

AP Human Geography
Unit IV. Political Organization of Space

Multiple Choice Questions

1. A region not fully integrated into a national state that is often marginal or undeveloped is called a

- A) stateless nation.
- B) frontier.**
- C) core.
- D) heartland.
- E) functional.

2. Which of the following locations would still be considered a frontier region?

- A) Northwestern Pakistan.**
- B) Western United States.
- C) Eastern China.
- D) Northern Egypt.
- E) Eastern Australia.

3. Which cultural hearth is credited with the creation of city-states, which eventually lead to the creation of the concept of nation-state?

- A) Mesopotamia.
- B) Northern India.
- C) Greece.**
- D) Roman Empire.
- E) Mayan.

4. An example of a modern day city-state is

- A) New York.
- B) Panama Canal.
- C) Paris.
- D) Singapore.**
- E) Germany.

5. What is a politically organized territory that is administered by a sovereign government and recognized by a large percentage of the international community?

- A) Nation.
- B) State.**
- C) Frontier.
- D) Territoriality.
- E) Colony.

6. Which of the following is considered a State?

- A) **France.**
- B) Colorado.
- C) British Columbia.
- D) Sahel.
- E) Hong Kong.

7. The exercise of state power over people and territory, and being recognized by other international states, refers to

- A) nationalism.
- B) **sovereignty.**
- C) citizenship.
- D) centrifugalism.
- E) imperialism.

8. Which of the following is considered a sovereign state?

- A) **India.**
- B) Alaska.
- C) Hong Kong.
- D) Antarctica.
- E) Spratly Islands.

9. In contrast to a state, a nation

- A) is a territory established by international agreement or military force.
- B) **is a cultural concept implying a group of people occupying a particular territory and unified by shared beliefs.**
- C) the portion of the earth's surface containing a permanent population.
- D) is a political entity, with sovereignty over its own territory.
- E) is a group of people living in an enclave of a city.

10. Which of the following terms refers to an individual or group attempt to identify and establish control over land? This concept often leads to defense of the land.

- A) **territoriality.**
- B) secularism.
- C) materialism.
- D) ethnocentrism.
- E) consequent boundary.

11. Which of the following is an example of a nation seeking its own territory?

- A) Mexicans.
- B) **Palestinians.**
- C) British.
- D) English.
- E) Russians.

12. Which of the following states fits the morphology description of compact?

- A) Chile.
- B) South Africa.
- C) Thailand.
- D) Poland.**
- E) Russia.

13. Which of the following is a characteristic of compact states?

- A) Circular with the capital located in the center of the state.**
- B) Long narrow state with population concentrated in one region of the state.
- C) One state is completely within the boundaries of another state.
- D) State separated by a physical boundary or body of water.
- E) Size of the state is very small compared to other states.

14. This type of shape can provide for efficiency in administration of a country.

- A) Compact.**
- B) Prorupt.
- C) Elongated.
- D) Perforated.
- E) Fragmented.

15. Which of the following states fit the morphology description of a fragmented state?

- A) Chile.
- B) Japan.**
- C) Mexico.
- D) South Africa.
- E) Poland.

16. Fragmented states can help create which type of forces within a state?

- A) Centripetal.
- B) Centrifugal.**
- C) Cumulative causation.
- D) Backwash effects.
- E) Irredentism.

17. This shape can weaken centralized control of state territory and increase regionalism particularly in the areas separate from the main state.

- A) Compact.
- B) Prorupt.
- C) Elongated.
- D) Perforated.
- E) Fragmented.**

18. Which types of countries usually encompass diverse types of climates, resources and peoples?

- A) Compact.
- B) Prorupt.
- C) Elongated.**
- D) Perforated.
- E) Fragmented.

19. Which of the following states best fits the morphology description of a fragmented state?

- A) France.
- B) Chile.
- C) Indonesia.**
- D) Australia.
- E) China.

