Know and be able to **CH. 8** **POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY**

KNOW: *You should be able to define all these terms and give examples for each. Bolded terms also show up in APES.*

Antecedent Boundary

Artificial Boundary

Autocracy

The Balkans

Boundary

City-State

Civil Divisions

**Colonialism**

Colony

Compact State

Consequent Boundary

Core Area

Cultural Boundary

Democracy

Devolution

Domino Theory

East/West Divide

Elongated State

Enclave

European Union

Exclave

Exclusive Economic Zone

Fragmented State

Federal State

Forward Capital

Forward Thrust Capital

Friedrich Ratzel

Frontier

Gerrymander

Geometric Boundary

Geopolitics

Heartland Theory

Imperialism

Irredentism

Israel

Landlocked State

Microstate

Multicore State

Multinational State

Nation

NATO

North/South Divide

**OPEC**

Palestine

Perforated State

Physical Boundary

Political Geography

Prorupted State

**Public Lands**

Regionalism

Relic Boundary

Rimland Theory

Separatism

Sovereignty

State

Stateless Nation

Subsequent Boundary

*Superimposed Boundary*

Territorial Waters

Territoriality

Theocracy

Unitary State

*Supranational Organizations*

Supranationalism

UNCLOS

United Nations

USSR

**World Bank**

BE ABLE TO: *Read through these objectives before the test, if you know with confidence you can fully explain and meet each of these objectives, then you are ready for the test.*

1. Explain the structure of the contemporary political map.
2. Explain the concept of a modern nation-state in Europe.
3. Describe how colonialism and imperialism led to the spread of nationalism and influenced contemporary political boundaries.
4. Evaluate the geopolitical forces that influence the contemporary political map.
5. Explain how political power is expressed geographically as control over people, land, and resources (eg. Heartland, rimland, and organic theories.)
6. Evaluate the nature and function of international and internal boundaries.
7. Analyze the spatial relationships between political systems and patterns of culture and economy.
8. Compare and contrast forms of governance.
9. Explain how the political, economic, cultural, and technological elements of globalization challenge state sovereignty.
10. Apply concepts of centrifugal and centripetal forces at the national scale.

**Chapter 8 Reading Questions**

1. During the Cold War what were the 2 super powers?
2. With the end of the Cold War how did the global political landscape change?
3. Briefly explain the 3 periods of rapid membership in the U.N. (1955, 1960, 1990-1993)
4. What are the 5 permanent members on the UN Security Council?
5. Explain how each of the following demonstrates the challenge of defining a state: Korea, China & Taiwan, Western Sahara
6. Political unity in the ancient world reached its height with what?
7. Explain the difference between a nation-state & a multinational state.
8. List 2 examples of a nation-state and 2 examples of multi-national states
9. Describe the differences between the states of the former Soviet Union different? (Baltic states, European States, Central Asian States)
10. What is the largest multinational state?
11. Describe the patterns of distribution of ethnicities in Russia & the Caucasus:
12. List three reasons that European states established colonies.
13. When did most African and Asian colonies gain independence from Europe?
14. Name the few remaining colonies & make a generalization about them.
15. List the 3 main types of physical boundaries and identify a challenge with each one.
16. What is the Law of the Sea?
17. List and give an example of the three main types of cultural boundaries.
18. Draw & describe the following shapes of states & provide an example of each along with an advantage & a disadvantage. Make sure you know the definition of each as well! a. Compact b. Prorupted: c. Elongated: d. Fragmented: e. Perforated: f. Landlocked
19. Define: Autocracy, Democracy, Anocracy. What are two examples of each? Use the map.
20. Explain why the world has experienced a trend towards more democracy
21. Define unitary state. Give a strength & weakness of this type of state using France as an example.
22. Define federal state. Give a strength & weakness of this type of state
23. Describe the 3 forms of gerrymandering: Wasted Vote, Excess Vote, Stacked Vote
24. What are some reasons states compete with each other?
25. What are some reasons states cooperate with each other?
26. Describe the purpose of the following regional alliances: NATO, Warsaw Pact
27. List two ways the contemporary world’s pattern of global power is different than it has been in the past.
28. What is the European Union and what is its purpose?
29. Explain the purpose of the following: OSCE, OAS, AU, Commonwealth
30. Define terrorism. What are 3 ways states support terrorism? Explain why assassination is not considered terrorism.

**Mapping Skills Sub-Saharan Africa**

*Label all the countries and capitals.*

