

- **PROBLEMS OF DEFINING STATES**

1a. Define **state**:

1b. Define **sovereignty**:

2. How is state defined differently in the United States of America?

3. Describe how Korea was occupied prior in the 1940s?

a. North

b. South

4. Explain the war between these two regions in 1950.

5. Describe how historic events in Korea have led to the current tensions in the region.

6. Explain the identity conflict over Taiwan from China's perspective.

7. Explain the identity conflict over Taiwan from Taiwan's perspective.

8. What happened to the Nationalist party in China?

9. How did the United States deal with China's conflict in the 1950s and 1960s?

10. Who claims the territory of Western Sahara as their own?

11. Name the countries who have claimed Western Sahara at one point.

12. Draw and label how Antarctica has been divided.



- **VARYING SIZE OF STATES**

13. Name the top five countries with the most land.

14.

A. Define: **microstate**

B. Give an example of a microstate.

15. What countries recognized by the UN are smaller than 1,000 square miles?

- **DEVELOPMENT OF THE STATE CONCEPT**

16. Why can the development of the states be traced to the Fertile Crescent?

17. Label Ancient Map



18. Define the city-state.

19. Why were country-sides so important to city-states?

20. Do a little background research and explain the following empires.

- Sumerians:

- Assyrians:

- Babylonians:
- Persians:

21. Explain the Egyptian empire.

22. Label the areas controlled by the Roman Empire.

23. Explain what happened after the Roman Empire fell.

A. Eastern portion.

B. Western portion.

24.

A. Define colony

B. Define colonialism

25. What were the three reasons that European countries establish colonies?

26. Fill in the chart for UN membership.

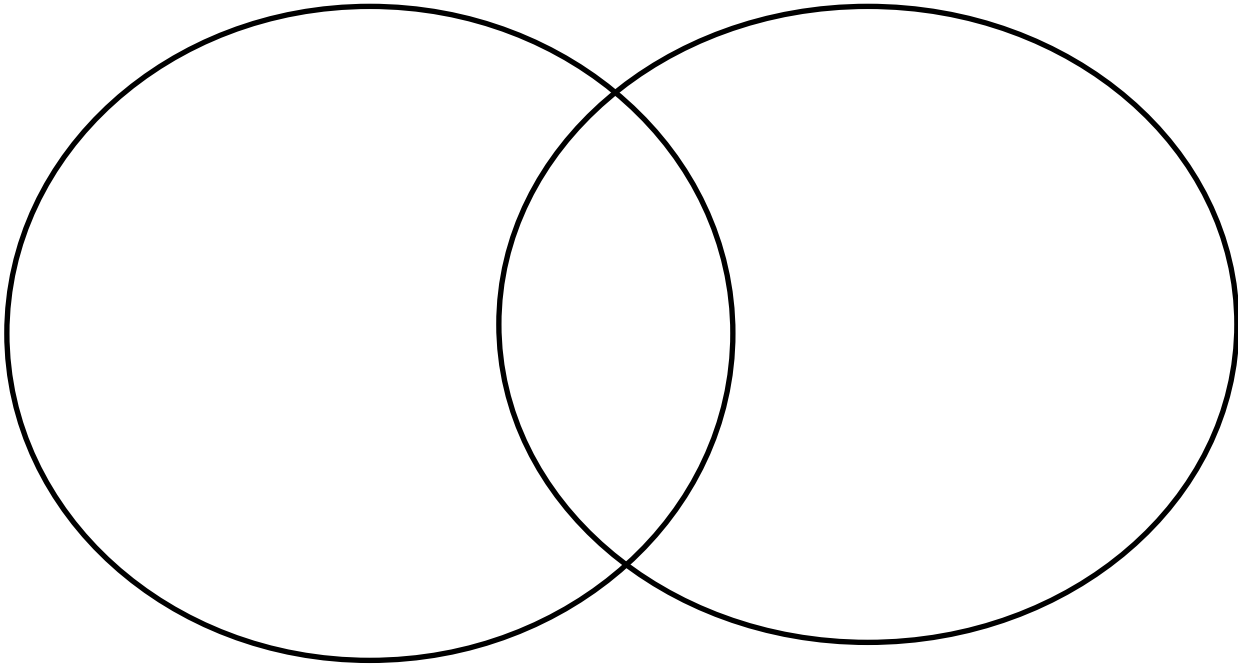
27. What countries are non-members of the UN?

28. Define: *imperialism*

29. Where were the British colonies located?

30. Where were the French colonies located?

31. Complete the Venn Diagram comparing British and French regulation of colonies.



32. What led to most African and Asian colonies to gain independence?

33. Describe the colony of Puerto Rico.

34. Describe the following colonies

A. Greenland

B. Hong Kong

C. Macao

35. Define: **boundary**

- **SHAPES OF STATES**

36. What can states often dictate?

37.

A. Define: **compact state**

B. Draw an example of a compact state.

C. List 3 examples of a compact state.

D. List the advantages/disadvantages of compact states.

38.

A. Define: **elongated state**

B. Draw an example of an elongated state.

C. List 3 examples of an elongated state.

D. List the advantages/disadvantages of elongated states.

39.