20. Which of the following states best fits the morphology description of a prorupted state?

- A) Namibia.**
- B) South Africa.
- C) China.
- D) Poland.
- E) United Kingdom.

21. A country with this shape can provide access to a resource, or it can separate two countries that would otherwise share a boundary.

- A) Compact.
- B) Prorupted.**
- C) Elongated.
- D) Perforated.
- E) Fragmented.

22. A country's morphology which can weaken its stability if an enclave is occupied by people whose values systems differ from the surrounding state is called

- A) Compact.
- B) Prorupt.
- C) Elongated.
- D) Perforated.**
- E) Fragmented.

23. Which of the following states best fits the morphology description of a perforated state?

- A) Namibia.
- B) South Africa.**
- C) China.
- D) Poland.
- E) United Kingdom.

24. Which of the following is an example of an exclave in the United States?
- A) Florida.
 - B) Alaska.**
 - C) California.
 - D) Washington, DC.
 - E) Colorado.
25. Which of the following states have an exclave?
- A) Russia.**
 - B) Brazil.
 - C) Italy.
 - D) South Africa.
 - E) Australia.
26. Exclaves are often created for which of the following reasons?
- A) To create political boundaries that attempt to unite ethnic groups in nearby regions under the control of one government in order to decrease conflict in a region.**
 - B) To try to encourage a country to become more compact in its shape.
 - C) To increase trade with nearby countries.
 - D) To decrease population and economic pressure by dividing a country into smaller parts or provinces.
 - E) To develop transportation infrastructure and sustainable agriculture.
27. Which of the following states have an enclave?
- A) France.
 - B) Brazil.
 - C) Italy.**
 - D) Egypt.
 - E) Australia.
28. Which of the following states is an enclave?
- A) Vatican City.**
 - B) South Africa.
 - C) Italy.
 - D) Singapore.
 - E) Japan.
29. Which of the following is true for landlocked States?
- A) They are likely to be the wealthiest state in their region.
 - B) They are at a commercial and strategic disadvantage.**
 - C) Interior locations are more difficult to defend.
 - D) Relations with neighboring countries are not as important as for maritime countries.
 - E) There are more landlocked states in the world than maritime states.

30. _____ became a landlocked state due to the results of the War of the Pacific?
- A) **Bolivia.**
 - B) Brazil.
 - C) India.
 - D) Madagascar.
 - E) Spain.
31. Which of the following is a landlocked State?
- A) Australia.
 - B) **Mongolia.**
 - C) Italy.
 - D) Israel.
 - E) Peru.
32. What is the term for a state that is small in both population and size?
- A) Macro-state.
 - B) **Micro-state.**
 - C) Compact state.
 - D) Irredentism.
 - E) Federal state.
33. Which of the following best describes an impact of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea for maritime micro states?
- A) **The Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) provisions increased the resources and economic viability of these states.**
 - B) Decreased the importance of micro-states in the global economy.
 - C) Placed more restrictive sea access limits on micro-states than the macro states like the United States.
 - D) Increasingly marginalized the locations and power of micro-states.
 - E) Encouraged the low-lying micro states to vacate territory because of rising sea levels.
34. A national group that aspires to become a nation-state but lacks the territory is a
- A) federal state.
 - B) unitary state.
 - C) **stateless nation.**
 - D) Non Governmental Organization (NGO).
 - E) Supranationalistic state.
35. Which of the following nations is considered a stateless-nation?
- A) **Kurdish.**
 - B) Jewish.
 - C) French.
 - D) Spanish.
 - E) Polish.

36. The policy of a state wanting to add territory from another State inhabited by people who have cultural links to their own State is

- A) the interaction model.
- B) the gravity model.
- C) **irredentism.**
- D) ethnocentrism.
- E) culture rebound.

37. Which of the following areas have been subjected to the policy of irredentism in the late 20th century?

- A) Japan.
- B) New Zealand.
- C) **Serbia.**
- D) United States.
- E) Saudi Arabia.

