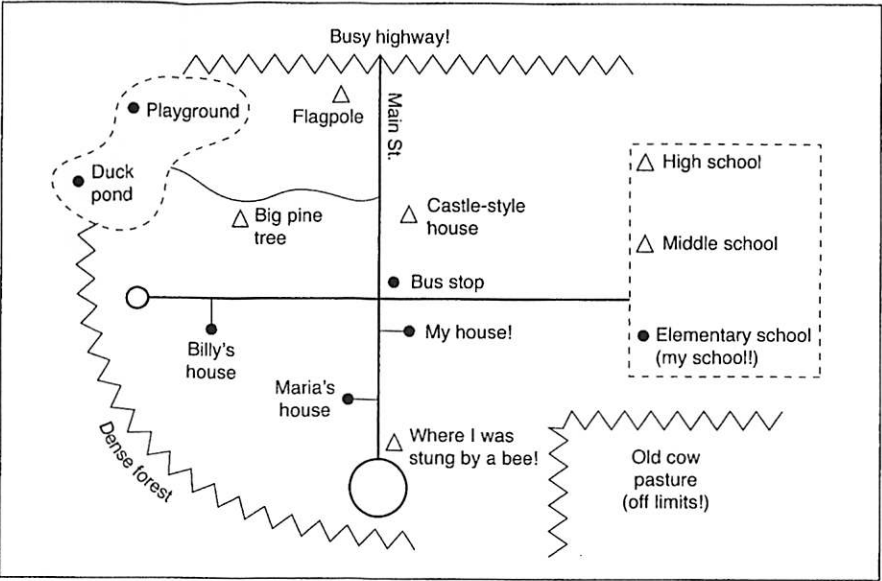


193. The following figure is a cognitive map created by "Sandra," a 10-year-old girl who lives in a suburban community in the United States.



- (A) Briefly define the five standard elements of cognitive mapping: path, district, edge, node, and landmark. Cite a few examples for each element to illustrate your explanation.
- (B) Describe how each of these five elements is thematically represented in Sandra's mental map.
- (C) Briefly explain two major ways that cognitive maps differ from more objective cartographic representations of space.

194. The idea that the earth's surface can be territorially divided into different cultural regions offers an effective approach for organizing space in human geography. Yet despite the effectiveness of the cultural region approach, there is clearly no one right way to organize geographies of culture into distinct regions.

- (A) Define the three major kinds of cultural regions studied in human geography: formal, functional, and vernacular. Provide at least one example for each definition.
- (B) Briefly explain one advantage and one drawback to organizing space according to each of these cultural region approaches.

CHAPTER 4

# The Political Organization of Space

- 195. Many borders act to create cultural distance between people of the same ethnic group, a phenomenon that most often leads to
  - (A) the militarization of that ethnic group
  - (B) the fragmentation of that ethnic group
  - (C) the unification of that ethnic group
  - (D) the blending of that ethnic group with at least two other ethnic groups
  - (E) the political rise of that ethnic group
- 196. Transnational migrants and immigrants maintain human networks primarily by
  - (A) remaining in contact with persons from their country of origin
  - (B) petitioning federal governments to prohibit human trafficking
  - (C) failing to adopt the customs of their new homeland
  - (D) establishing small businesses in urban areas
  - (E) becoming citizens of their new homelands within a few years after becoming expatriates
- 197. The presence of a national boundary between two cities has the potential to decrease the amount of trade that occurs between them if
  - (A) the two countries in which the cities are located have tariffs on certain goods
  - (B) the two countries in which the cities are located are party to a free trade agreement
  - (C) the two countries in which the cities are located do not share a common port
  - (D) the two countries in which the cities are located are both clients of the World Bank
  - (E) the two countries in which the cities are located are connected by expressways

