

NYS GLOBAL HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY REGENTS PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

<https://nysglobalhistorygeoregents.examzify.com>



Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	15

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

- 1. What term describes a situation with no clear winner?**
 - A. Draw
 - B. Stalemate
 - C. Victory
 - D. Compromise

- 2. Which document is specifically associated with universal human rights, including the right of self-determination?**
 - A. Universal Declaration of Human Rights
 - B. Magna Carta
 - C. U.S. Constitution
 - D. Bill of Rights

- 3. Which statement correctly defines a greenhouse gas?**
 - A. A gas that cools the atmosphere
 - B. A gas that contributes to warming the Earth's atmosphere
 - C. An inert gas with no climate impact
 - D. A gas found only in outer space

- 4. Which term refers to Dutch-descended colonists who settled in South Africa?**
 - A. Afrikaners
 - B. Zulu
 - C. San
 - D. Xhosa

- 5. What term describes a government that maintains strict control over all political, economic, and social aspects of life?**
 - A. Theocracy
 - B. Totalitarianism
 - C. Democracy
 - D. Oligarchy

- 6. Which leader fled to Taiwan in 1949 and established a rival government after losing the civil war?**
- A. Mao Zedong
 - B. Deng Xiaoping
 - C. Zhou Enlai
 - D. Chiang Kai-shek
- 7. Which figure became the supreme leader of Iran after the 1979 revolution?**
- A. Hassan Rouhani
 - B. Ayatollah Khomeini
 - C. Reza Pahlavi
 - D. Mahmoud Ahmadinejad
- 8. During the French Revolution, which group was part of the Third Estate and represented the middle class?**
- A. Clergy
 - B. Peasants
 - C. Sans-culottes
 - D. Bourgeoisie
- 9. Which war was fought over the formation of the state of Israel in 1948?**
- A. Six-Day War
 - B. Yom Kippur War
 - C. Israeli War for Independence
 - D. War of 1812
- 10. Which country did Mustafa Kemal Atatürk modernize after World War I?**
- A. Iran
 - B. Turkey
 - C. Greece
 - D. Syria

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What term describes a situation with no clear winner?

- A. Draw
- B. Stalemate**
- C. Victory
- D. Compromise

Stalemate describes a standstill where no side can win or move forward under the current conditions. It's used for situations in games, conflicts, or negotiations where both sides are locked and no one can gain an advantage. This differs from a simple draw in that stalemate emphasizes the deadlock and inability to progress, not just a tied score. For example, in chess, a position where the player to move has no legal move and isn't in check is a stalemate, ending the game in a draw. In diplomacy or warfare, a stalemate means neither side can force a victory, so the conflict remains unresolved.

2. Which document is specifically associated with universal human rights, including the right of self-determination?

- A. Universal Declaration of Human Rights**
- B. Magna Carta
- C. U.S. Constitution
- D. Bill of Rights

The universal nature of human rights is the central idea here, with self-determination as a key principle that people should freely determine their political status. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by the United Nations in 1948, is the document that explicitly frames rights as belonging to every person simply by virtue of being human. It outlines fundamental rights and freedoms—dignity, liberty, equality, and security—and it rests on the idea that governments derive authority from the consent of the governed, which supports peoples' ability to decide their own political status. The Magna Carta is a medieval charter limiting monarchical power, not a universal rights framework. The U.S. Constitution and the Bill of Rights establish rights within the United States, not universal standards shared by all people. So the Universal Declaration of Human Rights is the document most closely associated with universal human rights and the right of self-determination.

3. Which statement correctly defines a greenhouse gas?

- A. A gas that cools the atmosphere
- B. A gas that contributes to warming the Earth's atmosphere**
- C. An inert gas with no climate impact
- D. A gas found only in outer space

Greenhouse gases trap heat in Earth's atmosphere by absorbing infrared radiation emitted by the warmed surface. This trapping of heat keeps the lower atmosphere and surface warmer than they would be otherwise, which is why a gas that contributes to warming the Earth's atmosphere is the correct description. These gases are not substances that cool the atmosphere, nor are they inert with no climate impact, and they aren't limited to outer space—they exist throughout the Earth's atmosphere. Examples include carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, and water vapor, all of which help retain heat and drive the warming effect.

4. Which term refers to Dutch-descended colonists who settled in South Africa?

A. Afrikaners

B. Zulu

C. San

D. Xhosa

Afrikaners are the Dutch-descended colonists who settled in the Cape region of South Africa and their descendants. They arrived in the 17th century under the Dutch East India Company, developed a distinct culture, and spoke Afrikaans, a language that evolved from Dutch. The other groups listed are indigenous populations: Zulu and Xhosa are Bantu-speaking communities, and San are the indigenous hunter-gatherer people of Southern Africa. Afrikaans-speaking descendants formed the Afrikaner identity, making this the best answer.

5. What term describes a government that maintains strict control over all political, economic, and social aspects of life?

