Mr. Nelson – APHG – CHAPTER 8 TAKE HOME EXAM

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Directions: Choose the best answer for each question, based on your reading of the textbook (remember, these question came with the textbook, so all information is in there!) and fill in the corresponding answer on the scantron you received in class.

*The Cultural Landscape: An Introduction to Human Geography, 10e* (Rubenstein)

Chapter 8 Political Geography

1) An area organized into an independent political unit is a

A) colony.

B) nationality.

C) satellite.

D) state.

E) suburb.

2) A state with control over its internal affairs has

A) centripetal forces.

B) nationality.

C) suffrage.

D) sovereignty.

E) ethnicity.

3) Over the past half century, the number of sovereign states in the world

A) has remained approximately the same.

B) has increased by a couple of dozen.

C) has decreased by a couple of dozen.

D) has increased by more than a hundred.

E) has increased by more than a thousand.

4) The world's largest state is

A) China.

B) Canada.

C) Russia.

D) Alaska.

E) India.

5) Korea is a good example of a

A) sovereign state.

B) nation-state.

C) ethnicity divided between more than one state.

D) colony.

E) patron-state.

6) A territory tied to a state rather than being completely independent is a

A) nation.

B) state.

C) nation-state.

D) colony.

E) patron-state.

7) The first widespread use of the nation-state concept came in

A) Mesopotamia.

B) the Roman Empire.

C) Western Europe.

D) the United States.

E) Southeast Asia.

8) The attempt by one country to impose political control over another territory is

A) colonialism.

B) constitutionality.

C) self-determination.

D) sovereignty.

E) suffrage.

9) By 1900, the British could claim all but which of the following about their empire?

A) The sun never set on it.

B) Their colonies were located on every continent.

C) Their largest colonies had become independent by then.

D) Their empire was larger than that of any other European state.

E) Their empire controlled strategic islands in the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian oceans.

10) Elongated states may suffer from poor internal communication and difficulty defending its borders. Which of the following is not an elongated state?

A) Malawi

B) Gambia

C) Namibia

D) Chile

E) Italy

11) A frontier, in contrast to a boundary,

A) separates two states.

B) is an area rather than a line.

C) has become a more common means to separate states.

D) is a region of ethnic conflict.

E) all of the above

12) Which shape most easily fosters the establishment of effective internal communications for a smaller state?

A) compact

B) elongated

C) fragmented

D) prorupted

E) prolonged

13) The Germans established the proruption known as the Caprivi Strip in present-day Namibia for which of the following reasons?

A) access to resources in central Africa

B) disruption of British communications

C) fighting apartheid in neighboring South Africa

D) access to the Zambezi river

E) A, B, and D

14) The process of redrawing legislative boundaries to benefit the party in power is called

A) gerrymandering.

B) stacking votes.

C) hanging chads.

D) redlining.

E) blockbusting.

15) A feature of the physical environment commonly used to separate states includes all but which of the following?

A) deserts

B) geometry

C) mountains

D) lakes

E) rivers

16) The boundary between the United States and Canada is best described by which of the following?

A) geometry

B) language

C) water

D) mountain

E) A and C

17) Boundaries were redrawn in much of Europe after World War I according to the

A) distribution of languages.

B) demands of the victorious British and French.

C) containment of Nazism.

D) League of Nations.

E) North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

18) The Aozou Strip is a good example of a

A) prorupted state.

B) physical boundary.

C) geometric boundary.

D) frontier.

E) perforated state.

19) An example of a perforated state is

A) South Africa.

B) Sahrawi Republic.

C) Slovenia.

D) Borneo.

20) The problems experienced by Cyprus during the past four decades include all but which of the following?

A) a Greek-inspired military coup

B) a Turkish army invasion

C) a partition of the island by the British as part of independence

D) an increasing spatial segregation of Greeks and Turks

E) division of the capital city by a buffer zone patrolled by U.N. soldiers

21) An increasing number of states have adopted a federal form of government primarily to

A) grant different ethnicities or nationalities more effective representation.

B) encourage the breakup of the superpower alliances.

C) govern compact states more effectively.

D) deploy scarce resources efficiently.

E) meet all of the above needs.

22) A state which places most power in the hands of a central government is a

A) federal state.

B) nation-state.

C) fragmented state.

D) unitary state.

E) compact state.

23) After the fall of communism, Poland

A) adopted a unitary form of government.

B) became a nation-state.

C) delegated more authority to local governments.

D) gave power to its ethnic minorities.

E) annexed land from Germany.

24) Cultural boundaries include all but which of the following?

A) ethnic

B) geometric

C) religious

D) language

E) geomorphic

25) Redistricting so that the opposition is spread across many districts as a minority it termed a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ strategy.

A) wasted vote

B) stacked vote

C) gerrymandering

D) excess vote

26) States cooperate with each other for what kind of reasons?

A) political

B) military

C) economic

D) all of the above

E) A and C

27) The United Nations is primarily what kind of cooperative effort?

A) political

B) military

C) economic

D) cultural

E) all of the above

28) In 2002 the Organization of African Unity was replaced by

A) the African Union.

B) the African National Party.

C) the African Treaty Organization.

D) the Organization of African States.

E) the Organization for African Economic Cooperation.

29) As a result of a 1979 Soviet invasion, what country generated one of the world's largest refugee migrations?

A) Afghanistan

B) Ethiopia

C) Israel

D) Vietnam

E) Yugoslavia

30) The Commonwealth is primarily

A) an economic and cultural alliance of states once part of the British Empire.

B) an organization of culturally homogenous nations that opposed the Warsaw Pact.

C) organized to increase availability of mineral resources in perforated states.

D) a religious entity that sends missionaries to Africa.

31) The European Union has

A) replaced COMECON as the main organization for regional cooperation in Eastern Europe.

B) protected Western Europe from a Soviet invasion.

C) promoted economic growth in Western Europe.

D) closed NATO military bases around the Mediterranean Sea.

E) done all of the above.

32) The growth of the European Union has resulted in member states

A) having greater control of their internal finances

B) adopting a common currency and freer travel

C) enacting tighter borders and travel policies

D) participating in the world's wealthiest market.

E) B and D

33) With the end of the Cold War,

A) Russia has become a nation-state.

B) military alliances have become more important in Europe.

C) nationalities have been discouraged from expressing their cultural identities.

D) the European Union has become the world's leading economic superpower.

E) the Organization of American States has disbanded.

34) The Kurds are

A) a multinational state.

B) divided among more than one state.

C) a religious minority in the Middle East.

D) trying to unite with Turkey.

E) all of the above.

35) Geographers at UCLA used geographic techniques to predict the

A) likely location of Osama bin Laden.

B) best physical boundaries between the U.S. and Mexico.

C) pre-World War II boundaries of Germany.

D) independent state most likely to form in the next 10 years.