A. Define: **prorupted state**

B. What are the two reasons for creating prorupted states? Draw an example.

C. List three examples of a prorupted state.

D. List advantages/disadvantages of a prorupted state.

40.

A. Define: ***perforated state***

B. Draw an example of a perforated state.

C. List 3 examples of a perforated state.

D. List advantages/disadvantages of a perforated state.

41.

A. Define: ***fragmented state***

B. Draw example

C. What are the 2 types of fragmented states?

D. List 3 examples of each type of fragmented states.

E. List advantages/disadvantages of a fragmented state.

42.

A. Define: ***land locked states***

B. Draw an example of a land locked state.

C. List 3 examples of a land locked state.

D. List 3 advantages/disadvantages of a land locked state.

43.

A. Define Physical boundaries

B. Define culture boundaries

44. How can boundaries create conflict?

45. Explain how deserts make good boundaries

46.

A. Explain how mountains make good boundaries

B. Describes the conflict between Argentina and Chile?

47.

A. Why are water boundaries extremely effective?

B. List the common water boundaries in East Africa?

48. Explain how the movement of water affects countries.

49. How are ocean boundaries determined?

50. Explain the specifics of the Law of the Sea

51.

A. Define: ***geometric boundary***

B. List and describe 2 examples of a geometric boundary.

52.

A. Define: ***religious boundary***

B. Describe the conflict concerning India and Pakistan.

C. Describe the conflict concerning Ireland.

53.

A. Define: ***language boundary***

B. List the examples of language boundaries in Europe.

C. Why was the map redrawn after the Treaty of Versailles?

D. Why did these boundaries collapse during the 1990s?

54.

A. Describe the conflict of Cyprus.

B. Why was the wall constructed?

55.

A. Define: *frontier*

B. How is a frontier different from a boundary?

56. Describe Saudi Arabia's frontier.

- **BOUNDARIES INSIDE STATES**

57.

A. Define: *unitary state*

B. Define: *federal state*

58. What circumstances work better with a unitary government system? Why?

59. What is a major advantage of a federal government system?

60. Why do federal government systems work better in bigger countries?

61. Explain the situation of Kenya and Rwanda using unitary government systems.

62. Why does a unitary government work well in France?

63. Describe the government Poland set up in 1999.

64. Why are boundaries within a country redrawn periodically?

65. What are commissions?

66.

A. Define: ***gerrymandering***

B. What is the history behind gerrymandering?

67. List and explain the 3 forms of gerrymandering.

Political Organization: Key Issue 3

WHY DO STATES COOPERATE WITH EACH OTHER?

Rubenstein, pp. 257-260

- **POLITICAL AND MILITARY COOPERATION**

68. What is the United Nations?

69. What is the League of Nations?

70. How is the United Nations different from the League of Nations?

71. Explain how the United Nations operates and how they receive their power.

72. What was the Cold War?

73. Why are more superpowers better than 2 superpowers?

74. Define: ***balance of power***

75. Fill in the timeline about the events in the Cold War.

1956

1965

1968

1983

1989

76. What is NATO? Explain its duties.

77. What is the Warsaw Pact? Explain its duties.

78. What is the OSCE? Explain its duties.

79. What is the OAS? Explain its duties.

80. What is the AU? Explain its duties.

81. What is the Commonwealth? Explain its duties.

82. Color the maps below to mimic the two maps on p. 259



- **ECONOMIC COOPERATION**

83. What is the European Union? Explain its duties.

84. What is the COMECON? Explain its duties.

Political Organization: Key Issue 4
WHY HAS TERRORISM INCREASED?
Rubenstein, pp. 260-268

- **TERRORISM BY INDIVIDUALS AND ORGANIZATIONS**

85. When was the word terror first used?

86. What was the Reign of Terror?

87. What four American Presidents have been assassinated?

88. How are acts of terror different from political violence?

89. Describe each terrorist attack on the timeline:

1988

1993

1995

1996

1998

2000

90. Describe the terrorists responsible for these attacks.

91. What happened in the United States on September 11, 2001?

92. What is Al-Qaeda?

93. Fill in the timeline describing the terrorist events conducted by Al-Qaeda.

May 12, 2003

November 15, 2003

November 20, 2003

May 29, 2004

July 7, 2005

July 23, 2005

November 9, 2005

94. What is Jemaah Islamiyah?

95. Fill in the terrorist attacks for the following dates:

October 12, 2002

November 28, 2002

August 5, 2003

March 11, 2004

September 9, 2004

October 1, 2005

- **STATE SUPPORT FOR TERRORISM**

96. Why was the government of Libya accused of sponsoring terrorism?

97. Why did the United States accuse Afghanistan and Iraq of sponsoring terrorism?

98. What was the civil war in Afghanistan about?

99. Define: *mujahdeen*

100. What was Saddam Hussein accused of developing which led to war with the United States?

101. What was operation Desert?

102. What evidence was found in Iraq of weapons of mass destruction?

103. When sufficient evidence was not found in Iraq for WMDs or connections to Al-Qaeda, what did the United States say Iraq needed?

104. Describe the ethnic problems in Iraq.

105. What caused the hostility between the United States and Iran?

106. What was the conflict between Iraq and Iran?

107. Describe the conflict in Pakistan.