A. Theocracy

B. Totalitarianism

C. Democracy

D. Oligarchy

Totalitarianism describes a government that tries to control nearly every aspect of life—political decisions, the economy, and social activities—so that the state dictates how people think, act, and even believe. Power is concentrated in one leader or party, and the regime uses censorship, propaganda, secret police, and state institutions to suppress opposition and enforce conformity. The aim is total control, leaving little room for individual rights or independent institutions. Theocracy, by contrast, is rule by religious authorities and law, not a general aim to dominate all life. Democracy is rule by the people with regular elections and civil liberties. An oligarchy is rule by a small group, which can be authoritarian but does not inherently seek to govern every facet of life.

6. Which leader fled to Taiwan in 1949 and established a rival government after losing the civil war?

A. Mao Zedong

B. Deng Xiaoping

C. Zhou Enlai

D. Chiang Kai-shek

Chiang Kai-shek led the nationalist government and, after losing to Mao Zedong's forces, fled to Taiwan in 1949. There he established a government known as the Republic of China, continuing to claim legitimacy over all of China. Meanwhile, Mao Zedong and the Communist Party set up the People's Republic of China on the mainland. Deng Xiaoping and Zhou Enlai were leaders within the later PRC and did not leave for Taiwan. This moment shows how a civil war can produce two rival governments, shaping regional politics and cross-strait relations for decades.

7. Which figure became the supreme leader of Iran after the 1979 revolution?

- A. Hassan Rouhani
- B. Ayatollah Khomeini**
- C. Reza Pahlavi
- D. Mahmoud Ahmadinejad

The main idea is understanding who held the highest authority in Iran after the 1979 revolution. The Islamic Republic created a new power structure in which the Supreme Leader is the ultimate decision-maker, above the president and other officials. Ayatollah Khomeini became the first to hold this position, returning from exile to lead the revolutionary government and then assuming the role of Supreme Leader when the new constitution was adopted. He remained in that role until his death in 1989, shaping the direction of Iran for years to come. The other figures were not supreme leaders: Hassan Rouhani later became president, Reza Pahlavi is the former crown prince of the Shah's dynasty, and Mahmoud Ahmadinejad was also a president, not the nation's top religious and political authority.

8. During the French Revolution, which group was part of the Third Estate and represented the middle class?

- A. Clergy
- B. Peasants
- C. Sans-culottes
- D. Bourgeoisie**

The group that fits the description is the bourgeoisie. The Third Estate included everyone who wasn't in the First Estate (clergy) or the Second Estate (nobility), and within it the middle class emerged as the bourgeoisie. They were urban, educated, and often wealthy merchants, professionals, and business owners who owned property and had influence but lacked the political privileges enjoyed by the nobility. They pushed for greater political power and an end to the old regime's privileges, drawing on Enlightenment ideas of liberty and equality. The other options don't fit: the clergy were part of the First Estate, peasants were rural laborers within the Third Estate, and the sans-culottes were radical working-class people from the Third Estate, not the middle class.

9. Which war was fought over the formation of the state of Israel in 1948?

- A. Six-Day War
- B. Yom Kippur War
- C. Israeli War for Independence**
- D. War of 1812

The main idea here is identifying which conflict arose directly from Israel's declaration of statehood in 1948 and the end of the British Mandate. When Israel announced its independence in 1948, neighboring Arab governments invaded to prevent or challenge the new state, leading to a war aimed at determining control over the territory and the survival of the new nation. This conflict is commonly called the Israeli War for Independence, and it marks the founding moment of Israel as a state in the eyes of many historians and in Israeli history. Why the other options don't fit: the Six-Day War happened in 1967 and was a brief conflict driven by ongoing regional tensions and fear of attacks, resulting in Israel gaining additional territory. The Yom Kippur War took place in 1973, initiated by a surprise Arab attack during the Yom Kippur holiday. The War of 1812 occurred long before the state of Israel existed and involved the United States and Britain, with no connection to Israel.

10. Which country did Mustafa Kemal Atatürk modernize after World War I?

- A. Iran
- B. Turkey**
- C. Greece
- D. Syria

Modernization in Turkey under Mustafa Kemal Atatürk after World War I. After the Ottoman Empire collapsed and Allied occupation began, Atatürk led the Turkish nationalist movement, established the Republic of Turkey in 1923, and launched wide-ranging reforms to create a secular, centralized nation. He transformed government and law by replacing religious courts with a civil code, reformed education to emphasize science and citizenship, and pursued Westernization in daily life—introducing the Latin alphabet, modernizing dress codes, expanding women's rights, and promoting industrial and economic development. These actions were aimed specifically at building a modern, independent Turkish state. The other regions—Iran, Greece, and Syria—were not led and transformed by Atatürk's reform program. Iran later pursued its own modernization under different leaders, Greece followed its own national historical path, and Syria came under different postwar mandates and rulers. Thus, the country associated with Atatürk's modernization efforts is Turkey.

SAMPLE

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!

SAMPLE