

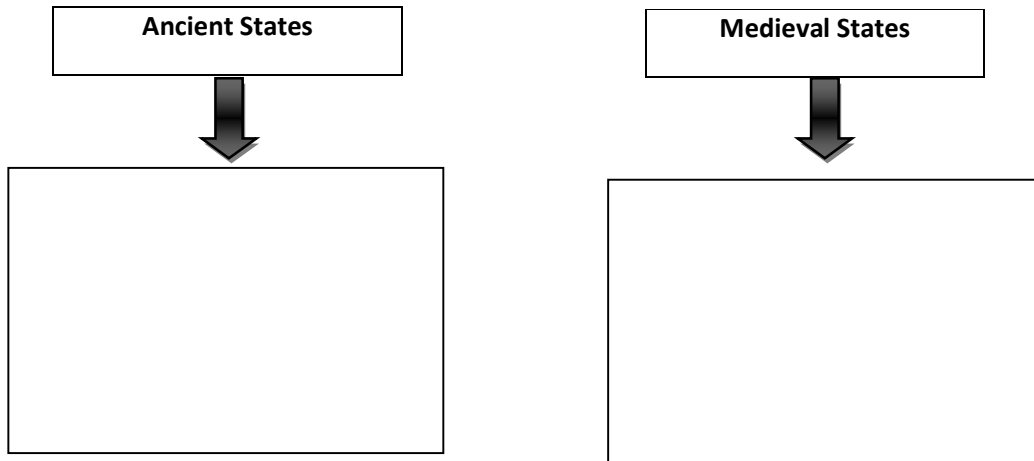
**Key Issue 1: Where Are States Distributed? (Pages 266-269)**

1. Define **state**:
  
2. List the 6 **largest** states in order.
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3. How many **microstates** are recognized? What do many have in common? List 6 that you can find on a map, and state where they are. (If you can only come up with 3 on your own, you'll have to look up three more!)
  
4. Define **sovereignty**:
  
5. 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 ( <b>China</b> ) and/or Republic of China ( <b>Taiwan</b> )	<b>Western Sahara</b> or <b>Sahrawi Republic</b>
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...

**Key Issue 2: Why Are Nation-States Difficult to Create? (Pages 270-279)**

1. Define **nation-state**:
2. Complete the graphic organizers on the topics indicated below as they related to the history of the concept of political states and their developments.



3. Define **self-determination**:
4. What is a **multiethnic state**? Give an example.
5. What is a **multinational state**? Describe in detail how the United Kingdom is an example.
6. How many different nationalities (ethnicities) are found in the country of Russia?
7. Why are independence movements flourishing among these groups?
8. How did Communists suppress the issues of ethnicity and nationalism? (Give several examples)
9. With the fall of Communist governments in the 1990s, what kinds of problems have arisen in what places? Why?

10. When the Soviet Union dissolved into 15 countries in the 1990s, the new countries were based on ethnicities. Other than Russia, they can be divided into 4 groups based on their location. Complete the chart below to indicate the countries in each group. NOTE: Be sure to look at the map on pg. 270 to familiarize yourself with the location of these countries.

<b>Eastern Europe (3 states)</b>	
<b>Baltic Region (3 states)</b>	
<b>Caucusus (3 states)</b>	
<b>Central Asia (5 states)</b>	

11. The ethnic divisions among the Eastern European states are blurred for what reasons?
12. What did the majority of **Moldovans** want when they gained independence? Who opposed this?
13. Note the major religion and language of each of the Baltic States.
14. Have there been ethnic problems in Central Asia? If so, where? If not, why not?
15. In the Caucasus region, there have been many problems with the new nations and ethnicities. Summarize the main problems and note specifics of regions and peoples for each.

<b>Azeris (Azerbaijan)</b>	
<b>Armenians (Armenia)</b>	
<b>Georgians (Georgia)</b>	

16. Using Figure 8-21, what's the main problem with the Caucasus region?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
17. By definition, what is a *colony*?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
18. List the **largest** remaining colonies in the world and who possesses each.
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
19. Define **colonialism**:
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
20. Summarize **three** reasons Europeans sought colonies.
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21. Which country had the largest empire? Second largest?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
22. Use the chart below to contrast the basic **colonial policies** of these two countries.