38. The political dominance of a country or region by another country is referred to as

- A) insurgent state.
- B) revivalist.
- C) **hegemony.**
- D) pandemic.
- E) organic theory.

39. Which of the following states engaged in classical hegemony in the late 20th century?

- A) Canada.
- B) El Salvador.
- C) Madagascar.
- D) **Soviet Union.**
- E) Mongolia.

40. A boundary that uses physiological features like rivers or mountains is referred to as a(n)

- A) geometric boundary.
- B) subsequent boundary.
- C) **natural boundary.**
- D) permeable barrier.
- E) ecumene.

41. All of the following are advantages of using mountains as boundaries **except** that
- A) they are difficult to cross.
 - B) they create a visible, physical border between states.
 - C) mountain regions are usually sparsely populated.
 - D) mountains are relatively permanent.
 - E) **they are the often the source area for natural resources.**
42. Which of the following states use mountains as a boundary?
- A) **Brazil and Peru.**
 - B) Canada and the United States.
 - C) Iraq and Kuwait.
 - D) China and Russia.
 - E) Poland and Germany.
43. All of the following are advantages of using water as boundaries **except that**
- A) water creates a visible boundary.
 - B) **resource allocation can become a source of conflict.**
 - C) water creates relatively consistent boundaries over time.
 - D) water provides protection against invasion.
 - E) oceans create a buffer between states.
44. All of the following are disadvantages of using water as boundaries **except for**
- A) water navigation rights.
 - B) water use rights.
 - C) changing courses of rivers.
 - D) **buffer zones between States.**
 - E) resource and fishing rights.
45. All of the following are advantages of using deserts as boundaries **except** for the fact that
- A) they are difficult to cross.
 - B) they create a visible, physical border between states.
 - C) **deserts contain natural resources.**
 - D) desert regions are usually sparsely populated.
 - E) deserts are relatively permanent.
46. Which of the following states use a desert as a boundary?
- A) Brazil and Peru.
 - B) Canada and the United States.
 - C) **Iraq and Kuwait.**
 - D) China and India.
 - E) Turkey and Syria.

47. The boundaries on this island were drawn primarily to divide the Greeks from the Turks.

- A) **Cyprus.**
- B) Australia.
- C) Sri Lanka.
- D) Indonesia.
- E) Falklands.

48. The boundaries of this country are being contested by the Palestinians.

- A) Serbia.
- B) **Israel.**
- C) Iraq.
- D) China.
- E) Sri Lanka.

49. This country used linguistic boundaries as a primary reason to establish their territory.

- A) United States.
- B) Peru.
- C) Australia.
- D) **France.**
- E) United Kingdom.

50. Which region in the world has political boundaries that most poorly represent the linguistic boundaries of the region?

- A) North America.
- B) South America.
- C) **Africa.**
- D) East Asia.
- E) Europe.

51. One element of the conflict in Sri Lanka is differences of religion. What two religions are primarily represented in this conflict?

- A) Islam and Christian.
- B) Islam and Jewish.
- C) **Buddhism and Hindu.**
- D) Christian and tribal.
- E) Shiite and Sunni.

52. One element of the conflict in Kashmir is differences of religion. What two religions are primarily represented in this conflict?

- A) Islam and Christian.
- B) Islam and Jewish.
- C) Buddhism and Hindu.
- D) Christian and tribal.
- E) **Hindu and Islam.**

53. The boundaries between which set of countries were established primarily to separate different religions?

- A) **India and Pakistan.**
- B) Mexico and United States.
- C) France and Germany.
- D) Russia and Ukraine.
- E) Libya and Chad.

54. Which region of the United States do geometric boundaries predominate?

- A) Northeast.
- B) Southeast.
- C) **West.**
- D) Hawaii.
- E) Midwest.

