**Chapter 6 Study Guide Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Political Geography: A Divided World**

Multiple Choice: Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. When geographers talk about the world’s “states,” they usually mean:

a. countries

b. kingdoms

c. emirates

d. provinces

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. One cause of conflict in the Middle East is some groups’ refusal to accept Israel’s right to exist. These groups have denied Israel’s:

a. statehood

b. theocracy

c. economic development policies

d. sovereignty

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. The universal human desire to belong to a group that controls its own piece of Earth is called:

a. being power hungry

b. territoriality

c. instinctive territorial imperative

d. territorial ideology

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. Which territory comes closest to the “ideal” hexagonal configuration of a national territory?

a. France

b. Belgium

c. Australia

d. Germany

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. An intrusive piece of territory with a small outlet is a(n):

a. pene-enclave

b. elongated state

c. compact state

d. protruded territory

\_\_\_\_\_ 6. Prior to 1971, what type of political geography relationship did Bangladesh have with Pakistan?

a. buffer state

b. satellite state

c. pene-enclave

d. exclave

\_\_\_\_\_ 7. Which factor does NOT pose a governance problem in multi-island countries?

a. secessionist tendencies or separatist movements

b. different monetary systems

c. difficulties in transportation

d. administrative problems exacerbated by communication lags

\_\_\_\_\_ 8. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a strip of territory, traditionally one day’s march for infantry, that served as a boundary zone for independent countries in premodern times.

a. enclave

b. buffer state

c. marchland

d. natural boundary

\_\_\_\_\_ 9. When a buffer state is taken over by a neighboring country, the buffer state becomes a(n):

a. enclave

b. perforated state

c. satellite state

d. natural boundary

\_\_\_\_\_ 10. Some of the states in the western U.S. —such as Colorado and Wyoming—are known as the “square states.” The squareness of their borders is a good example of:

a. geometric boundaries

b. relic boundaries

c. ethnographic boundaries

d. federal boundaries

\_\_\_\_\_ 11. A boundary drawn on the basis of a cultural trait is a(n):

a. relic boundary

b. unitary boundary

c. ethnographic boundary

d. supranational boundary

\_\_\_\_\_ 12. A system where power is concentrated centrally, with little or no provincial authority, is described as:

a. relic

b. unitary

c. supranational

d. federal

\_\_\_\_\_ 13. Factors that promote national unity and solidarity are known as:

a. irredentism

b. imperialism

c. centrifugal forces

d. centripetal forces

\_\_\_\_\_ 14. In Canada, the people of Québec have a sense of unity based on their common French heritage and unique cultural development, and many Francophones desire separation from Canada. What kind of undermining condition against the integrity of Canada is this?

a. centripetal force

b. centrifugal force

c. guerrilla movement

d. insurgency action

\_\_\_\_\_ 15. When countries voluntarily give up some portion of their independence to gain the advantages of a closer economic or political association with their neighbors, it is known as:

a. imperialism

b. irredentism

c. supranationalism

d. federalism

\_\_\_\_\_ 16. Canada, Mexico, and the United States are all members of:

a. ASEAN

b. the Arab League

c. the EU

d. NAFTA

\_\_\_\_\_ 17. Which of the following is NOT true of the European Union?

a. It began as a customs union to lower or remove trade-hindering tariffs.

b. Its member countries have all adopted the euro as its currency unit.

c. Its member countries have had to sacrifice some of their sovereignty to the EU administration.

d. Most international borders within the EU are now completely open, requiring no passport checks.

\_\_\_\_\_ 18. A redistricting practice that produces voting districts with awkward, elongated shapes is known as:

a. balkanization

b. geometrization

c. gerrymandering

d. cleavage

\_\_\_\_\_ 19. “Red states” generally have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ political beliefs, while “blue states” generally have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ political beliefs.

a. conservative, liberal

b. isolationist, progressive

c. liberal, independent

d. independent, conservative

\_\_\_\_\_ 20. According to Robert Sack, the precise marking of borders is a concept originally unique to Western culture.

a. True

b. False

\_\_\_\_\_ 21. Which of the following is NOT true of core areas?

a. They possess a particularly attractive set of natural resources.

b. Larger numbers of people cluster in them and in surrounding areas.

c. They tend to be inland.

d. The wealth produced in them funds an army and expansion outward.

\_\_\_\_\_ 22. The link between political and cultural patterns, where people of common heritage achieved independence as a separate country, is epitomized by the:

a. homeland

b. heartland

c. nation-state

d. marchland

\_\_\_\_\_ 23. The cleavage model suggests that persistent voting patterns can be explained in terms of tensions between all of the following EXCEPT:

a. national core areas and peripheral districts

b. urban and rural populations

c. capitalists and workers

d. agriculture and industry

\_\_\_\_\_ 24. The majority of ethnic separatist movements involve groups living in:

a. national peripheries

b. national core regions

c. cities

d. mountainous regions

\_\_\_\_\_ 25. Core-periphery tensions can be relieved by:

a. guerrilla warfare

b. gerrymandering

c. federalism

d. cleavage

\_\_\_\_\_ 26. The region of Russia that now has its own elected president, parliament, and constitution is:

a. Azerbaijan

b. the Sakha Republic

c. Novosibirsk

d. Tatarstan

\_\_\_\_\_ 27. Before modern air and missile warfare, natural strongholds (for example, those protected by mountain ranges or deserts) were called:

a. folk fortresses

b. natural defenses

c. urban protection zones

d. military dictatorships

\_\_\_\_\_ 28. According to the heartland theory, which part of the Earth was the most likely base from which to launch a successful campaign for world conquest?

a. the British Isles

b. western Europe

c. the United States

d. the central lands of the Eurasian continent

\_\_\_\_\_ 29. Which two regions were identified by Halford Mackinder?

a. core and periphery

b. enclave and exclave

c. urban and rural

d. heartland and rimland

\_\_\_\_\_ 30. The land-surveying system established by Thomas Jefferson was based on the principle of:

a. agrarian democracy

b. political expedience

c. manifest destiny

d. village farming

\_\_\_\_\_ 31. The principal device used by gangs to mark their turf is:

a. razor wire

b. tar

c. graffiti

d. mud

\_\_\_\_\_ 32. Mount Rushmore and the Statue of Liberty are symbols of:

a. historic resistance

b. national iconography

c. gifts from France to the people of the United States

d. globalism