**Unit 4 Test Review Packet- AP Human Geography**

**Political Geography Matching-Borders and State Shapes**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Compact State
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Prorupted State
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Elongated State
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Fragmented State
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Perforated State
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Landlocked State
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Frontier Boundary
8. \_\_\_\_\_ Physical Boundary
9. \_\_\_\_\_ Geometric Boundary
10. \_\_\_\_\_ Cultural Boundary
11. \_\_\_\_\_ Subsequent Boundary
12. \_\_\_\_\_ Antecedent Boundary
13. \_\_\_\_\_ Superimposed Boundary
14. \_\_\_\_\_ Relict Boundary
15. national border that no longer exists but has left an imprint on the local cultural or environmental geography. Ex. Berlin Wall
16. zone where no state exercises complete political control (very few exist today) Ex. NK and SK?
17. state where distance from the center to any boundary does not vary significantly Ex. Macedonia, Egypt
18. state with a long and narrow shape Ex. Chile
19. boundary that coincides with significant features of the natural landscape Ex. Chile and Argentina
20. boundary drawn after a population has established itself and respects existing spatial patterns of certain social, cultural and ethnic groups. Ex. Ireland and Northern Ireland
21. state with an otherwise compact shape with a large projecting extension. Ex. Thailand
22. boundary along an agreed upon straight line Ex. US and Canada border
23. state with several discontinuous pieces of territory Ex. Indonesia
24. boundary that follows the distribution of cultural characteristics Ex. India and Pakistan- religion
25. state that completely surrounds another Ex. South Africa
26. state that lacks a direct outlet to the sea because it is completely surrounded by several other countries Ex. Uganda
27. boundary given to a region before it has a population so it does not have much significance until it is populated. Ex. US and Canada
28. boundary drawn after a population has settled and does not pay much attention to the social, cultural, and ethnic compositions of populations that they divide. Ex. division of African countries

**Centrifugal vs. Centripetal Forces**

**Directions:** Classify each of the following scenarios as an example of centrifugal or centripetal force.

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_The Roman Catholic faith gave unity to the Polish people even as the borders of Poland moved all over the map of central Europe.
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ In 1971, each of the two parts of Pakistan became an independent state: Pakistan in the west and Bangladesh in the east.
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ There are mountain ranges that block part of a country from reaching the other part.
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Almost half of the population of Uruguay lives in the capital city of Montevideo, and there are virtually no other important urban centers.
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_There are over 250 different cultural groups in Nigeria, among the most important of which are the Hausa, Yoruba, and Ibo.
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_The wealthiest region of Italy is the north and the poorest is the south, the Mezzogiorno.
7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Belgium’s northern region uses Flemish as an official language, and its southern region uses French as an official language.
8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ From 2000 B.C. onward there is a continuous record of Chinese civilization, a fact which helps China have a very clear cultural identity.

**Geographic Relationships between States and Nations**

Each of the 8 diagrams retains the 3 states, shown by solid lines. There are also eight different ethnic (ethno-national) configurations, shown with dashed lines.



**Part A:**

**Directions:** Which model would you associate each of the following? (Put the letter of the model next to each A-H)

1. Perfect Nation-State \_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Nation without a State (Stateless Nation) \_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Multi-State Nation \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Bi-National State \_\_\_\_\_\_
5. Multi-National State \_\_\_\_\_\_
6. Irredentism (when one part of the state is located somewhere else) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. Ethnic exclaves (portion of a state geographically separated from the main part of the state) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. Ethnic enclaves (portion of a state completely surrounded by another state) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Part B:**

**Directions:** The following examples represent different relationships between ethnic and political boundaries. With which model (Put the the letter of the model next to each A-H)