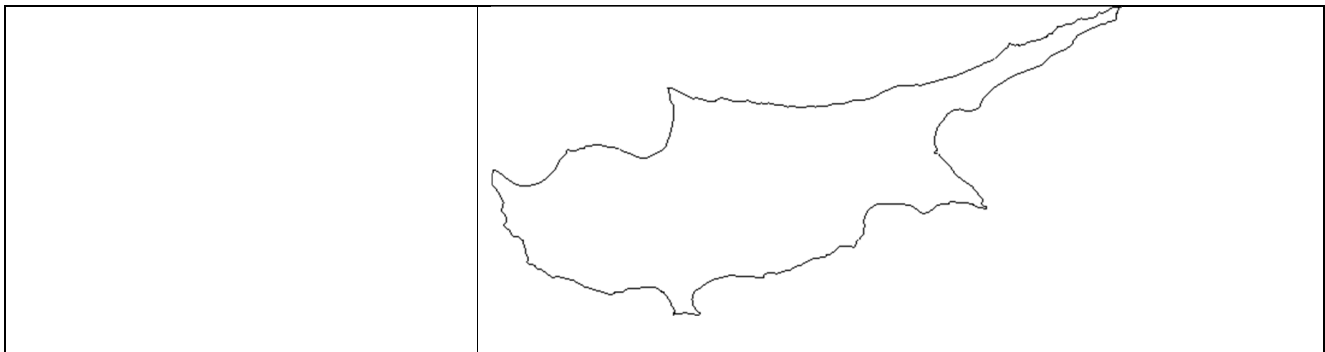
Colonial Practices of...	Colonial Practices of...

**Key Issue 3: Why Do Boundaries Cause Problems? (Pages 280-292)**

1. Define **boundary**:
  
2. Define **physical boundary**:
  
3. Define **cultural boundary**:
  
4. What are **three** types of **cultural boundaries** that have often been used? Give an example of each type of cultural boundary and describe.
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**Case Study: Cyprus**

5. Bullet in the most significant facts regarding the boundary and ethnic situation in Cyprus. Annotate the map as appropriate.



6. Complete the chart below to describe the advantages of each type of physical boundary.

Deserts	Mountains	Water

**Shapes of States**

7. Complete the chart based on your reading. The text gives examples of **African** countries that you should provide (map pg. 286).

Shapes		Examples
Compact	<i>Greatest advantage...</i>	
Elongated	<i>Biggest problem...</i>	
Prorupted	<i>Reason for prorupting the shape of a state...</i>	
Perforated	<i>How is the perforator state dependent on the "perforatee"?</i>	
Fragmented	<i>Different kinds...</i>	

8. Define *landlocked state*:

9. Where are most of the world's landlocked states? Why there?

10. What **problems** do landlocked states have?

11. **Shade and label all 15** of Africa's landlocked states. (Use Figure 8-33 to help)



12. Define **democracy**:

13. Define **autocracy**:

14. What are the **three** areas democracies and autocracies differ?

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15. Why has the world become more democratic?

16. Define **unitary state**:

17. Define **federal state**:

18. Regarding unitary states, what are the three characteristics that tend to favor it for a country?

19. Where are unitary states most common?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
20. Why is the federal state system more effective for larger states?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
21. List good examples of federal states that fulfill these conditions rather well.
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
22. Why has **tiny Belgium** adopted a federal system?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
23. Why has **enormous China** adopted a unitary system?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
24. Why are boundaries of legislative districts occasionally redrawn? How often is this done in the U.S.?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
25. What is ***gerrymandering***?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
26. What are the **three** types of gerrymandering? Explain them.
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27. How is gerrymandering combined with ethnicity for political use?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
28. How is this type of boundary redrawing different in the U.S. than in Europe?



**Key Issue 4: Where Do States Face Threats? (Pages 294-303)**

1. Why is the idea of two superpowers a relatively new one?
  
2. Define **balance of power**:
  
3. Describe the purpose of **NATO**.
  
4. Describe the purpose of the former “**Warsaw Pact**” countries.
  
5. When was the **European Union (EU)** formed? By what states? For what purpose?
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6. What are some important changes in recent years?
  
7. Briefly explain the **Eurozone Crisis**.
  
8. Complete the chart on notable non-military regional organizations.

Regional Organization	Members	Purpose
OSCE (Organization on Security and Cooperation in Europe)		
OAS (Organization of American States)		

The Cultural Landscape by Rubenstein  
Chapter 8: Political Geography

<b>AU (African Union)</b>		
<b>The Commonwealth</b>		

9. By definition, what is **terrorism**?
  
10. List typical methods/acts of terrorists.
  
11. Why is terrorism different from other acts of political violence?
  
12. List some places in which Americans were attacked by terrorists in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century and early 21<sup>st</sup> century.
  
13. Identify each of the following terms as they relate to the terrorist organization known as Al-Qaeda.
  - a. Osama bin-Laden:
  
  - b. Afghanistan:
  
  - c. Yemen & Somalia:
  
  - d. "the base":
  
  - e. *fatwa*:

14. In what ways does Al-Qaeda, its religious and political views, and its methods pose a challenge to Muslims?
15. List **three** ways in which states (particularly in the Mid. East in recent decades) have given support to terrorists.
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16. Note in which of the above ways each of the following states has supported terrorism and then briefly describe.

<b>State</b>	<b>Type of Support</b>	<b>Brief Summary of Issues</b>
<b>Afghanistan</b>		
<b>Pakistan</b>		
<b>Iraq</b>		
<b>Iran</b>		
<b>Libya</b>		