

1. Which of the following is the best example of a "stateless nation"?
- a. Denmark  
b. Kurdistan  
c. Japan  
d. Pakistan  
e. Iceland
2. What supranational organization in 1960 established total control of petroleum production?
- a. NAFTA  
b. OPEC  
c. European Community  
d. Central Treaty Organization  
e. NATO
3. Regarding territorial morphology Thailand would be an example of which political shape?
- a. Fragmented  
b. Elongated  
c. Perforated  
d. Prorupted  
e. Compact
4. The U. S. - Canadian border along the 49<sup>th</sup> parallel is an example of what type of border?
- a. Subsequent  
b. Antecedent  
c. Relic  
d. Natural  
e. Superimposed
5. The "World-systems" model divides the world into which of the following?
- a. Rich and Poor  
b. Developed and Under-developed  
c. Core, periphery and semi-periphery  
d. First world and second world  
e. Modern and traditional
6. The process of "Devolution" can best be described as :
- a. Movement of power from central governments to regional governments  
b. Movement from monarchs to democracies  
c. Change of government from democracy to communism  
d. Movement of power from city to national governments  
e. Change of power from communism to democracy
7. Which political model suggests that whoever controls Eastern Europe will control the industrial and agricultural production of the world?
- a. Rimland  
b. Heartland  
c. Domino  
d. Organic  
e. Geopolitical
8. Congressional District boundaries that are drawn tactically for political gain is known as:
- a. Blockbusting  
b. Gerrymandering  
c. Relining  
d. Undervaluing  
e. Census Stacking
9. The main purpose of the Berlin Conference of 1884 was:
- a. Draw boundary lines in French Indochina  
b. Settle boundary disputes in Latin America  
c. Draw median lines for countries bordering the North Sea  
d. Partition Africa for European countries  
e. Establish treaty rights in China

10. Which of the following is an example of an enclave?

- a. Singapore in Malaysia  
b. Taiwan in the South China Sea  
c. Lesotho in South Africa  
d. Alaska in the U.S.  
e. Honshu in Japan
11. Since the fall of communism the Balkan Peninsula has been considered a:
- a. Theocracy  
b. Barrio  
c. Microstate  
d. Nation-State  
e. Shatterbelt
12. Forces that unify a country or state are called:
- a. Centripetal  
b. Geopolitical  
c. Centrifugal  
d. Geomorphic  
e. Isolaches
13. A group of people who inhabit a particular area and have a strong sense of unity based on a strong set of shared beliefs is called a:
- a. clan  
b. colony  
c. nation  
d. suburb  
e. satellite
14. Control over a territory and a state's internal affairs is called:
- a. Suffrage  
b. Colonization  
c. Patronage  
d. Imperialism  
e. Sovereignty
15. During the 1960s the majority of entrants into the United Nations came from:
- a. Asia  
b. Africa  
c. South America  
d. North America  
e. Europe
16. The United Nations, Arab League, NATO and European Union are all examples of:
- a. Devolution  
b. Centrifugal Groups  
c. Federations  
d. Supranational Organizations  
e. Nation-States
17. Two examples of "Landlocked Countries" are:
- a. Kenya and North Korea  
b. Mexico and Egypt  
c. Iran and Iraq  
d. Chad and Mongolia  
e. Morocco and the United Kingdom
18. An independent country lying between two powerful or belligerent states is called a:
- a. Buffer State  
b. Peripheral State  
c. Forward Capital  
d. Transformation State  
e. Rimland State
19. A capital city built in the hinterland to draw people or migrants for economic development or political intimidation is called a/an:
- a. Metro Capital  
b. Capital Service Area  
c. Forward Capital  
d. Center Capital  
e. Capital Enclave
20. Which of the following independent countries today was once part of the Soviet Union:
- a. Poland  
b. Georgia  
c. Mongolia  
d. Iran  
e. Afghanistan

