

WHERE ARE STATES LOCATED?

Rubenstein, pp. ~~240-247~~ 261-270

1. Define **state**:

2. Define **sovereignty**:

● PROBLEMS OF DEFINING STATES

3. 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 table to demonstrate three cases...

KOREA (North and South)	People's Democratic Republic of China (CHINA) and/or Republic of China (TAIWAN)	WESTERN SAHARA or SAHRAWI REPUBLIC
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:

4. List the 7 **largest states** which encompass more than 2 million square miles:

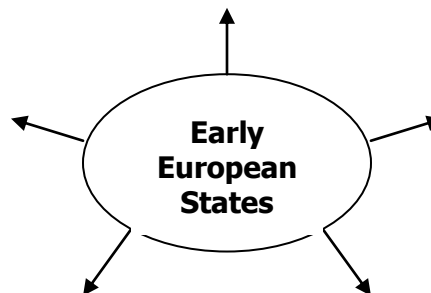
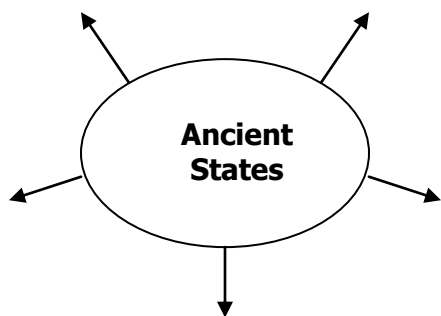
- Which is the largest state in the world?

5. Define a microstate:

- What is the world's smallest microstate? How big is it?

● **DEVELOPMENT OF THE STATE CONCEPT**

6. Complete the graphic organizers on the topics indicated below as they relate to the history of the concept of political states and their developments.



COLONIES

7. By definition, what is a *colony*?

8. Define *colonialism*.

9. Summarize three reasons Europeans sought colonies.

a.

b.

c.

10. Define *imperialism*.

11. Which country had the largest empire?

12. Use the table below to list **major colonies** (by modern state name) and/or regions of the British Empire

British Colonies:

13. Use the table below to explain the basic **colonial policies** of Britain.

Colonial practices of Britain:

14. How many colonies remain in the world? Where are most of them located?

15. What is the most populous colony in the world today? To whom does it belong?

16. Describe two of the locations listed as colonies by the U.S. Department of State that technically don't classify as colonies.

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Why Do Boundaries Cause Problems?

Rubenstein, pp. ~~247-256~~ 270-281

● **SHAPES OF STATES**

1. Complete this table based on your reading. The text gives examples which you should list. To the right of the last column also give one or your own examples.

SHAPES		EXAMPLES
compact	greatest advantage . . .	
elongated	biggest problem... best way to minimize the problem...	
prorupted	reasons for prorupting the shape of a state	
perforated	how is the "perforator" state dependent on the "perforatee"?	
fragmented	different kinds . . .	

LANDLOCKED STATES

2. **Where** are most of the world's landlocked states?

3. Why there?

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

5. **Shade and label** all of Africa's landlocked states.



● **TYPES OF BOUNDARIES**

PHYSICAL BOUNDARIES

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

deserts	mountains	water (rivers)

CULTURAL BOUNDARIES

7. What are three types of cultural boundaries which have often been used? Give an example of each.

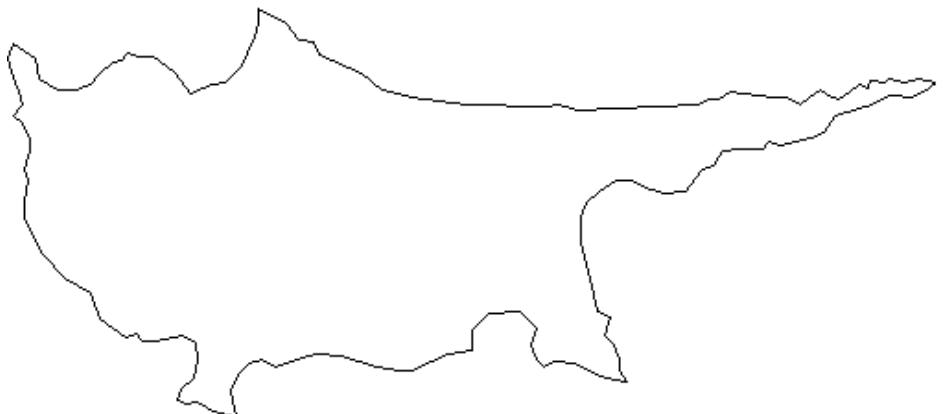
type of cultural boundary

describe an example

- a.
- b.
- c.

CASE STUDY: CYPRUS

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



9. Regarding the concept of a *frontier*...
- a. define it:
 - b. list the characteristics of frontiers:

● **BOUNDARIES INSIDE STATES**

10. Define the following types of internal organization of states:
- a. **Unitary State**

b. **Federal State**

11. Regarding unitary states, what are the two **geographic** conditions that tend to favor it for a country?
- a.

b.

12. Where are unitary states most common?

13. Regarding federal state, what are three **geographic** conditions that tend to favor it for a country?
- a.

b.

c.

14. List good examples of federal states which fulfill these conditions rather well.

- 15a. Why has **tiny Belgium** adopted a federal system?