198. Cities along national borders often contain evidence of the interdependence that exists between two countries, which is demonstrated on an individual level by residents of these cities who
- (A) frequently tell stories about the two countries
  - (B) frequently migrate between the two countries
  - (C) frequently pass legislation regarding the two countries
  - (D) frequently work only in one country
  - (E) frequently are tourists in a third country
199. Some countries, such as India and Nepal, have treaties that allow citizens to live, work, and travel freely in both lands, a practice that typically leads to the development of
- (A) opposing national identities
  - (B) fluid national identities
  - (C) rigid national identities
  - (D) postindustrial national identities
  - (E) Communist national identities
200. A federal state is likely to possess
- (A) citizens who favor democratic elections
  - (B) a leader with the power to revise the country's constitution
  - (C) a large amount of mineral resources
  - (D) multiple systems of checks and balances
  - (E) a king and queen
201. Although the United Kingdom is divided into several countries—England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland—it constitutes
- (A) a puppet state
  - (B) a Communist state
  - (C) a federal state
  - (D) a single-party state
  - (E) a unitary state
202. A confederacy or union between states is most likely to arise in
- (A) a federal state
  - (B) a unitary state
  - (C) a puppet state
  - (D) a monarchy
  - (E) a Communist state
203. The centralized power of a unitary state is most likely to be threatened by the development of
- (A) a self-governing region
  - (B) a broad trade agreement with a neighboring state
  - (C) a constitution that requires citizens to be born within the state
  - (D) voting districts that divide large rural areas
  - (E) a new religion found only within the state
204. When several unitary states choose to become one state, their initial attempt to govern themselves is likely to take the form of
- (A) a series of colonizations
  - (B) a series of civil wars
  - (C) a series of annexations of territory
  - (D) a series of treaties
  - (E) a series of redistricting efforts
205. Most of the world's unitary states can be found on the continents of
- (A) North America and South America
  - (B) Africa and Asia
  - (C) Australia and Europe
  - (D) Antarctica and North America
  - (E) Australia and South America
206. A buffer state is a politically neutral state that lies between two more powerful states and acts
- (A) to enhance both states' political powers
  - (B) as a taxing authority for both states
  - (C) to balance power between the two states
  - (D) to minimize the religious authority of major institutions
  - (E) to stop immigrants from traveling to the larger of the two states
207. Today, nations act to establish control over disputed areas of the sea primarily by
- (A) charting endangered species in uninhabited coastal areas
  - (B) attending international conventions on maritime law
  - (C) mapping uncharted areas of the world's oceans using advanced technology
  - (D) engaging in economic activities in coastal areas and open waters
  - (E) allocating funding to increase the size of their naval forces

208. Territoriality is the practice of creating geographic boundaries in response to social and political conditions and typically acts to
- (A) separate different populations by culture
  - (B) reaffirm ethnic ties between different populations
  - (C) stop the sharing of languages and religions between two neighboring ethnic groups
  - (D) link the economies of two neighboring countries
  - (E) strengthen trade relations between wealthy and less wealthy nations
209. People divide a continent into regional trade blocs primarily to
- (A) increase the amount of fair trade
  - (B) promote the goal of global free trade
  - (C) strengthen economic ties between member states
  - (D) form cultural links between former military enemies
  - (E) weaken the influence of communism
210. A federal government could engage in inclusionary territoriality by
- (A) centralizing all political and financial activities
  - (B) requiring persons crossing its borders to show state-issued identification
  - (C) agreeing with member states of a customs union to lower taxes on certain goods
  - (D) providing citizenship to members of a particular ethnic group
  - (E) donating a portion of its mineral resources to neighboring states
211. The geographic boundary of a state can also be a physical boundary, such as
- (A) a religious movement
  - (B) a lake or mountain
  - (C) a language barrier
  - (D) a type of currency
  - (E) a national dish
212. One example of a geometric political boundary is the
- (A) cultural divide between Creole and Cajun communities in New Orleans, Louisiana
  - (B) straight line of the George Washington Bridge between New York and New Jersey
  - (C) sharp ascent of the Sierra Nevada
  - (D) curve of Ohio's coast around Lake Erie
  - (E) straight line between the states of Colorado and Kansas
213. Political boundaries existed in the ancient world and were often maintained by small groups at
- (A) agricultural storehouses
  - (B) defensive fortresses
  - (C) scientific research stations
  - (D) open-air marketplaces
  - (E) seasonal hunting camps
214. In democratic nations, legislators and political parties typically redraw boundaries for voting districts after the release of data from
- (A) a national geographical survey
  - (B) a state public opinion poll
  - (C) a state primary election
  - (D) a national census
  - (E) a national study on spending patterns
215. A conflict over the sharing of the water in the Kaveri River between the south Indian states of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu would best be classified as
- (A) an allocational boundary dispute
  - (B) a locational boundary dispute
  - (C) an operational boundary dispute
  - (D) a definitional boundary dispute
  - (E) a genetic boundary dispute
216. A separation fence, such as that which exists on the territory between India and Pakistan, is most often used to demarcate
- (A) a cease-fire line
  - (B) a cross-border region
  - (C) a linguistic border
  - (D) an annexed zone
  - (E) a decolonized territory

