

p. 254 Intro & Key Issue 1 - *Where Are States Located?*

1. Why is knowing the location of countries still important in today's world? _____
2. Political geographers study what? _____
3. During the Cold War, what two regions were against one another? _____
4. Why is the old Cold War scale of global politics not applicable in today's world? _____
5. How is modern power exercised in the world today? _____
6. Define *state*: _____
7. Define *sovereignty*: _____
8. What is a synonym for *state*? _____
9. What provisions are found in the Antarctic Treaty? _____
10. There is some disagreement about how many states there actually are in the world because of regions which may, or may not, actually be states. Complete the chart to demonstrate three cases.

Korea (North & South)	People's Democratic Republic of China (China) and/or Republic of China (Taiwan)	Western Sahara or Sahrawi Republic
One state if you agree that...	One state if you agree that...	One state if you agree that...
Two states if you agree that...	Two states if you agree that...	No state if you agree that...

11. Examine the map on p. 258-59—when was your country voted into the UN? _____
12. Examine Figure 8-2, what countries make claims to Antarctica? _____
13. How many microstates are recognized? _____
14. What do many have in common? _____
15. List 6 that you can find on a map, and state a relative location of where they are. (If you can only come up with 3 on your own, you'll have to look up three more!) _____
16. Explain the origin of ancient states in a min of 50 words also providing details where these were located: _____
17. What is meant by city/state? _____
18. How many provinces made up ancient Rome? _____
19. Trace the steps Europe took in its early stages of development in a min of 40 words: _____
20. By definition, what is a *colony*? _____
21. Define *colonialism*: _____
22. Summarize three reasons Europeans sought colonies. _____
23. Define *imperialism*: _____
24. Which country had the largest empire? _____ Second largest? _____

25. Use the chart below to contrast the basic colonial policies of the two countries in Q. 24.

Colonial Practices of...	Colonial Practices of...

26. Explain the status of Puerto Rico: _____

27. What is the significance of Pitcairn? _____

28. Using Figure 8-4, List the European countries that had colonies in Africa and what modern countries they controlled? (*use your atlas*)

p. 264 Key Issue 2 - Why Do Boundaries Cause Problems?

1. Define *boundary*: _____

2. Complete the chart based on your reading. The text gives examples of African countries that you should provide (map pg. 250).

Shapes		Examples
Compact	Greatest advantage...	(4)
Prorupted	Reason for prorupting the shape of a state...	Namibia: (explain)
Elongated	Biggest problem...	(4)
Fragmented	Different kinds...	(7)
Perforated	How is the perforator state dependent on the "perforatee"?	S. Africa (explain)

3. On the Africa map below, identify one country for each of the 5 types of shapes making sure to name the country & its shape.
4. Define *landlocked state*: _____
5. Where are most of the world's landlocked states? _____
6. Why there? _____
7. What problems do landlocked states have? _____
8. Shade and label all 16 of Africa's landlocked states. (#16 is the newest country in the world)



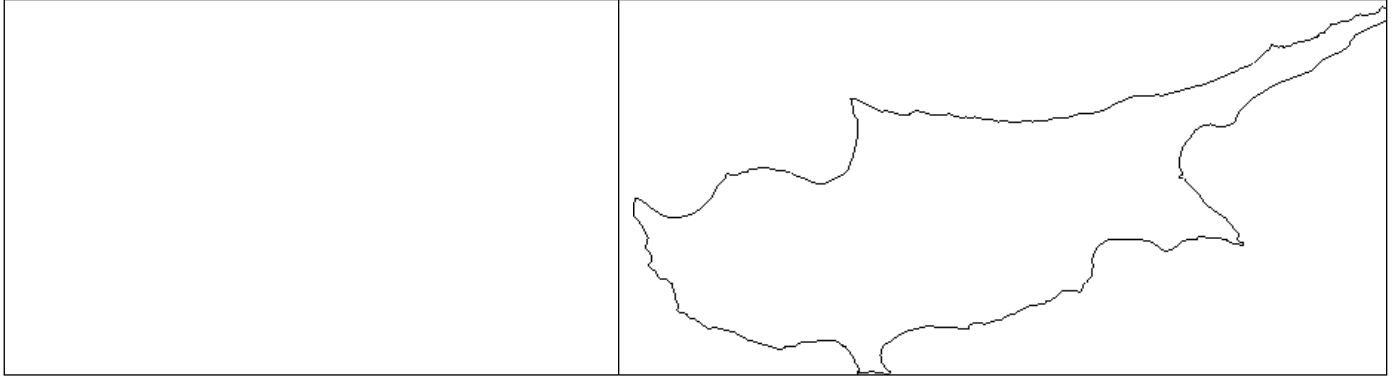
9. Define a frontier: _____
10. What are the characteristics of a frontier? _____
11. Where in the world would you find a frontier? _____
12. Where in the modern world? _____
13. What are some examples of modern frontiers? _____
14. Define *physical boundary*: _____
15. Complete the chart below to describe 2 advantages and 2 disadvantages of each type of physical boundary. (you will have to do some brainstormin' yourself!)

