New Visions Global History Regents Exam Question Bank

Organized by Unit from the NYS Framework for Social Studies

Use this table of contents to explore Regents exam questions aligned to the New York State Framework for Social Studies that have been compiled from tests from 2002 to the present. Each link on this page takes you to another document with questions for the unit you selected. Feel free to copy and paste any resources you find useful.

Table of Contents:

- Unit 9.1
  - **9.1a** The Paleolithic Era was characterized by non-sedentary hunting and gathering lifestyles, whereas the Neolithic Era was characterized by a turn to agriculture, herding, and semi-sedentary lifestyles.
  - **9.1b** Complex societies and civilizations adapted to and modified their environment to meet the needs of their population.
  - **9.1c** Complex societies and civilizations share common characteristics of religion, job specialization, cities, government, language/writing systems, technology, and social hierarchy.
  - **9.1d** Complex societies and civilizations made unique cultural achievements and contributions.

- Unit 9.2
  - **9.2a** Religions and belief systems developed beliefs and practices to address questions of origin, the requirements to live a good life, and the nature of the afterlife.
  - **9.2b** Religions and belief systems often were used to unify groups of people and affected social order and gender roles.

- Unit 9.3
  - **9.3a** Geographic factors encouraged and hindered a state's/empire's expansion and interactions.
  - **9.3b** Empires used belief systems, systems of law, forms of government, military forces, and social hierarchies to consolidate and expand power.
  - **9.3c** A period of peace, prosperity, and cultural achievements can be designated as a Golden Age.
  - **9.3d** Political, socioeconomic, environmental, outside and nomadic invasions/conflicts led to the decline and fall of Classical empires.

- Unit 9.4
  - **9.4a** Afro-Eurasian transregional trade networks grew across land and bodies of water.
  - **9.4 b,c,d:** Trans-Saharan Trade Routes
  - **9.4 b,c:** Indian Ocean Complex and the Silk Roads
  - **9.4 b,c,d:** Mediterranean Complex

- Unit 9.5
  - **9.5a** Following the fall of the Roman Empire, divergent societies emerged in Europe.
  - **9.5b** Political states and empires employed a variety of techniques for expanding and maintaining control and sometimes disrupted state building in other regions.
  - **9.5c** Periods of stability and prosperity enabled cultural, technological, and scientific

achievements and innovations that built on or blended with available knowledge and often led to cultural diffusion.

- Unit 9.6
  - **9.6a** Internal tensions and challenges grew as disputes over authority and power arose between and among religious and political leaders.
  - **9.6b** Networks of exchange facilitated the spread of disease, which affected the social, cultural, economic, and demographic development of people.

- Unit 9.7
  - **9.7a** Three belief systems influenced numerous powerful states and empires across the Eastern Hemisphere.
  - **9.7b** The dominant belief system and the ethnic and religious composition of the Ottoman Empire and the Ming Dynasty affected their social, political, and economic structures and organization.
  - **9.7c** The Ottoman Empire and Ming Dynasty had different views of the world and their place in it. Islam under the Ottoman Empire and Neo-Confucianism under the Ming Dynasty influenced the political, economic, military, and diplomatic interactions with others outside of their realm.

- Unit 9.8
  - **9.8a** Complex societies and civilizations continued to develop in Africa and the Americas. The environment, the availability of resources, and the use of trade networks shaped the growth of the Aztec, Inca, and Songhai empires and East African city-states. This growth also influenced their economies and relationships with others.
  - **9.8b** Local traditional religions influenced the development of complex societies and civilizations in Africa and the Americas ca. 1325–1600.
  - **9.8c** Complex societies and civilizations made unique cultural achievements and contributions.

- Unit 9.9
  - **9.9a** The Renaissance was influenced by the diffusion of technology and ideas. The Islamic caliphates played an important role in this diffusion.
  - **9.9b** The Reformation challenged traditional religious authority, which prompted a counter reformation that led to a religiously fragmented Western Europe and political conflicts. This religious upheaval continued the marginalization of Jews in European society.
  - **9.9c** Absolutist governments emerged as Western European and Russian monarchs consolidated power and wealth.
  - **9.9d** The development of the Scientific Revolution challenged traditional authorities and beliefs
  - **9.9e** The Enlightenment challenged views of political authority and how power and authority were conceptualized.