217. During the 20th century, the collapse of intricate political networks, such as existed in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), led to the understanding that
- strong economic ties are necessary to overcome major ethnic differences
  - trade partners should not work together to develop alternative energy sources
  - nations should eliminate their trade tariffs to encourage economic security
  - environmental justice campaigns fail to adequately identify the hardest-hit areas
  - politicians must implement global, rather than local, antiterrorist policies
218. When a nation undergoes a revolution, there is a high likelihood that its citizens will leave the country, causing
- an increase in trade tariffs in neighboring countries
  - an increase in the mechanization of labor in neighboring countries
  - an increase in environmental equity in neighboring countries
  - an increase in ethnic diversity in neighboring countries
  - an increase in economic stability in neighboring countries
219. The practice termed *environmental racism* involves a majority population using political representation to
- request funding for alternative energy sources
  - remove toxic waste to sites that are far from its residential communities and businesses and often located near minority populations
  - demand that public parks and natural preserves be segregated
  - require cleanup efforts to take place in minority communities
  - propose legislation that does not adversely affect minority communities
220. A country that contains many environmental zones, such as coast, mountains, and desert, is likely to have residents who are
- opposed to modernization and technology
  - politically active
  - members of religions that are also found in neighboring countries
  - ethnically similar
  - socially and politically separate
221. When two states begin to compete with one another economically, they are most likely to become
- trade partners
  - politically unstable
  - political antagonists
  - multicultural democracies
  - colonies of large empires
222. A nation-state is most often defined by its twin attributes of sovereignty and
- religious tolerance
  - social democracy
  - ethnic homogeneity
  - economic prosperity
  - a strong antiterrorist policy
223. Which of the following agreements most heavily influenced the development of the idea of the nation-state?
- The Geneva Accords
  - The Peace of Westphalia
  - The European Union (EU) treaties
  - The United States' Treaties of Amity and Commerce with different European nations
  - The Strategic Arms Limitation Treaties I and II (SALT I and II)
224. A political leader might seek to make his or her country conform to the traditional concept of a nation-state by
- demanding representation in the United Nations
  - openly encouraging civil disobedience
  - instituting a bicameral system of legislature
  - using the popular media to promote the idea of a national culture
  - advocating a policy of multiculturalism
225. The government's role in the development of a nation-state is critical because the government is required to
- protect its borders and resolve any internal conflicts
  - locate and restore lost items of cultural heritage
  - serve as an intermediary to resolve conflicts between its religious leaders
  - prevent the exportation of local agricultural products
  - take part in international talks regarding economic globalization