55. Which type of boundary uses lines of latitude and longitude and not existing physical features?

- A) Antecedent boundary.
- B) Subsequent boundary.
- C) Natural boundary.
- D) **Geometric boundary.**
- E) Relic boundary.

56. Which region has a high percentage of geometric boundaries to separate states?

- A) **North Africa.**
- B) Europe.
- C) Southeast Asia.
- D) South America.
- E) Central Asia.

57. Which of the following is **not** a purpose of boundaries?

- A) Mark the outer limits of state's claim to land.
- B) Project below ground to allocate subsurface resources.
- C) Mark political administrative divisions within a country.
- D) Define the property limits between owners of land.
- E) **Create lanes of transportation between countries.**

58. This type of boundary line is established before an area is well populated.

- A) Subsequent boundaries.
- B) **Antecedent boundaries.**
- C) Geometric boundary.
- D) Natural boundary.
- E) Linguistic boundary.

59. Which of the following countries' internal boundaries are largely antecedent boundaries?
- A) **Canada.**
 - B) Germany.
 - C) Israel.
 - D) Japan.
 - E) India.
60. A boundary that is drawn after the development of a cultural landscape is a(n)
- A) religious boundary.
 - B) antecedent boundary.
 - C) geometric boundary.
 - D) **subsequent boundary.**
 - E) superimposed boundary.
61. Which of the following is the **best** example of a subsequent boundary?
- A) **Ireland / Northern Ireland.**
 - B) Mexico / United States.
 - C) China / Tibet.
 - D) Great Wall of China.
 - E) Colorado / Kansas.
62. A boundary forced upon existing cultural landscapes, a country, or a people by a conquering or colonizing power is called a(n)
- A) religious boundary.
 - B) antecedent boundary.
 - C) geometric boundary.
 - D) subsequent boundary.
 - E) **superimposed boundary.**
63. Which of the following boundaries were not superimposed on a group?
- A) Native American reservations.
 - B) **United States/Canada.**
 - C) India/Pakistan.
 - D) Africa.
 - E) Papua New Guinea/Indonesia.
64. What type of boundary does the Great Wall of China best illustrate?
- A) Geometric boundary.
 - B) Natural boundary.
 - C) Antededent boundary.
 - D) **Relic boundary.**
 - E) Exclave boundary.

65. A former boundary line that is still visible and marked by some cultural landscape feature is a(n)

- A) geometric boundary.
- B) natural boundary.
- C) antedecedent boundary.
- D) relic boundary.**
- E) subsequent boundary.

66. At which scale do boundary disputes occur?

- A) Local.
- B) Regional.
- C) National.
- D) International.
- E) All of the above.**

67. This type of boundary dispute focuses on the delimitation, demarcation or interpretation of an agreement between countries.

- A) Positional/locational dispute.**
- B) Ethnic dispute.
- C) Resource/allocation dispute.
- D) Functional/operational dispute
- E) Religious dispute.

68. Two neighbors disagree about the color, material and size of a fence between their properties. Which of the following terms best illustrates this dispute?

- A) Positional / locational dispute.**
- B) Political dispute.
- C) Resource / allocation dispute.
- D) Functional / operational dispute.
- E) Territorial dispute.

69. Read this description and then select the type of border dispute that best describes the dispute. Canada and the United States are historic allies but disagree on how to implement a plan for a “secure and smart border” that would protect against terrorists attacks while 200,000 vehicles cross the border each day, mostly trucks involved in a steady stream of trade. Agreements must be reached on whether or not to inspect each truck and how to track the flow of individuals back and forth along the 4,000-mile border.

- A) Positional/locational dispute.
- B) Ethnic dispute.
- C) Resource dispute.
- D) Functional/operational dispute.**
- E) Religious dispute.

70. A piece of undeveloped property is adjacent to a residential neighborhood. The city government wants to build a jail on the property but the local community objects to the land-use. Which of the following terms best exemplifies this dispute?

