

NYS Global History and Geography Regents Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. Which term means a tax on imports?**
 - A. Tariff**
 - B. Quota**
 - C. Embargo**
 - D. Taxation**

- 2. The act of choosing someone or something is called?**
 - A. Appointing**
 - B. Electing**
 - C. Voting**
 - D. Selecting**

- 3. Which revolution in China, led by Mao Zedong, resulted in the communist party taking control in 1949?**
 - A. Chinese Communist Revolution**
 - B. Cultural Revolution**
 - C. Taiping Rebellion**
 - D. Opium Wars**

- 4. The Zionist movement aimed to establish a Jewish homeland in which region?**
 - A. Palestine**
 - B. Egypt**
 - C. Iraq**
 - D. Jordan**

- 5. In a parliamentary democracy, which institution is typically responsible for forming the government from elected representatives?**
 - A. Presidency**
 - B. Judiciary**
 - C. Parliament**
 - D. Constitution**

- 6. What is the name of the World War II event involving the attempted genocide of Jews and other groups by Nazi Germany?**
- A. Extermination**
 - B. Pogrom**
 - C. Holocaust**
 - D. Persecution**
- 7. In 1845, which famine struck Ireland when potatoes were destroyed?**
- A. Irish Potato Famine**
 - B. Irish Republican Army**
 - C. Irish Nationalist Movement**
 - D. Iron Curtain**
- 8. The result of the Sepoy Mutiny was that the British government took direct control of India. Which option best describes this outcome?**
- A. Indian independence**
 - B. British government took direct control of India**
 - C. East India Company gained more power**
 - D. A republic was formed**
- 9. A group of people that shares distinctive cultural traits is called an:**
- A. Culture**
 - B. Ethnic group**
 - C. Nation**
 - D. Race**
- 10. Which Kipling poem argued that imperial powers had a duty to civilize 'savage' populations?**
- A. If**
 - B. The Jungle Book**
 - C. The White Man's Burden**
 - D. Gunga Din**

Answers

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1. A
2. B
3. A
4. A
5. C
6. C
7. A
8. B
9. B
10. C

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Explanations

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1. Which term means a tax on imports?

- A. Tariff**
- B. Quota**
- C. Embargo**
- D. Taxation**

A tariff is a tax on imports. Governments use tariffs to raise revenue and to make foreign goods more expensive, encouraging people to buy domestic products and protecting local industries. A quota, by contrast, sets a limit on how much can be imported, not a tax. An embargo stops trade altogether with a country. Taxation is a broad term for levies in general, not specifically tied to imported goods.

2. The act of choosing someone or something is called?

- A. Appointing**
- B. Electing**
- C. Voting**
- D. Selecting**

Choosing someone to fill a public position through a vote is called electing. This term is used when people express their preference by casting ballots to decide who will hold a role, like electing a president or mayor. Appointing means naming someone to a position by authority without a vote. Voting is the activity of casting ballots itself, not the act of selecting a person for a role. Selecting is a general term for making a choice and doesn't specifically imply a formal election. So electing best describes the act of choosing someone to hold office.

3. Which revolution in China, led by Mao Zedong, resulted in the communist party taking control in 1949?

- A. Chinese Communist Revolution**
- B. Cultural Revolution**
- C. Taiping Rebellion**
- D. Opium Wars**

This question tests recognition of the Mao-led transformation that brought a communist government to power in 1949. The Chinese Communist Revolution refers to the final phase of the Chinese Civil War, when Mao Zedong's Communist forces defeated the Kuomintang and established the People's Republic of China in 1949. That victory solidified a shift to a communist government and a new political path for China. The Cultural Revolution happened later in the 1960s, the Taiping Rebellion occurred in the mid-1800s, and the Opium Wars were 19th-century conflicts—none of which match the 1949 Mao-led takeover.

4. The Zionist movement aimed to establish a Jewish homeland in which region?

A. Palestine

B. Egypt

C. Iraq

D. Jordan

The question is testing your knowledge of where the Zionist movement aimed to create a Jewish homeland. Zionism emerged in the late 19th century as a nationalist push to establish a safe and sovereign homeland for Jewish people in the historic region of Palestine—the land associated with ancient Israel and, in the modern era, the area that became the British Mandate of Palestine and later the state of Israel and the Palestinian territories. That geographic focus explains why Palestine is the correct region. The other options—Egypt, Iraq, and Jordan—are all in the broader Middle East, but they were not the targeted homeland promoted by Zionist goals. Zionism sought a homeland in Palestine, not in these other regions.