226. Which of the following events has the most potential to determine whether a nation will remain a nation-state?
- A rejection of capitalism
  - A reduction in the availability of mineral resources
  - A large influx of immigrants
  - A development of a national scientific research program
  - A sudden natural disaster
227. The leader of a nation-state would be likely to reject an intergovernmental action that
- recognized a unique cultural monument within the nation-state
  - formed the foundation of a peace agreement
  - promoted the concept of self-governance
  - added protections for existing maritime borders
  - required land to be swapped between itself and another country
228. Gerrymandering is a practice in which a political party attempts to gain an unequal advantage by
- nominating a candidate who challenges the state's constitution
  - advocating that the electoral college be replaced by the popular vote
  - changing the boundaries of a legislative district
  - electing a party chairperson who is a friend of the current president
  - seeking the support of labor unions
229. The Arab League, an international organization of Arab countries, limits the sovereign power of its member states by
- planning joint attacks on common enemies
  - promoting tourism in member states
  - coordinating free trade agreements among member states
  - funding the building of wells in member states
  - failing to count the number of literate citizens in member states
230. The fragmentation of the Roman Empire that occurred between the first and third centuries BCE most likely led to
- the acquisition of new territories by the empire
  - the destabilization of the empire's outer frontiers
  - the homogenization of the empire's largest cities
  - the abolishment of slavery in regions beyond the empire
  - the development of agricultural lands within the empire's smaller cities
231. When a sovereign state undergoes the political process of devolution, it grants some of the powers of
- its local governments to its state governments
  - its central government to the government of another country
  - its local governments to its central government
  - its central government to its regional governments
  - its colonies to its central government
232. Both domestic and international acts of terror are defined as terrorism because both
- have the effect of intimidating a group of people through violence
  - can be perpetrated by groups that believe in civil disobedience
  - have been outlawed by antiterrorist legislation
  - can be traced to radical religious doctrines
  - are organized through digital communication such as e-mail
233. The study of electoral geography is best conducted in
- democratic states
  - Communist states
  - dictatorships
  - monarchies
  - territories and colonies
234. One of the most notable acts to limit a nation's sovereignty took place after World War II, when some of the countries that had made up the Allied forces
- awarded political asylum to German citizens who had cared for war orphans
  - elected a prime minister for Germany
  - used Germany's ports for commercial ventures
  - conducted a series of military tribunals in Germany
  - destroyed Germany's capital city
235. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) is one of the world's most powerful
- atomic energy commissions
  - military alliances
  - trade organizations
  - fiscal unions
  - cultural heritage councils

236. One of the classic examples of supranationalism is the European Union (EU), because this body of member states has
- transferred some of its powers to a central authority
  - invested all of its power in a prime minister
  - a single annual election
  - a single intergovernmental bank
  - required its member states not to sign international treaties
237. Which of the following events could be mapped using geographic mapping techniques to illustrate how terrorism affects communities?
- The stages of antiterrorist legislation before it is passed into law
  - The stories of how would-be terrorists were convinced not to carry out suicide attacks
  - The migration of survivors of an urban bombing attack to an empty rural area
  - A technical description of how improvised explosive devices (IEDs) work
  - A determination of which of two cities will rebuild after a civil war
238. Electoral geographers study how people in an area are likely to vote, which can be most conclusively linked to the
- physical landscape of the area
  - election monitors that visit the area
  - ballots that the people use in the area
  - ethnicity of populations outside the area
  - national media coverage of the area
239. The United Nations has a policy of using economic and military sanctions to limit the sovereign powers of
- only contested states
  - humanitarian organizations such as the Red Cross
  - any country that disrupts international peace
  - only its member states
  - territories of nonmember states
240. Australia is a union rather than an alliance because its states are governed by
- a United Nations security force
  - a common constitution
  - common police forces
  - the British Parliament
  - members of two opposing political parties
241. Large countries such as Canada have used devolution to allow populations in distant, resource-rich areas to
- gain representation in the national parliament in exchange for a share of the resources
  - engage in more self-government in exchange for a share of the resources
  - determine international borders for their areas in exchange for a share of the resources
  - select the official language of the nation in exchange for a share of the resources
  - participate in global economic forums in exchange for a share of the resources
242. When an act of terrorism occurs within a democratic country, a common response by the national government is to
- limit the powers of the president or prime minister
  - limit the number of children a couple is allowed to have
  - limit the number of individuals who receive government grants
  - limit the civil liberties of citizens and noncitizens
  - limit the funding of agencies that police criminal activity
243. Political cleavages, significant differences that determine how individuals will cast their vote in an election, typically
- are found only in former dictatorships
  - have primarily been studied in Asian countries
  - vary widely, ranging from religion to place of residence
  - are linked only to economic class
  - cannot be found in countries that were previously Communist states
244. Nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) often motivate the global community to limit the sovereign powers of states by publicizing data indicating the states
- refused to participate in the global economy
  - violated the human rights of their citizens
  - failed to provide refugees with legal counselors
  - have not created national constitutions
  - have not developed any environmental policies