- A) Positional/locational dispute.
- B) Territorial dispute.
- C) Resource dispute.
- D) Functional/operational dispute.**
- E) Urban dispute.

71. The dispute between China and Vietnam over Spratly Island is primarily a(n)

- A) positional/locational dispute.
- B) ethnic dispute.
- C) resource dispute.**
- D) functional/operational dispute.
- E) religious dispute.

72. For years, there has been a dispute with the Svabard Islands in the Barents Sea. In 1920, a treaty prohibited military installations on the islands and allowed 41 nations equal rights to mine coal. The islands remained in Norwegian control. However, Russia continues to dispute Norway's fishing rights beyond Svabard territorial limits and within the Treaty zone. Which type of border dispute does the dispute best exemplify?

- A) Functional/operational dispute.
- B) Positional/locational dispute.
- C) Cultural dispute.
- D) Resource dispute.**
- E) Territorial dispute.

73. A weaker country that separates two powerful countries whose ideology and or political views conflict is a

- A) core state.
- B) periphery state.
- C) fragmented state.
- D) buffer state.**
- E) viable state.

74. A real world example of a buffer state would be?

- A) Mongolia.**
- B) France.
- C) China.
- D) United States.
- E) Brazil.

75. Which of the following states is a buffer state between India and China?
- A) Mongolia.
 - B) Nepal.**
 - C) Vietnam.
 - D) Japan.
 - E) Sri Lanka.
76. The study of border landscapes is concerned with all of the following except
- A) the political boundary as an expression of cultural landscape.
 - B) the effect of the border on economic activity.
 - C) how the border affects the attitude of border inhabitants.
 - D) the effect of the border on state policy.
 - E) the United Nations Law of Border Development.**
77. Which of the following best describes the border landscape between the United States and Mexico in the early 21st century?
- A) Strongly demarcated with fences and border guards, particularly in urban areas.**
 - B) Open welcoming border with inviting signage.
 - C) Sudden, sharp cultural change from Mexican to American culture.
 - D) Very few transportation connections or economic linkages.
 - E) Very few people or products cross the border landscape legally.
78. This type of boundary dispute focuses on the ownership and control of surface area.
- A) Positional/locational dispute.
 - B) Ethnic dispute.
 - C) Resource/allocation dispute.
 - D) Functional/operational dispute.
 - E) Territorial dispute.**
79. The Israel/Palestine conflict has elements of all of the following types of disputes except a(n)
- A) functional / operational dispute.
 - B) religious dispute.
 - C) ethnic dispute.
 - D) geometric dispute.**
 - E) territorial dispute.
80. The concept that ethnicities have the right to govern themselves is referred to as
- A) colonialism.
 - B) Rimland Theory.
 - C) self-determination.**
 - D) nationalsim.
 - E) ethnic transition.

81. Which of the following ethnic groups is seeking self determination?
- A) **Chechen.**
 - B) English.
 - C) Mexican.
 - D) Dutch.
 - E) Chinese.
82. A state whose territory closely corresponds to an ethnicity that has become a nationality is a
- A) multi-national state.
 - B) **nation-state.**
 - C) prorupt state.
 - D) unitary state.
 - E) fragmented state.
83. Which one of the following is the best example of a nation-state?
- A) China.
 - B) **Japan.**
 - C) South Africa.
 - D) United Kingdom.
 - E) Switzerland.
84. Which of the following best exemplifies an immigrant state?
- A) India.
 - B) China.
 - C) **Australia.**
 - D) Japan.
 - E) Saudi Arabia.
85. The policy by a country to establish settlements in an area and impose its political, economic and cultural principles there is called
- A) command economy.
 - B) **colonialism.**
 - C) devolution.
 - D) growth pole.
 - E) regionalism.
86. Which of the following regions was not predominately colonized by the British?
- A) East Africa.
 - B) South Asia.
 - C) **West Africa.**
 - D) South Africa.
 - E) Australia.