5. In a parliamentary democracy, which institution is typically responsible for forming the government from elected representatives?

A. Presidency

B. Judiciary

C. Parliament

D. Constitution

In a parliamentary democracy, the government is formed by the majority party or coalition in Parliament. The leaders of that group become the head of government, and ministers are drawn from elected representatives in Parliament to form the cabinet. Because the executive must have the confidence of the legislature, Parliament is the institution that forms the government. The presidency, if present, is usually a ceremonial head of state; the judiciary interprets laws; and the constitution provides the framework, but does not itself form the government.

6. What is the name of the World War II event involving the attempted genocide of Jews and other groups by Nazi Germany?

A. Extermination

B. Pogrom

C. Holocaust

D. Persecution

The Holocaust is the name for the World War II-era genocide carried out by Nazi Germany, targeting Jews and other groups. It describes the systematic, state-sponsored murder carried out across occupied Europe, including the use of extermination camps like Auschwitz. The other terms describe parts of what happened—persecution refers to ongoing oppression, pogroms are violent mob attacks in specific places, and extermination is a general description of killing—but only Holocaust names the organized, deliberate mass killing of this scale. This event is often also called the Shoah.

7. In 1845, which famine struck Ireland when potatoes were destroyed?

- A. Irish Potato Famine**
- B. Irish Republican Army**
- C. Irish Nationalist Movement**
- D. Iron Curtain**

This question centers on a major agricultural disaster that caused a severe famine in Ireland. In 1845, a potato blight destroyed the staple crop for many Irish families, producing widespread hunger, high death rates, and large-scale emigration over the next several years. This devastating period is known as the Irish Potato Famine, or the Great Famine, reflecting its scale and impact on Irish society. The other options refer to political groups or terms rather than a famine. The Irish Republican Army is a later militant organization, the Irish Nationalist Movement denotes political efforts rather than a famine, and the Iron Curtain describes the post-World War II division of Europe.

8. The result of the Sepoy Mutiny was that the British government took direct control of India. Which option best describes this outcome?

- A. Indian independence**
- B. British government took direct control of India**
- C. East India Company gained more power**
- D. A republic was formed**

The key idea is that the sepoy mutiny led to imperial governance, not a break in rule or a rise of a local government. After the uprising, Britain dissolved the East India Company's administrative authority and placed India under direct control of the British Crown, creating the British Raj. A Crown-appointed viceroy governed in London's name, and administration became more centralized under imperial policy, with the goal of tighter cohesion across the subcontinent. This is why the result describes direct control by the British government. The other options don't fit: independence would come much later, the East India Company did not gain power, and a republic was not formed at this time.

9. A group of people that shares distinctive cultural traits is called an:

A. Culture

B. Ethnic group

C. Nation

D. Race

Ethnicity describes a community defined by shared cultural traits, such as language, religion, customs, and traditions that give people a sense of common heritage. When a group is identified by these cultural similarities, it is called an ethnic group. This focuses on the cultural factors that bind people together, not on political status or physical appearance. Culture refers to the overall way of life of a group—the beliefs, practices, arts, and daily life—rather than the people themselves. A nation is a political unit with sovereignty and defined borders, which can include people from different ethnic backgrounds. Race is a classification based on physical characteristics and has been used, sometimes problematically, to categorize people rather than to describe shared cultural identities. So the term that best fits a group sharing distinctive cultural traits is an ethnic group.

10. Which Kipling poem argued that imperial powers had a duty to civilize 'savage' populations?

A. If

B. The Jungle Book

C. The White Man's Burden

D. Gunga Din

The idea being tested is how literature was used to justify imperial rule, portraying a civilizing mission as a noble duty. The work that argues imperial powers have a duty to civilize so-called savage populations is *The White Man's Burden*. Published at the height of imperialism, it presents empire as a moral obligation for more powerful nations to govern and “civilize” others, a viewpoint rooted in paternalism and racial hierarchies of the era. The other options don't present that policy justification: *If* is about personal resolve, *The Jungle Book* is a collection of stories rather than a poem advocating imperial duty, and *Gunga Din*, while a Kipling poem, honors a native worker rather than arguing for a civilizing mission.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://nysglobalhistorygeoregents.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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