245. Before the 1960s, India's caste system was a powerful social force, and partly explained the country's
- (A) extreme political fragmentation
  - (B) identity as a secular nation
  - (C) continued political alliance with China
  - (D) unification after the end of British rule
  - (E) fight not to be conquered by Muslim rulers
246. A supranational resolution is one that is signed by
- (A) a group of powerful states within a nation
  - (B) a group of different nations
  - (C) a group of territories that belong to a nation
  - (D) a group of counties within a state
  - (E) a group of businesses within a nation
247. In the New World, many colonists used religion to convert indigenous groups with the aim of
- (A) developing indigenous groups' rights to mineral resources
  - (B) allowing indigenous groups to fight for access to deep forests
  - (C) helping indigenous groups to develop new technologies
  - (D) encouraging indigenous groups to practice forms of traditional medicine
  - (E) requiring indigenous groups to engage in forced labor
248. Spain colonized much of Central and South America, yet in the 19th century, the end result of these efforts was
- (A) a war between Spain and its territories in North Africa
  - (B) a war between Central America and the largest nations in South America
  - (C) a series of government strikes in Spain and Portugal
  - (D) a series of revolutionary movements in Central and South America
  - (E) the unification of Spain's Central American and South American colonies
249. Between the 15th and 19th centuries, a multitude of European nations engaged in imperialism in India primarily by
- (A) requiring all citizens to convert to Islam
  - (B) developing computer technology and the Internet
  - (C) instituting a group of chartered trading companies
  - (D) engaging in a series of intense air battles with Indian forces
  - (E) educating African immigrants in India

250. Which group of people tends to link the people of a colonizing country and the people of a colony?
- (A) A tribe indigenous to the colony
  - (B) A hired foreign military force
  - (C) Settlers from the colonizing country
  - (D) Slaves from a third country
  - (E) Diplomats of an international organization
251. Between the 18th and 20th centuries, the national governments of the United States and Canada employed an imperialist policy of developing land for new immigrants, and
- (A) removing indigenous groups to reservations
  - (B) granting indigenous groups the right to tax national governments
  - (C) mandating that indigenous groups protect monuments of cultural heritage
  - (D) requiring indigenous groups to build national railroads
  - (E) providing indigenous groups with firepower
252. Western imperialist policies of the 20th and 21st centuries have been most deeply influenced by
- (A) South African imperialism
  - (B) Belgian imperialism
  - (C) German imperialism
  - (D) Portuguese imperialism
  - (E) British imperialism
253. A country undergoing the transition from a dictatorship to a democracy must provide its citizens with
- (A) monetary reparations
  - (B) water rights
  - (C) civil liberties
  - (D) firepower
  - (E) diplomatic immunity
254. Participatory democracy in the United States increased after the Civil War due to
- (A) the development of voting rights for African Americans
  - (B) the development of property rights for African Americans
  - (C) the development of property rights for Asian Americans
  - (D) the development of voting rights for women
  - (E) the development of property rights for women

