlord landed about 156,000 American, British, and Canadian troops on five Normandy beaches, breaching Hitler's Atlantic Wall and forcing Germany to fight a two-front war. Within a year Allied forces had liberated Paris, crossed the Rhine, and compelled Germany's unconditional surrender.

12. A — The International Military Tribunal tried 22 senior Nazi leaders on charges including crimes against peace, war crimes, and crimes against humanity, sentencing 12 to death. The trials rejected "I was only following orders" as a defense and established that individuals — not just states — bear legal responsibility for atrocities under international law.

13. D — After U.S. reconnaissance discovered Soviet nuclear missiles in Cuba, President Kennedy imposed a naval "quarantine" and demanded their removal during a 13-day standoff. Khrushchev agreed to withdraw the missiles in exchange for a U.S. pledge not to invade Cuba and the quiet removal of American missiles from Turkey.

14. C — The 1947 Indian Independence Act partitioned the subcontinent into a Hindu-majority India and a Muslim-majority Pakistan (then divided into West and East wings). Partition triggered massive population exchanges and communal violence that killed an estimated one to two million people and displaced roughly 15 million.

15. B — The April 1994 election was the first in South African history in which citizens of all races could vote, formally ending decades of apartheid. Mandela's African National Congress won decisively, and he became the country's first Black president, leading a Government of National Unity focused on reconciliation.

16. A — Glasnost ("openness") loosened restrictions on speech and the press, while perestroika ("restructuring") sought to introduce limited market mechanisms into the planned economy. Gorbachev intended to reform and preserve socialism, but the reforms unleashed nationalist and democratic forces that contributed to the Soviet Union's dissolution in 1991.

17. D — Within weeks of the al-Qaeda attacks that killed nearly 3,000 people, the United States and allies invaded Afghanistan to topple the Taliban regime that had sheltered Osama bin Laden. The attacks launched a broader "Global War on Terror" that reshaped U.S. foreign policy and led to the 2003 invasion of Iraq.

18. B — In the June 23, 2016 referendum, 51.9% of UK voters chose to leave the European Union, prompting Prime Minister David Cameron's resignation. After years of negotiation, the United Kingdom formally left the EU on January 31, 2020, ending more than four decades of membership in European political and economic institutions.

19. C — Within days of seizing power in April 1975, the Khmer Rouge emptied Phnom Penh and other cities, driving residents into rural collectives to build an agrarian communist utopia. Roughly 1.7 million Cambodians — about a quarter of the population — died from execution, forced labor, starvation, and disease.

20. A — In a preemptive strike, Israel destroyed the Egyptian, Jordanian, and Syrian air forces and rapidly captured the Sinai Peninsula and Gaza Strip from Egypt, the West Bank and East Jerusalem from Jordan, and the Golan Heights from Syria. The war reshaped Middle Eastern politics and created the long-running issue of Israeli-occupied territories.

21. D — Chinese leaders feared that the population, then approaching one billion, would outpace economic growth and food supply. The policy limited most urban couples to one child through fines, incentives, and coerced abortions, producing a skewed sex ratio and a rapidly aging population that prompted its repeal in 2015.

22. C — Founded by Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand, ASEAN was originally intended to promote economic growth and regional stability amid Cold War tensions and the Vietnam War. The organization has since grown to ten members and developed free-trade agreements that link Southeast Asia to broader Asian and global markets.

23. B — Rising to peaks over 8,000 meters, the Himalayas have historically restricted large-scale movement between the Indian subcontinent and Central or East Asia, channeling invasions through a few narrow passes such as the Khyber. The range also drives the monsoon system that sustains the agricultural civilizations of the Indus and Ganges river valleys.

24. D — Overgrazing, deforestation, and climate change have pushed the Sahara southward into the Sahel, degrading arable land in countries such as Mali, Niger, Burkina Faso, and Chad. The resulting loss of farmland fuels hunger, conflict over scarce resources, and significant rural-to-urban and cross-border migration.

25. A — Established in 1948, the WHO sets international health standards, monitors and responds to epidemics such as Ebola, SARS, and COVID-19, and runs vaccination programs that helped eradicate smallpox. It serves as the leading global authority on public health emergencies and the prevention of communicable disease.

26. C — Beginning in 1978, Deng dismantled the agricultural communes, opened special economic zones in cities such as Shenzhen to foreign investment, and allowed private business under continued Communist Party control. The reforms transformed China into the world's second-largest economy while preserving authoritarian one-party political rule.

27. B — In June 1948, Stalin cut off all rail, road, and canal access to West Berlin in an attempt to force the Western Allies out of the city. The United States and Britain responded with a massive airlift that flew in food, fuel, and supplies for nearly a year until the Soviets lifted the blockade in May 1949.

28. D — After the catastrophic economic collapse caused by War Communism, Lenin allowed peasants to sell surplus grain on the open market and permitted small private businesses, while the state retained

control of heavy industry, banking, and foreign trade. The NEP revived production but was reversed by Stalin's collectivization beginning in 1928.

29. A — Mass unemployment, banking collapses, and the collapse of world trade discredited democratic governments and created openings for extremist movements promising national renewal. Hitler exploited the crisis in Germany, while militarists tightened their grip on Japanese politics, paving the way for the Axis powers and World War II.

30. B — Soviet forces encircled and destroyed Germany's Sixth Army in a five-month battle that cost roughly two million casualties on both sides. The victory ended German offensive operations on the Eastern Front and began the Red Army's long advance westward toward Berlin.

31. C — Bosnian Serb forces under General Ratko Mladić overran the UN-declared "safe area" of Srebrenica in July 1995 and systematically killed more than 8,000 Bosniak men and boys. International courts have ruled the massacre constituted genocide — the first such legal finding on European soil since the Holocaust.

32. D — On September 2, 1945, Ho Chi Minh read a Declaration of Independence in Hanoi modeled in part on the American document, ending more than 80 years of French colonial rule in Indochina. France's refusal to accept Vietnamese independence led to the First Indochina War and ultimately to the long Vietnam War.

33. A — UN General Assembly Resolution 181 (November 1947) recommended partitioning Mandatory Palestine into separate Jewish and Arab states with Jerusalem under international control. When the British Mandate ended on May 14, 1948, David Ben-Gurion proclaimed the State of Israel, which was immediately attacked by the armies of neighboring Arab states.

34. C — Founded at the Gdańsk shipyards in 1980 under the leadership of electrician Lech Wałęsa, Solidarity became the first independent trade union in the Soviet bloc and grew to nearly 10 million members. Despite a government crackdown under martial law in 1981, the movement endured and helped negotiate the peaceful end of communist rule in Poland in 1989.

35. B — Driven by abolitionists such as William Wilberforce, Parliament banned British participation in the transatlantic slave trade, though slavery itself remained legal in British colonies until the Slavery Abolition Act of 1833. The Royal Navy's West Africa Squadron then patrolled the Atlantic to suppress the trade by other nations.