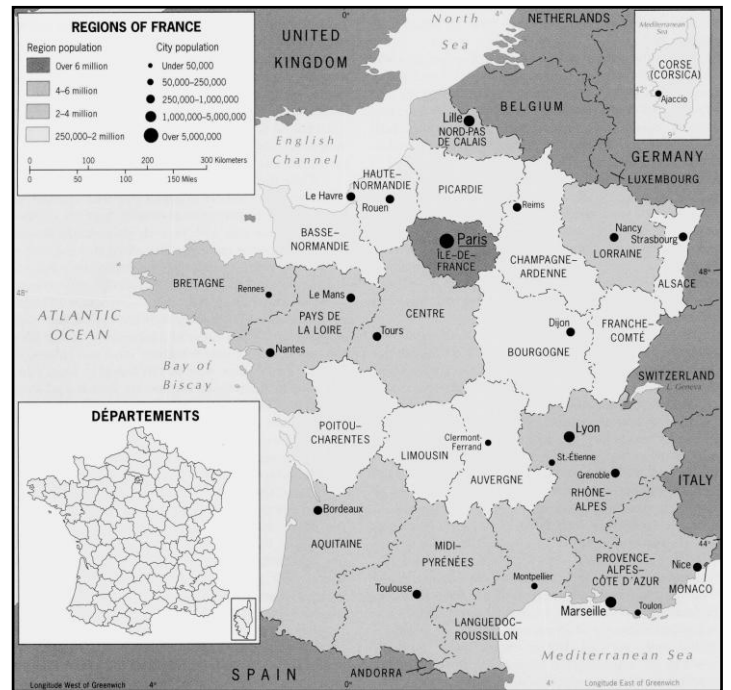
- 15b. Why has **enormous China** adopted a unitary system?

16. Multinational states often adopt unitary systems for what reason? Also, describe an example where this has occurred.

CASE STUDY: FRANCE and Poland

17. Describe the internal political organization France in the box below.

FRANCE: Internal Political Organization
Empty space for student answer



18. Old system of government _____

19a. Characteristics of old system of government:

19b. Problems with old system of government:

20. Characteristics / structure of new system of government:

21. Problems with transition:

ELECTORAL GEOGRAPHY

22. Why are the boundaries of legislative districts occasionally redrawn? How often is this done in the US?

23. How is this type of boundary redrawing different in the US than in Europe?

24. What is gerrymandering?

25. What are the three types of gerrymandering?

- i.
- ii.
- iii.

26. How is gerrymandering combined with ethnicity for political use?

27. Figure 8-19 on page 256.

Identify the district, by number, that is the most gerrymandered.



Political Geography: Key Issue 3

Why Do States Cooperate With Each Other?

Rubenstein, pp. ~~257-260~~ 281-287

● **POLITICAL AND MILITARY COOPERATION**

1. When was the United Nations established? by whom?



2. Identify the reason for which membership in the UN grew significantly in each of the following periods:
(a) 1955

(b) 1960

(c) 1990's

3. What came before the UN? Why did it fail?

4. Who are the five permanent members of the **Security Council**?

5. Identify some of the **problems the UN faces** as it attempts to operate and influence world affairs.

REGIONAL MILITARY ALLIANCES

5. Why is the idea of only two superpowers a relatively new one?

6. Define *balance of power*:

7. Describe the purpose of **NATO**.

8. Describe the purpose of the former “**Warsaw Pact**” countries.

9. List 4 facts about the **OSCE**.

REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

10. Complete the chart on notable non-military regional organizations.

Regional Organization	Members	Purpose
OAS Organization of American States		
OAU Organization of African States		
Commonwealth of Nations		

● **ECONOMIC COOPERATION**

11. What states have joined the “superpowers” based on their economic success? What former power has “slipped” from its earlier status?

12. The leading (economic) superpower since the 1990s is not a single state. What is the leading (economic) superpower in the world today?

13. Regarding the **European Union**....

(a) when was it formed?

(b) by what states?

(c) for what purpose?

(d) what are some important changes in recent years?

(e) what other states are waiting to join?

(f) make a list of at least five things the EU has done.

Why Has Terrorism Increased?

Rubenstein, pp. ~~260-268~~ 288-294

1. What is **terrorism**, by definition?
2. List typical methods/acts of terrorists?
3. Why is terrorism different from other acts of political violence?

TERRORISM BY INDIVIDUALS AND ORGANIZATIONS

4. Who was Maximilien Robespierre and what does he have to do with terrorism?
5. List places in which Americans were attacked by terrorists in the late 20th century.
6. Identify each of the following terms as they relate to the terrorist organizations known as Al-Qaeda.
 - (a) Osama bin-Laden
 - (b) Afghanistan
 - (c) "the base"
 - (d) Yemen and Somalia
 - (e) *fatwa*
 - (f) *Jemmah Islamiyah*
7. In what ways does Al-Qaeda, its religious and political views, and its methods pose a challenge to...
 - i. Muslims?
 - ii. Americans?

● **STATE SUPPORT FOR TERRORISM**

8. List the three ways in which states (particularly in the Middle East in recent decades) have given support to terrorists.

- a)
- b)
- c)

9. Note in which of the above ways each of the following states has supported terrorism and then very briefly describe it.

STATE	type of support (from question #*8)	summary of issues
Libya		
Afghanistan		
Iraq		
Iran		
Pakistan		