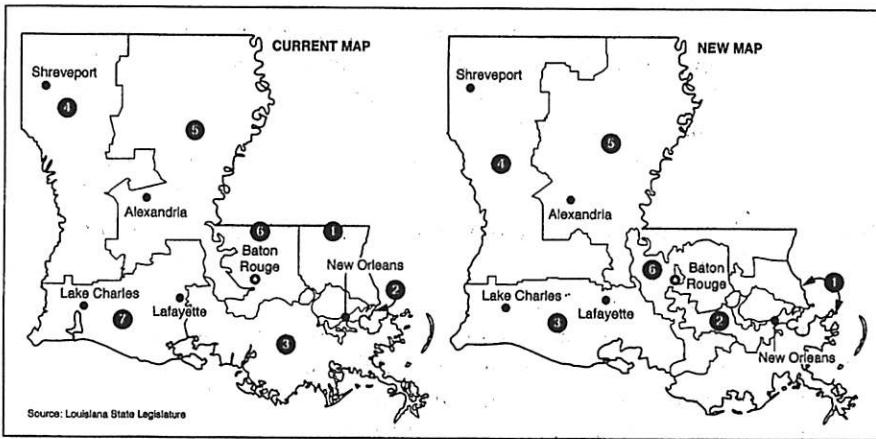
255. In 1983, after years of political instability, Argentina reinstated a democratic government, indicating that
- elections must be monitored by the international community to establish a democracy
  - elections must be conducted by the government in power to establish a democracy
  - elections must be free and open to the majority of the population to establish a democracy
  - elections must be conducted by governments of other nations to establish a democracy
  - elections must be held on an annual basis to establish a democracy
256. Some geographers argue that a nation in political turmoil can become a democracy more quickly if foreign governments use their military power to influence the nation's affairs. They often cite as a primary example
- China following the Boxer Rebellion
  - Germany following World War II
  - Ireland following the Troubles
  - Pakistan following the partition of India
  - Haiti following World War I
257. Democratization can be a slow process, with a common step between the acceptance of an authoritarian government and the election of a president or prime minister being
- the colonization of an island nation
  - the recognition of a divine monarchy
  - the elimination of the judicial branch
  - the establishment of a legislative body
  - the transition to an information-based economy
258. Since the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) collapsed, the majority of smaller nations that the USSR formerly aided have
- completely eliminated their sovereign powers
  - assigned their sovereign powers to other countries
  - strengthened their sovereign powers
  - reduced their number of sovereign powers
  - failed to develop any sovereign powers
259. An agreement between two neighboring governments that would grant many members of a certain ethnic group citizenship to both countries would be likely to lead to
- unification of this ethnic community
  - fragmentation of this ethnic community
  - assimilation of this ethnic community
  - dispersal of this ethnic community
  - destruction of this ethnic community
260. Basque groups could directly force a devolution of the Spanish government by
- forming an alliance with Basque groups in other nations
  - gaining political control over certain areas of Spain
  - participating in a global economic forum
  - electing a Basque president
  - voicing their political concerns in a meeting of Spain's Senate
261. The lack of political unity among nations in the Middle East makes it difficult for these countries to
- form any economic alliances
  - attend meetings of the United Nations Security Council
  - participate in global environmental forums
  - develop their respective urban areas
  - address supranational issues in the region
262. The formation of a federation, particularly one in which two previously separate countries put aside their political differences, involves an act of
- exile
  - defense
  - opposition
  - unification
  - comparison
263. When a nation possesses a resource that its neighbors desire, the neighboring nations are likely to try to gain control of the resource by
- assisting the nation in question in developing more sovereign powers
  - advocating that no nation in the region possess sovereign powers
  - limiting the nation in question from utilizing its existing sovereign powers
  - participating in a global council to determine the nature of sovereign powers
  - educating their citizens about the importance of sovereign powers



264. The end of the Cold War provided electoral geographers with the first opportunity to study modern political cleavages in