- Unit 9.10
  - **9.10a** Various motives, new knowledge, and technological innovations influenced exploration and the development of European transoceanic trade routes.
  - **9.10b** Transatlantic exploration led to the Encounter, colonization of the Americas, and the Columbian exchange.
  - **9.10c** The decimation of indigenous populations in the Americas influenced the growth of the Atlantic slave trade. The trade of enslaved peoples resulted in exploitation, death, and the creation of wealth.
  - **9.10d** European colonization in the Americas and trade interactions with Africa led to instability, decline, and near destruction of once-stable political and cultural systems.

- **9.10e** The Eastern Hemisphere trade networks were disrupted by the European development of new transoceanic trade across the Indian, Pacific, and Atlantic Oceans. Shifts in global trade networks and the use of gunpowder had positive and negative effects on Asian and European empires.

- Unit 10.1
  - **10.1a** Powerful Eurasian states and empires faced and responded to challenges ca. 1750.
  - **10.1b** Perceptions of outsiders and interactions with them varied across Eurasia.

- Unit 10.2 Section 1 (NYS 10.2)
  - **10.2a** Enlightenment thinkers developed political philosophies based on natural laws, which included the concepts of social contract, consent of the governed, and the rights of citizens.
  - **10.2b** Individuals used Enlightenment ideals to challenge traditional beliefs and secure people's rights in reform movements, such as women's rights and abolition; some leaders may be considered enlightened despots.
  - **10.2c** Individuals and groups drew upon principles of the Enlightenment to spread rebellions and call for revolutions in France and the Americas.
  - **10.2d** Cultural identity and nationalism inspired political movements that attempted to unify people into new nation-states and posed challenges to multinational states.

- Unit 10.2 Section 2 (NYS 10.3)
  - **10.3a** Agricultural innovations and technologies enabled people to alter their environment, allowing them to increase and support farming on a large scale.
  - **10.3b** Factors including new economic theories and practices, new sources of energy, and technological innovations influenced the development of new communication and transportation systems and new methods of production. These developments had numerous effects.
  - **10.3c** Shifts in population from rural to urban areas led to social changes in class structure, family structure, and the daily lives of people.
  - **10.3d** Social and political reform, as well as new ideologies, developed in response to industrial growth.

- Unit 10.2 Section 3 (NYS 10.4)
  - **10.4a** European industrialized states and Japan sought to play a dominant role in the world and to control natural resources for political, economic, and cultural reasons.
  - **10.4b** Those who faced being colonized engaged in varying forms of resistance and adaptation to colonial rule with varying degrees of success.
  - **10.4c** International conflicts developed as imperial powers competed for control. Claims over land often resulted in borders being shifted on political maps, often with little regard for traditional cultures and commerce (e.g., Berlin Conference).

- Unit 10.3 Section 1 (NYS 10.5)
  - **10.5a** International competition, fueled by nationalism, imperialism, and militarism along with shifts in the balance of power and alliances, led to world wars.
  - **10.5b** Technological developments increased the extent of damage and casualties in both World War I and World War II.
  - **10.5c** The devastation of the world wars and use of total war led people to explore ways to prevent future world wars.
  - **10.5d** Nationalism and ideology played a significant role in shaping the period between the world wars.
  - **10.5e** Human atrocities and mass murders occurred in this time period.

- Unit 10.3 Section 2 (NYS 10.6)

- **10.6a** The Cold War originated from tensions near the end of World War II as plans for peace were made and implemented. The Cold War was characterized by competition for power and ideological differences between the United States and the Soviet Union.
  - Soviet occupation of Eastern Europe, Truman Doctrine, Berlin blockade,...
  - Opposition to Soviet Expansion
- **10.6b** The Cold War was a period of confrontations and attempts at peaceful coexistence.
- **10.6c** The end of the Cold War and the collapse of the communist bloc in Europe had a global impact.

- <u>Unit 10.4 (NYS 10.7)</u>
  - **10.7a** Independence movements in India and Indochina developed in response to European control.
  - **10.7b** African independence movements gained strength as European states struggled economically after World War II. European efforts to limit African nationalist movements were often unsuccessful.
  - **10.10c** Historical and contemporary violations of human rights can be evaluated, using the principles and articles established within the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
    - Students will examine the policy of apartheid in South Africa and the growth of the anti-apartheid movements, exploring Nelson Mandela's role in these movements and in the post-apartheid period.
  - **10.7c** Nationalism in the Middle East was often influenced by factors such as religious beliefs and secularism.
  - **10.7d** Nationalism in China influenced the removal of the imperial regime, led to numerous conflicts, and resulted in the formation of the communist People's Republic of China.