**Human Geography, 11th edition**

**Practice Questions**

**Chapter 08**

1. Geographers define as the study of the political organization of the world.

1. the United Nations
2. political science
3. political economy
4. political geography
5. politics

Answer: D

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Understand how states and nations are organized.

2. A is a politically organized territory with permanent population, a defined territory, and a government.

1. nation
2. province
3. state
4. parliament
5. legislature

Answer: C

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Understand how states and nations are organized.

3. The 1648 Peace of Westphalia treaties

1. ended hostilities between the Roman Empire and the Mongols.
2. ended hostilities between European Kingdoms, the Roman Empire, and the Ottoman Empire.
3. laid the foundation for European Kingdoms to dismiss the Pope.
4. laid the foundation for a Europe made up of mutually recognized territorial states.
5. gave rise to the Crusades.

Answer: D

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Understand how states and nations are organized.

4. Stateless nations

1. do not exist in the modern world.
2. have state boundaries but no national boundaries.
3. are states too small to appear on world political maps.
4. represent one of the complications that arise from the imperfect fit between nations and states.
5. represent the United Nations’ efforts to establish peace on Earth.

Answer: D

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Comprehension

Learning Objective: Understand how states and nations are organized.

5. The results of how organized the flows of raw materials for their own benefit can still be seen in the

1. nations, design of flags.
2. colonizers, cultural landscape.
3. governments, location of agricultural land.
4. companies, location of capital cities.
5. companies, location of corporate headquarters.

Answer: B

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Comprehension

Learning Objective: Understand how states and nations are organized.

6. World-systems theory

1. suggests that the world economy has one market and a global division of labor.
2. suggests that almost everything takes place within the context of the world economy.
3. suggests that the world economy has a three-tiered structure.
4. suggests that the core and the periphery are not only places, but also sites where particular processes take place.
5. All of the above.

Answer: E

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Comprehension

Learning Objective: Understand how states and nations are organized.

7. factors into the unification and division in a state at any given point.

1. Timing
2. Scale
3. Interaction
4. Perspective
5. All of the above.

Answer: E

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Examine the push/pull factors in how states organize their governments.

8. France and Spain are examples of

1. unitary governments.
2. federalist states.
3. devolutionary states.
4. global states.
5. states without national boundaries.

Answer: A

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Examine the push/pull factors in how states organize their governments.

9. State boundaries

1. consist only of lines on the surface of Earth.
2. consist only of lines on land.
3. extend indefinitely into oceans.
4. extend through the rocks below and the airspace above.
5. never change over time.

Answer: D

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Comprehension

Learning Objective: Describe the types of boundaries and explain why boundary disputes occur.

10. are boundaries that follow an agreed-upon feature in the natural landscape.

1. Fences
2. Treaties
3. Rivers of demarcation
4. Geometric boundaries
5. Physical-political boundaries

Answer: E

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Describe the types of boundaries and explain why boundary disputes occur.

11. Ratzel is to as Mackinder is to

1. Germany, France.
2. Russia, France.
3. lebensraum, the heartland theory.
4. geopolitics, political geography
5. the pivot-area, the world island.

Answer: C

Difficulty: Medium

Blooms: Application

Learning Objective: Explain how geopolitics and critical geopolitics help us understand the world.

12. For scholars of critical geopolitics, Ronald Regan, Bill Clinton, and George W. Bush

1. did not have a global perspective.
2. were intellectuals of statecraft.
3. were ineffective American presidents.
4. were not patriots.
5. allowed supranational organizations to dictate American foreign policy.

Answer: B

Difficulty: Medium

Blooms: Application

Learning Objective: Explain how geopolitics and critical geopolitics help us understand the world.

13. is an example of supranationalism.

1. The European Union
2. The North American Free Trade Association
3. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization
4. The World Health Organization
5. All of the above.

Answer: E

Difficulty: Medium

Blooms: Application

Learning Objective: Understand the role of supranational organizations and discuss its influence on the future of the state.

14. describes the processes that create economic, social, and cultural geographies that do not match the global map of states.

1. Globalization
2. Reterritorialization
3. Deterritorialization
4. Gerrymandering
5. Unilateralism

Answer: C

Difficulty: Medium

Blooms: Analysis

Learning Objective: Understand the role of supranational organizations and discuss its influence on the future of the state.