87. The establishment of political boundaries in Africa by European imperial powers during the 19th century

- A) was the result of military conflict between the colonizing countries.
- B) resulted in distinctive cultural groups being divided among different states.**
- C) was the result of the International Court of Justice.
- D) reflected pre-colonial patterns of tribal territorial control.
- E) empowered the tribes of Africa to seek self rule with European assistance.

88. A country imposes its political, economic and cultural principles over territory already occupied and organized by a society. This is called

- A) command economy.
- B) colonialism.
- C) devolution.
- D) imperialism.**
- E) regionalism.

89. The British imperialized portions of all of the following regions **except**?

- A) Nigeria.
- B) India.
- C) Vietnam.**
- D) East Africa.
- E) China.

90. Every country in Africa was either colonized or under the imperial control of a European power except

- A) Ethiopia.**
- B) South Africa.
- C) Kenya.
- D) Nigeria.
- E) Egypt.

91. The concept that the United States was ordained by God to expand across North America was

- A) gateway state.
- B) complementarity.
- C) Manifest Destiny.**
- D) Rimland Theory.
- E) historical inertia.

92. The concept of manifest destiny was used as support for imperialism by which country?

- A) United Kingdom.
- B) France.
- C) United States.**
- D) China.
- E) Spain.

93. Which theory created in the early 20th century advocated that any political power based in the center of Eurasia could gain enough strength to dominate the world?

- A) Unilateral Theory.
- B) Mackinder's Heartland Theory.**
- C) Wallerstein's World Systems Theory.
- D) Huntington's Clash of Civilizations Thesis.
- E) Balkanization.

94. Which of the following areas is considered a shatterbelt?

- A) Eastern Europe.**
- B) Western Europe.
- C) China.
- D) Australia.
- E) North America.

95. A region that historically is caught between stronger colliding external forces. The region is often fractured and splintered politically and ethnically. This an example of a(n)

- A) shatterbelt.**
- B) periphery.
- C) primate state.
- D) insurgent state.
- E) core.

96. Africa experienced a period of decolonization and creation of many new States during which time period?

- A) 1950s and 60s.**
- B) Late 19th century.
- C) 1700s.
- D) 1850s.
- E) 1930s.

97. Which country had an apartheid system of legal segregation of races which was finally dismantled in the 1990s?

- A) United States.
- B) India.
- C) South Africa.**
- D) China.
- E) Japan.

98. This 20th century communist empire controlled many weaker satellite states in Eastern Europe.
- A) Germany.
 - B) Turkey.
 - C) Soviet Union.**
 - D) China.
 - E) Vietnam.
99. During the Cold War era which two countries balanced the power of one another?
- A) Pakistan/India.
 - B) United Kingdom/France.
 - C) Spain/Portugal.
 - D) United States/Soviet Union.**
 - E) Japan/Germany.
100. Which of the following states is considered a gateway to the Himalayas?
- A) Peru.
 - B) Nepal.**
 - C) Russia.
 - D) Kenya.
 - E) Switzerland.
101. This type of state has a centralized government and administration that exercises control equally over all parts of the state?
- A) Federal.
 - B) Unitary.**
 - C) Compact.
 - D) Regional.
 - E) Democratic.
102. Unitary states usually have all of the following characteristics **except**?
- A) Highly centralized government.
 - B) Few internal cultural differences.
 - C) Borders that are both cultural and political.
 - D) Primate city located within the core of country.
 - E) Multiple provinces with strong regional governments.**
103. This type of political framework has a central government but each of the sub-national entities has representation and influence in the government process.
- A) Federal.**
 - B) Unitary.
 - C) Compact.
 - D) Communist.
 - E) Democratic.

104. Which of the following countries is not a federal state?

- A) United States.
- B) Canada.
- C) France.
- D) Australia.
- E) United Kingdom.**

105. A permanent union of sovereign states created in order to deal with common interests of defense, trade or policy is a

- A) confederation.**
- B) democracy.
- C) dependency.
- D) trust territory.
- E) macro state.