1. Hungarians:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	1. The state of Hungary emerged out of the Austro-Hungarian Empire after World War I, but with a very restrictive set of boundaries. Although most of the people who live in Hungary are Hungarians, there are Hungarian minorities in surrounding countries, including a pocket of Hungarians in the middle of Romania.
2. U.S.S.R: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	1. the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was born of the Russian Empire in 1917. It encompassed over 100 different nationalities, fifteen of which were assigned Union Republic status. The Soviet Union ceased to exist on December 26th, 1991, in part because of the “nationalities problem”.
3. Palestinians: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	1. The Palestinians are an Arab people of the Middle East; yet, there is no independent state of Palestine on today’s world political map. The British mandate called Palestine became the State of Israel. Today, the Palestinian people are spread over Israel, Jordan and Syria, and continue to demand a sovereign state of their own.
4. Bretons and Basques in France: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	1. In France, the concept of being French permeates virtually everyone who lives there. Nevertheless, two minorities on the mainland are distinctly non-French, the Basques of the southwest, and the Bretons of the peninsula known as Brittany.
5. Icelanders: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	1. Although they are of Northern European origin, the people who live on the island of Iceland have evolved as a nation of their own. Virtually the entire population of Iceland is today comprised of Icelanders and few Icelanders live anywhere else in the world.
6. Flemings and Walloons in Belgium: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	1. Although the map would encourage us to think that the people who live in Belgium are Belgians, this is not necessarily true. Instead the people of northern Belgium identify themselves as Flemings, and the people of southern Belgium identify themselves as Walloons.
7. Germans: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	1. There are two German states in Europe, Germany, and Austria. In addition, about 70% of Switzerland’s population is German-speaking, most of whom live on the German and Austrian sides of Switzerland.
8. Albanians: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	1. Most of the people who identify themselves as Albanians live in the Republic of Albania. However, the southernmost part of Yugoslavia, an area bordering Albania known as Kosovo, is about 90% Albanian.

**Devolution vs. Supranationalism**

**Directions:** Fill in the blank with either Devolution or Supranationalism

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the breaking up of a state/movement of power from central government to regional levels of government
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is when a state gives a large amount of power to an authority which in theory is placed higher than the state.
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The European Union
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Sudan and South Sudan
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The UK
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_United Nations
7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Belgium

**International Organizations**

**Directions:** Label each of the following organizations with the kind of organization: 1) regional vs. international; 2) political, military, economic

1. United Nations 1)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, 2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. OPEC 1)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, 2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. AU 1)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, 2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. NATO 1)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, 2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. OAS 1)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, 2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. NAFTA 1)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, 2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. OSCE 1)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, 2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. European Union 1)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, 2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Matching- Various Political Geography terms**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Sovereignty