Deserts	Mountains	Water

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16. Define cultural boundary? _____
17. What are three types of cultural boundaries that have often been used? _____
18. Give examples of each type of cultural boundary and describe. _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

19. Case Study: Bullet in the most significant facts regarding the boundary & ethnic situation in Cyprus. Annotate the map as appropriate.



20. Define unitary state: _____
21. Define federal state: _____
22. Regarding unitary states, what are the three characteristics that tend to favor it for a country? _____
- _____
23. Where are unitary states most common? _____
24. Why is the federal state system more effective for larger states? _____
- _____
25. List good examples of federal states that fulfill these conditions rather well. _____
- _____
26. Describe the internal political organization of France: (min 50 words) _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
27. Describe the internal political organization of Poland: (min 50 words) _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
28. Why are boundaries of legislative districts occasionally redrawn? _____
29. How often is this done in the U.S.? _____
30. How is this type of boundary redrawing different in the U.S. than in Europe? _____
- _____
- _____
31. What is gerrymandering? _____
32. What are the three types of gerrymandering? Explain them. _____
- _____
- _____
33. How is gerrymandering combined with ethnicity for political use? _____
- _____
- _____

p. 274 Key Issue 3 - *Why Do States Cooperate With Each Other?*

1. What reason is given for threatening modern states? _____
2. What reasons were international and regional organizations formed? _____
3. When was the United Nations established? _____ By whom? _____
4. (fake #4) List all the member countries of the UN: (ha ha, just kidding, go on to the next question)
4. Identify the reason for which membership in the UN grew significantly in each of the following periods.

1955	
1960	
1990s	

5. Who are the five permanent members of the Security Council? _____
6. Identify some of the problems the UN faces as it attempts to operate and influence world affairs. _____

7. Why is the idea of two superpowers a relatively new one? _____

8. Define *balance of power*: _____
9. Explain the role of states in the "Cold War" b/t the US and USSR:
10. The USSR sent troops in where and when?
11. The US sent troops in where and when?
12. Refer back to Figure 8-4, identify the states (countries) that made up the USSR (they are the purplish one identified as "Russia") (use an atlas)

13. Describe the purpose of NATO: _____
14. Describe the purpose of the Warsaw Pact: _____
15. Examine Figure 8-12, identify the countries that made up NATO: _____

16. Examine Figure 8-12, identify the countries that made up the Warsaw Pact: _____

17. Examine Figure 8-12, explain how the make-up of Europe has changed since the end of the Cold war in a min of 60 words: _____

18. List 3 facts about the OSCE (Organization on Security & Cooperation in Europe). _____

19. Complete the chart on notable non-military regional organizations.

Regional Organization	Members	Purpose
OAS (Organization of American States)		
AU (African Union)		
The Commonwealth		

20. When did the former USSR (Soviet Union) disband? _____

21. What states have joined the "superpowers" based on their economic successes? _____

22. What former power has "slipped" from its earlier status? _____

23. The leading (economic) superpower since the 1990s is not a single state. What is the leading (economic) superpower in the world today?

24. When was the European Union formed? _____

25. The EU was formed by what states? _____

26. For what purpose was the EU formed? _____

27. What are some important changes in recent years in the EU? _____

28. Using the information on pages 278-279, explain in a min of 199 words the transformations in Europe particularly in Germany and Eastern Europe in the 19th & 20th centuries:

[illegible]

Chapter 8 Political Geography (4)

Due: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____ Period: _____

p. 280 Key Issue 4 - *Why Has Terrorism Increased?*

1. By definition, what is *terrorism*? _____

2. List typical methods/acts of terrorists. _____

3. Why is terrorism different from other acts of political violence? _____

4. List some places in which Americans were attacked by terrorists in the late 20th century. _____

5-9. identify each of the following terms as they relate to the terrorist organization known as Al-Qaeda.

Osama bin-Laden: _____

Afghanistan: _____

Yemen & Somalia: _____

"the base": _____

fatwa: _____

10. In what ways does Al-Qaeda, its religious and political views, and its methods pose a challenge to Muslims?

11. In what ways does Al-Qaeda, its religious and political views, and its methods pose a challenge to Americans?

12. List three ways in which states (particularly in the Middle East in recent decades) have given support to terrorists.

13. Note in which of the above ways each of the following states has supported terrorism and then briefly describe it.

State	Type of Support (from question #12)	Brief Summary of Issues
Libya		
Afghanistan		
Iraq		
Iran		