21. Which of the following countries is INCORRECTLY paired with its region?
- a. Maghreb—Algeria, Morocco  
b. Iberia—Spain, Portugal  
c. West Africa—Kenya, Angola  
d. Levant—Lebanon, Israel  
e. Scandinavia—Sweden, Norway
22. Which of the following would NOT be an example of a "micro-state"?
- a. Andorra  
b. Monaco  
c. The Vatican  
d. Angola  
e. San Marino
23. The Great Wall and Hadrian's Wall are examples of a:
- a. subsequent boundary  
b. antecedent boundary  
c. substantial boundary  
d. sequential boundary  
e. relic boundary
24. When a state or country wants to annex a territory or region whose population is ethnically similar it is called:
- a. acculturation  
b. subsequent occupation  
c. naturalization  
d. assimilation  
e. irredentism
25. An area where borders are shifting and where people of different cultures lay claim to the land is called a:
- a. buffer zone  
b. demarcation zone  
c. frontier  
d. domain  
e. territory
26. The idea that political destabilization in one country can lead to the collapse of neighboring countries is referred to as the:
- a. domino theory  
b. world systems theory  
c. rimland theory  
d. modernization theory  
e. cold war syndrome
27. The study of the interplay between political relations and the territories they occur in is called:
- a. geology  
b. geomancy  
c. geomorphology  
d. political geosciences  
e. geopolitics
28. The human desire to belong to a group that controls its piece of the earth is called:
- a. sovereignty  
b. universality  
c. regionalization  
d. Unitarianism  
e. territoriality
29. The boundaries separating the states of Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and Utah from each other are what kind of borders?
- a. linguistic  
b. natural  
c. relic  
d. unitary  
e. geometric
30. In the United States the idea that the Pacific Ocean was the logical boundary on the west coast concerning national expansion was expressed in the:
- a. heartland theory  
b. global theory  
c. manifest destiny  
d. environmental determinism  
e. rimland theory
31. Which of the following countries fragmented into two nation-states?
- a. Switzerland  
b. Czechoslovakia  
c. Sweden  
d. Finland  
e. Greece
32. A system of government where power is concentrated centrally, with little or no provincial authority is called a \_\_\_\_\_ system.
- a. federal  
b. imperial  
c. confederacy  
d. unitary  
e. national
33. According to the Qur'an, Islamic Law applied to personal and civil law is called:
- a. Sharia  
b. Vernacular  
c. Hajj  
d. Shiite  
e. civil code
34. A geo-political theory that states who controls the bodies of water around Eurasia is the:
- a. Rimland Theory  
b. Modernization Theory  
c. Organic Theory  
d. Core-Periphery Theory  
e. Heartland Theory
35. The most expensive function today of the United Nations is :
- a. monitoring elections  
b. peacekeeping  
c. providing for refugees  
d. setting maritime boundaries  
e. monitoring global warming violations
36. The only land mass not part of a sovereign state today is :
- a. Greenland  
b. Iceland  
c. Bali  
d. Antarctica  
e. Kamchatka
37. The two largest States today in land area are:
- a. China and Russia  
b. United States and China  
c. China and Canada  
d. Russia and Canada  
e. Russia and Brazil
38. The "Levant" is found in the:
- a. Western Mediterranean  
b. Eastern Mediterranean  
c. Persian Gulf  
d. Caribbean  
e. North Sea
39. The United Kingdom would not be an good example of a Nation-state because it is a(n)
- a. island country  
b. former colonial power  
c. country with many cultural differences  
d. member of the European Union  
e. country fragmented by primate cities
40. When Nationalism unifies a country or state it is called a(an) \_\_\_\_\_ force.
- a. push-pull  
b. antecedent  
c. physical  
d. centrifugal  
e. centripetal
41. Borders of political regions are:
- a. usually fuzzy  
b. transition zones  
c. finite delineations  
d. overlapping  
e. vernacular
42. Kaliningrad, a Baltic seaport of Russia which is separated by Lithuania and Belarus from Russia is an example of a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ of Russia