106. Political geographers consider which of the following as the core area of the United States?

- A) The Los Angeles-San Francisco area.
- B) The New York-Washington D.C. area.**
- C) The Chicago-Detroit area.
- D) The Atlanta-Birmingham, Alabama area.
- E) The Buffalo-Cleveland area.

107. Washington DC was chosen as a site for the United States capital for all of the following reasons **except**

- A) its centrality in the United States.
- B) inland site provided some protection against invasion.
- C) it was the largest and most powerful city during the colonial era.**
- D) its site was undeveloped and a new city could be built from the ground up.
- E) it was a compromise location between the competing interests of the North and South.

108. This type of capital city is deliberately sited in a state's frontier zone?

- A) Core.
- B) Forward-thrust.**
- C) Exclave.
- D) Divided.
- E) Networked.

109. _____ is a forward-thrust capital.

- A) Washington DC.
- B) London.
- C) Beijing.
- D) Brasilia.**
- E) Baghdad.

110. Which of the following is a reason a country would select a forward-thrust capital site?

- A) **To encourage growth into the interior of a country.**
- B) To take advantage of a coastal location.
- C) Locations on a hill provides better protection against attack.
- D) To encourage relocation on a new coastal area.
- E) To reinforce the power and influence of a country's core region.

111. Balkanization is most closely associated with which of the following terms?

- A) Secondary activities.
- B) Tipping point.
- C) Multi-linear evolution.
- D) **Shatterbelt.**
- E) Bulk-loss industry.

112. Which of the following countries has endured the effects of balkanization?

- A) United States.
- B) **Yugoslavia.**
- C) Australia.
- D) Brazil.
- E) Nigeria.

113. All of the following areas have recently experienced or were created through balkanization **except**

- A) Chechnya.
- B) Serbia.
- C) Estonia.
- D) Vietnam.
- E) **Brazil.**

114. These forces tend to bind together the citizens of a state.

- A) **Centripetal.**
- B) Centrifugal.
- C) Colonialism.
- D) Gravity.
- E) Regionalism.

115. All of the following tend to be centripetal forces within a country **except**

- A) education system.
- B) military.
- C) common language.
- D) **regionalism.**
- E) transportation system.

116. In political geography these forces tend to disrupt and threaten the unity of a state.

- A) Centripetal.
- B) Centrifugal.**
- C) Homogeneity.
- D) Common values.
- E) Common history.

117. Which of the following is **not** a centrifugal force within Sri Lanka?

- A) Religion.
- B) Ethnicity.
- C) Language.
- D) History of conflict.
- E) Equal representation in government.**

118. This sub field of geography studies the political, economic and strategic significance of geography?

- A) Linguistics.
- B) Econometrics.
- C) Geopolitics.**
- D) Anthropology.
- E) Demography.

119. Which of the following states is not universally recognized as an independent state by the United Nations?

- A) South Africa.
- B) South Korea.
- C) Turkey.
- D) Taiwan.**
- E) Sri Lanka.

120. Which of the following entities has increasingly gained both economic and political power on a global scale in the 21st century via the process of globalization?

- A) Transnational corporations.**
- B) Sub-regional governments.
- C) City-states.
- D) Landlocked states.
- E) Rural areas.

121. Which of the following best describes the effect of globalization related to state sovereignty?

A) State sovereignty has clearly increased as a result of globalization.

B) States have given up some sovereignty in order to join supra-nationalistic organizations.

C) Globalization has not had an effect on state sovereignty.

D) The number of sovereign states in the world has declined during the era of globalization.

E) State sovereignty has increased because of the need to protect borders from invasion of imperialistic states.

122. This concept refers to the idea that multiple individuals acting in their own short-term self-interest can ultimately destroy a shared resource, even if maintaining that resource is in the best interest of individuals in the long run.

A) Privatization.