2. \_\_\_\_\_ Colony

3. \_\_\_\_\_ Nation

4. \_\_\_\_\_ Nation-state

5. \_\_\_\_\_ Stateless Nation

6. \_\_\_\_\_ Unitary State

7. \_\_\_\_\_ Federal State

8. \_\_\_\_\_ Reapportionment

9. \_\_\_\_\_ Gerrymandering

10. \_\_\_\_ Centrifugal Force

11. \_\_\_\_ Centripetal Force

12. \_\_\_\_ International organization

13. \_\_\_\_ Terrorism

14. \_\_\_\_ Organic Theory

15. \_\_\_\_ Heartland Theory

16. \_\_\_\_ State

17. \_\_\_\_ City-state

18. \_\_\_\_ Empire

19. \_\_\_\_ Balkanization

20. \_\_\_\_ Irredentism

21. \_\_\_\_ Self-determination

22. \_\_\_\_ Multinational State

23. \_\_\_\_ Multi-state Nation

24. \_\_\_\_ Autonomous/Semi-Autonomous Regions

25. \_\_\_\_ Colonialism

26. \_\_\_\_ Imperialism

27. \_\_\_\_ Separatism

28. \_\_\_\_ Neocolonialism

29. \_\_\_\_ Shatterbelt

30. \_\_\_\_ Choke Point

1. an area organized into a political unit and ruled by an established government that has control over its internal and foreign affairs (country is a synonym)
2. first states to evolve in Mesopotamia and ancient world- sovereign state that comprises a town and the surrounding countryside
3. believed that nations must expand their land base in order to maintain vibrancy. Disbanded after Hitler used this to expand Germany
4. geographically defined sovereign state composed of citizens with a common heritage, identity, and set of political goals (rare)
5. contentious political process by which a state may break up into smaller countries
6. Redrawing electoral districts after each census
7. bind countries together and include strong national institutions, a sense of common history, and a reliance on strong central government. Ex. 9/11
8. state has independence from control of its internal affairs by other states
9. Nation that is fighting to establish their own state
10. the great geographical pivot point of all human history was in northern and central Asia, the most populous landmass on Earth, and he who rules the heartland, rules the world.
11. systematic use of violence by a group in order to intimidate a population or coerce a government into granting its demands
12. Government structure that allocates strong power to units of local government with the country
13. extensive group of states Ex. Roman
14. Force that pulls countries apart and include regionalism, ethnic strife, and territorial disputes
15. territory that is legally tied to a sovereign state, rather than being completely independent
16. group of people with a common political identity, but does not necessarily have a state
17. Government structure that places most power in the hands of central government officials
18. alliance of two or more countries seeking cooperation without giving up their own self-determination
19. political or popular movement intended to reclaim and reoccupy an area considered lost or unredeemed. Justified on the basis of real or imagined national and historic or ethnic affiliation. Ex. Palestinians, Kurds, Jewish Homeland
20. process of redrawing legislative boundaries for the purpose of benefiting the party in power
21. The advocacy or practice of separation of a certain group of people from a larger body on the basis of ethnicity, religion or gender. Often searching for self-determination Ex. Catalonia, Spain or Scotland, UK
22. Effort of one country to establish settlements and to impose its political, economic, and cultural principles on a territory.
23. Region caught between stronger colliding external forces, under persistent stress, and often fragmented by aggressive rivals. Ex. Eastern Europe, Korea, Vietnam
24. Ethnicities have the right to govern themselves
25. Dependent territory of a country that has a degree of self-governance from external authority. Ex. American Indian Reservations
26. Practice of using capitalism, globalization, and cultural imperialism to influence LDCs instead of previous direct colonial methods. Ex. China’s influence in Africa
27. A group of people with a shared ethnic or linguistic culture that resides in multiple states Ex. Kurds
28. Strategic strait or canal which could be closed or blocked to stop sea traffic (especially oil)
29. Contains 2 or more ethnic groups with traditions of self-determination that agree to coexist peacefully by recognizing each other as distinct nationalities Ex. UK
30. Political or economic control of an area either formally or informally to expand/create an empire

**Real World Examples**

**Directions:** Label the real world example with the correct term from this unit (there is no word bank and there are multiple correct answers)

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Scotland, UK
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Catalonia, Spain
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Kurds in the Middle East
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Nunavut in Canada
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ American Indian Reservations
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Nigeria
7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Palestinians
8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Hong Kong
9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Japan
10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ China’s claim over Taiwan
11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Belgium
12. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Sudan and South Sudan
13. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Yugoslavia breaking up
14. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Eastern Europe
15. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Quebec in Canada
16. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Vietnam during Vietnam War
17. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Panama Canal
18. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Iceland