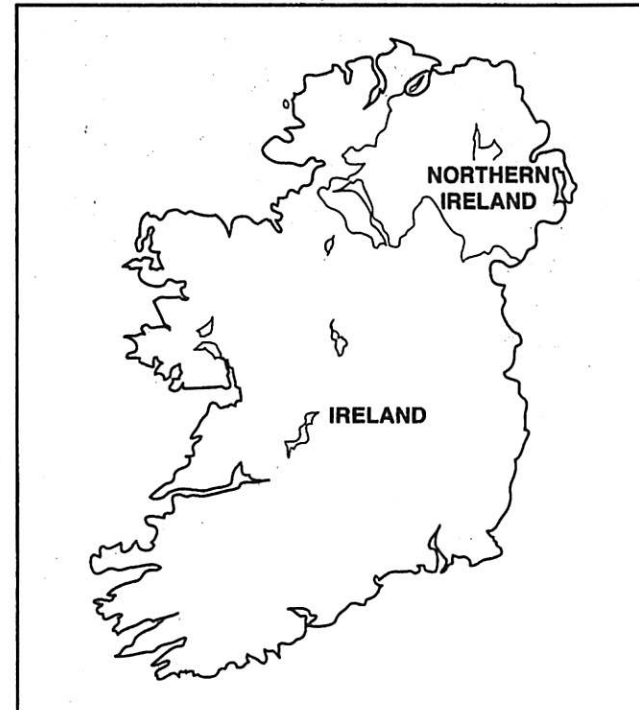
- (A) Canada and Australia
- (B) Poland and the Czech Republic
- (C) the United States and Mexico
- (D) France and the United Kingdom
- (E) Jamaica and Bermuda

265. Use the following maps of Louisiana's old and new congressional districts to answer the questions below.



- (A) The 2011 action to redistrict Louisiana has created six new congressional districts. Determine why Louisiana now has six instead of seven seats in the United States House of Representatives. Describe how the change may affect citizens of the state.
- (B) Louisiana's second congressional district, based in New Orleans, is the only district in the state in which the majority of the citizens are African American. This district was extended west to Baton Rouge to include more African American voters. Identify an additional reason this district was extended. Also, describe the result of including more territory in the second district.
- (C) Louisiana's 2011 redistricting action was required to be approved by the Louisiana Legislature. Then it was required to be approved by the United States Department of Justice to make sure it was in accord with the Voting Rights Act. Describe three other methods that the U.S. government uses to protect African Americans' right to vote, thereby affecting electoral geography.

266. Northern Ireland is one of the four countries that make up the United Kingdom, together with England, Scotland, and Wales. Between the late 1960s and 1998, a group of Northern Ireland nationalists used terrorist attacks to demand that Northern Ireland become part of the Republic of Ireland. These nationalists perpetrated violent acts in Northern Ireland, England, the Republic of Ireland, and the European mainland. Use this information and the following two maps to answer the questions below.





- (A) Describe three methods that the countries of the United Kingdom could have used to protect themselves from terrorist attacks.
- (B) Explain how Northern Ireland's geographic and cultural proximity to the European mainland made other European countries a possible target for terrorist attacks.
- (C) In 1998, the two opposing sides in the conflict signed the Belfast Agreement. This agreement led to Northern Ireland becoming more self-governing. How has the devolution helped to reduce the number of terrorist attacks within the country?

## Agriculture and Rural Land Use

267. The Second Agricultural Revolution occurred at roughly the same time as the
- American Civil War
  - Industrial Revolution
  - Green Revolution
  - Boxer Rebellion
  - California Gold Rush
268. The Third Agricultural Revolution is also known as the
- Green Revolution
  - Industrial Revolution
  - Genetic Revolution
  - Rice Revolution
  - Plantation Revolution
269. Locations farthest from large bodies of water
- experience the most natural disasters
  - have the most extreme climates
  - are most suitable for large-scale agriculture
  - need more water to irrigate crops
  - tend to have the highest population density
270. Dogs, pigs, and chickens were first domesticated in
- Western Africa
  - Central America
  - North America
  - Southeast Asia
  - Northern India