B) Statehood.

C) Environmental determinism.

D) Ecological footprint.

E) Tragedy of the commons.

123. According to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea what is the correct order of zones from most control to least control?

A) Territorial seas, contiguous zone, exclusive economic zone, high seas.

B) High seas, territorial seas, contiguous zone, exclusive economic zone.

C) Exclusive economic zone, contiguous zone, territorial seas, high seas.

D) Territorial seas, exclusive economic zone, high seas, contiguous zone.

E) Exclusive economic zone, contiguous zone, high seas, territorial seas.

124. The presence of centrifugal forces within a country has lead many central governments to transfer central government power to regional or local governments. This process is called

A) devolution.

B) acculturation.

C) autocratic.

D) imperialism.

E) capitalism.

125. Which of the following sub-regions recently gained more central government powers with the creation of a parliament?

A) Colorado.

B) Scotland.

C) Russia.

D) Ireland.

E) Kosovo.

126. Select the group that is **not** a supranational organization.

- A) EU.
- B) OAS.
- C) OPEC.
- D) CIA.**
- E) NATO.

127. What is it called when three or more states cooperate in order to promote shared objectives in the areas of defense, economy or cultural cooperation?

- A) Multi-nationalism.
- B) Devolution.
- C) Supranationalism.**
- D) Nationalism.
- E) Colonialism.

128. The main purpose of the European Union is to

- A) promote the common defense of member states.
- B) create an economic free trade zone for member countries.**
- C) use tariffs and quotas to discourage trade.
- D) create a United States of Europe, which would include the countries of Europe becoming more like the concept of American states.
- E) create a common currency.

129. NAFTA is a Supranationalistic organization, which attempted to create a free trade zone in which region?

- A) North Africa.
- B) North Atlantic.
- C) New Zealand and Australia.
- D) North America.**
- E) Nigerian and Arab countries.

130. An area in which businesses are exempt from certain taxes and government regulations to give other economic advantages as an inducement to promote growth or trade.

- A) Realm.
- B) Enterprise zones.**
- C) Perceptual region.
- D) Protruded state.
- E) Economies of scale.

131. After World War I, the boundaries of countries were redrawn to correspond with

- A) the distribution of languages.**
- B) the distribution of power.
- C) the distribution of ancient tribal areas.
- D) the provisions of the United Nations.
- E) the geographic nature of the HDI.

132. This symbolic term refers to the division between the Soviet Union and its satellites and the rest of Europe after World War II.

A) Cold War.

B) Iron Curtain.

C) Great Wall.

D) Demilitarized Zone (DMZ).

E) Line of Control.

133. A state of conflict, tension and competition existed between the 1940s and 1990s between which two countries?

A) China and India.

B) United States and Soviet Union.

C) China and Taiwan.

D) India and Pakistan.

E) Israel and Palestine.

134. The process of redrawing voting district boundaries in order to give one political party or group an electoral advantage is called

A) devolution.

B) gerrymandering.

C) political enclave.

D) popular sovereignty.

E) cultural landscape.

135. Which type of gerrymandering is designed to elect minority candidates?

A) Stacked.

B) Wasted vote.

C) Fragmented.

D) Aligned.

E) Persuasive.

136. Examples of the trend towards alliances include all but which of the following?

A) NAFTA.

B) EU.

C) OAS.

D) NATO.

E) NGO.

137. In order for democratization to become a reality in a country that has been dominated by an authoritarian ruler all of the following must be present **except**

A) a growing middle class.

B) an increase in the average education level.

C) an intensification of economic power in a ruling elite.

D) an increase in the GDP per capita.

E) a homogeneous population.

138. Due to globalization and the growth of multi-state organizations what political strategy has increased in use by quasi-state organizations?

A) peaceful demonstrations at WTO meetings.

B) political organization on the national level.

C) terrorism.

D) becoming an effective part of the governing coalition.

E) participation in round-table discussions.