**Multiple Choice**

1. Which of the following is NOT a necessary criterion for a state?
	1. Sovereignty
	2. Defined boundary
	3. Common culture and identity
	4. Recognition by other states
	5. A permanent population
2. People who all consider themselves part of a stateless nation share all of the following characteristics EXCEPT
	1. A history that people remember
	2. A widely spoken language
	3. A formal government recognized by other countries
	4. A similar ethnic identity
	5. A religion that most people practice
3. Argentina both a national legislature and 23 provincial legislatures, which exercise power separately from the national legislature. Which term best describes the country’s government?
	1. Federal
	2. Municipal
	3. Confederate
	4. Autocratic
	5. Unitary
4. Which supranational organization focused on the production of oil?
	1. ASEAN
	2. OPEC
	3. EU
	4. NAFTA
	5. NATO
5. Which groups have been gaining more local power around the world is a result of devolution?
	1. Indigenous people
	2. French-speaking people
	3. Spanish-speaking people
	4. Recent immigrants from East Asia
	5. Recent immigrants from Syria
6. The centralized power of a unitary state is most likely to be threatened by the development of
	1. A self-governing region
	2. A broad trade agreement with neighboring state
	3. A constitution that requires citizens to be born within a state
	4. Voting districts that divide large rural areas
	5. A new religion found only within the state
7. Today, nations act to establish control over disputed areas of the sea primarily by
	1. Charting endangered species in uninhabited coastal areas
	2. Attending international conventions on maritime law
	3. Mapping uncharted areas of the world’s oceans using advanced technology
	4. Engaging in economic activities in coastal areas and open waters
	5. Allocating funding to increase the size of their naval forces
8. A federal state is likely to possess
	1. Citizens who favor democratic elections
	2. A leader with the power to revise the country’s constitution
	3. A large amount of mineral resources
	4. Multiple systems of checks and balances
	5. A king and queen
9. The geographic boundary of a state can also be a physical boundary, such as
	1. A religious movement
	2. A lake or mountain
	3. A language barrier
	4. A type of currency
	5. A national dish
10. One example of a geometric political boundary is the
	1. A cultural divide between Creole and Cajun communities in New Orleans, Louisiana
	2. Straight line of the George Washington Bridge between New York and New Jersey
	3. Sharp accent of the Sierra Nevada
	4. Curve of Ohio’s coast around Lake Erie
	5. Straight line between the states of Colorado and Kansas
11. In democratic nations, legislators and political parties typically redraw boundaries for voting districts after the release of data from
	1. A national geographical survey
	2. A state public opinion poll
	3. A state primary election
	4. A national census
	5. A national study on spending patterns
12. A separation fence, such as that which exists on the territory between India and Pakistan is most often used to demarcate
	1. A cease-fire line
	2. A cross-border region
	3. A linguistic border
	4. An annexed zone
	5. A decolonized zone
13. A nation-state is most often defined by its twin attributes of sovereignty and
	1. Religious tolerance
	2. Social democracy
	3. Ethnic homogeneity
	4. Economic prosperity
	5. A strong anti-terrorist policy
14. Gerrymandering is a practice in which a political party attempts to gain an unequal advantage by
	1. Nominating a candidate who challenges that state’s constitution
	2. Advocating that the electoral college be replaced by the popular vote
	3. Changing the boundaries of legislative district
	4. Electing a party chairperson who is a friend of the current president
	5. Seeking the support of labor unions
15. When a sovereign state undergoes the political process of devolution, it grants some of the powers of
	1. Its local governments to its state governments
	2. Its central government to the government of another country
	3. Its local governments to its central government
	4. Its central government to its regional governments
	5. Its colonies to its central government
16. Both domestic and international acts of terror are defined as terrorism because both
	1. Have the effect of intimidating a group of people through violence
	2. Can be perpetrated by groups that believe in civil disobedience
	3. Have been outlawed by anti-terrorist legislation
	4. Can be traced to radical religious doctrines
	5. Are organized through digital communication such as email
17. One of the classic examples of supranationalism is the European Union (EU), because this body of member states has
	1. Transferred some of its powers to a central authority
	2. Invested all of its power in a prime minister
	3. A single annual election
	4. A single intergovernmental bank
	5. Required its member states not to sign international treaties
18. The United Nations has a policy of using economic and military sanctions to limit the sovereign powers of
	1. Only contested states
	2. Humanitarian organizations such as the Red Cross
	3. Any country that disrupts international peace
	4. Only its member states
	5. Territories of non-member states
19. The end of the Cold War provided electoral geographers with the first opportunity to study modern political cleavages in
	1. Canada and Australia
	2. Poland and the Czech Republic
	3. The United States and Mexico
	4. France and the United Kingdom
	5. Jamaica and Bermuda
20. Over the past half century, the number of sovereign states in the world
	1. has remained approximately the same.
	2. has increased by a couple of dozen.
	3. has decreased by a couple of dozen.
	4. has increased by more than a hundred.
	5. has increased by more than a thousand.