MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1) A state which places most power in the hands of a central government is a
   A) federal state.
   B) fragmented state.
   C) unitary state.
   D) nation-state.
   E) compact state.

2) Korea is a good example of a
   A) sovereign state.
   B) colony.
   C) patron-state.
   D) nation-state.
   E) ethnicity divided between more than one state.

3) The most populous remaining colony is ruled by
   A) the United Kingdom.
   B) China.
   C) the Netherlands.
   D) the United States.
   E) France.

4) The Germans established the proration known as the Caprivi Strip in present-day Namibia for which of the following reasons?
   A) access to resources in central Africa
   B) access to the Zambezi river
   C) fighting apartheid in neighboring South Africa
   D) disruption of British communications
   E) A, B, and D

5) The British created different government structures for its various colonies to
   A) expedite the export of raw materials and imports of finished products.
   B) separate religious groups.
   C) break down local authorities and governments to make way for the British.
   D) help protect the cultures in their territories.
   E) control the people in the colonies.

6) Which of the following is not true of al-Qaeda?
   A) Most al-Qaeda cell members have lived in ordinary society, supporting themselves with jobs or crime.
   B) Finance, media, legal-religious policy and military committees report to a council called Majlis al shura.
   C) Al-Qaeda has been implicated in several bombings since the attack on the United States in 2001.
   D) Al-Qaeda is a single unified organization.
   E) Al-Qaeda grew out of the war against the Soviet Union in Afghanistan.

7) Elongated states may suffer from poor internal communication and difficulty defending its borders. Which of the following is not an elongated state?
8) What was a distinctive feature of the world’s superpowers between the 1940s and 1980s compared to other eras?  
A) The superpowers used religion to settle conflicts.  
B) The United States and the Soviet Union were superpowers for the first time.  
C) The two superpowers were never involved in wars.  
D) The superpowers had satellites.  
E) The number of superpowers was much lower than in the past.

9) By 1900, the British could claim all but which of the following about their empire?  
A) Their colonies were located on every continent.  
B) Their empire controlled strategic islands in the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian oceans.  
C) The sun never set on it.  
D) Their empire was larger than that of any other European state.  
E) Their largest colonies had become independent by then.

10) The Commonwealth is primarily  
A) organized to increase availability of mineral resources in perforated states.  
B) an economic and cultural alliance of states once part of the British Empire.  
C) a religious entity that sends missionaries to Africa.  
D) an organization of culturally homogenous nations that opposed the Warsaw Pact.

11) The problems experienced by Cyprus during the past four decades include all but which of the following?  
A) a Greek-inspired military coup  
B) division of the capital city by a buffer zone patrolled by U.N. soldiers  
C) an increasing spatial segregation of Greeks and Turks  
D) a partition of the island by the British as part of independence  
E) a Turkish army invasion

12) Alsace and Lorraine  
A) are proto-Germanic languages now extinct.  
B) are on opposite banks of the Rhine River.  
C) represent a cultural boundary.  
D) have been claimed by France and Germany at different times.

13) Terrorism differs from assassinations and other acts of political violence  
A) because attacks are aimed at ordinary people.  
B) because attacks are aimed at military targets or political leaders.  
C) because attacks are never well coordinated.  
D) because attacks have not political goals.  
E) because attacks use only personal weapons.

14) The Kurds are  
A) trying to unite with Turkey.  
B) a multinational state.  
C) a religious minority in the Middle East.  
D) divided among more than one state.  
E) all of the above.

15) The growth of the European Union has resulted in member states
A) having greater control of their internal finances
B) adopting a common currency and freer travel
C) enacting tighter borders and travel policies
D) participating in the world's wealthiest market.
E) B and D

16) The boundary between the United States and Canada is best described by which of the following?
   A) geometry  B) language  C) water  D) mountain  E) A and C

17) The motives of European states in establishing colonies can be summarized as all but which of the following?
   A) God  B) guilt  C) glory  D) gold  E) B and C

18) Cultural boundaries include all but which of the following?
   A) religious  B) language  C) geomorphic  D) geometric  E) ethnic

19) States cooperate with each other for what kind of reasons?
   A) economic  B) military  C) political  D) all of the above  E) A and C

20) The attempt by one country to impose political control over another territory is
   A) self-determination.
   B) suffrage.
   C) colonialism.
   D) constitutionality.
   E) sovereignty.

21) Boundaries were redrawn in much of Europe after World War I according to the
   A) distribution of languages.
   B) North Atlantic Treaty Organization.
   C) League of Nations.
   D) containment of Nazism.
   E) demands of the victorious British and French.

22) The first states in ancient Mesopotamia were
   A) empires.
   B) patron-states.
   C) colonies.
   D) nation-states.
   E) city-states.

23) The world's smallest colony is
   A) San Marino.
   B) Puerto Rico.
C) Hong Kong.
D) Pitcairn.
E) St. Lucia.

24) An increasing number of states have adopted a federal form of government primarily to
A) deploy scarce resources efficiently.
B) encourage the breakup of the superpower alliances.
C) grant different ethnicities or nationalities more effective representation.
D) govern compact states more effectively.
E) meet all of the above needs.

25) Key challenges to establishing a representative government in Iraq after Saddam Hussein are
A) Al-Qaeda insurgents opposed to a secular state.
B) tribal and ethnic differences between provinces.
C) sectarian conflict between the Shiite and Sunni Muslims.
D) geometric boundaries established by British and French treaties.
E) all of the above.

26) A feature of the physical environment commonly used to separate states includes all but which
of the following?
A) deserts
B) geometry
C) lakes
D) rivers
E) mountains

27) Over the past half century, the number of sovereign states in the world
A) has increased by a couple of dozen.
B) has decreased by a couple of dozen.
C) has increased by more than a hundred.
D) has increased by more than a thousand.
E) has remained approximately the same.

28) Then-Secretary of State Colin Powell used what geographic tool to make the case for war with
Iraq before the United Nations?
A) documents linking Iraq to yellowcake uranium
B) air photos of alleged chemical weapons bunkers
C) maps showing Iraq's territorial dispute with Kuwait
D) recordings linking Saddam Hussein to al-Qaeda

29) An area organized into an independent political unit is a
A) suburb.
B) colony.
C) satellite.
D) nationality.
E) state.

30) A territory tied to a state rather than being completely independent is a
A) colony.
B) state.
C) nation-state.
D) nation.
E) patron-state.

31) Which of the following is not true about both China and Taiwan?
A) Both were once ruled by the Nationalists.
B) Both consider that the two areas form one sovereign state.
C) Both now hold seats in the United Nations.
D) Both have official relationships with the United States.
E) B and C

32) The European Union has
   A) closed NATO military bases around the Mediterranean Sea.
   B) promoted economic growth in Western Europe.
   C) protected Western Europe from a Soviet invasion.
   D) replaced COMECON as the main organization for regional cooperation in Eastern Europe.
   E) done all of the above.

33) An example of a perforated state is

34) Conflicting claims to the Arctic are mostly due to
   A) the potential for energy resources.  B) colonial expansion.
   C) old Cold War grudges.  D) shifting sea ice formations.

35) The Aozou Strip is a good example of a
   A) prorupted state.  B) frontier.
   C) physical boundary.  D) geometric boundary.
   E) perforated state.

36) The most populous country not a member of the UN is

37) A state with control over its internal affairs has
   A) sovereignty.  B) suffrage.
   C) nationality.  D) ethnicity.
   E) centripetal forces.

38) The Fertile Crescent
   A) followed the Tigris and Euphrates rivers.
   B) was the location of the first city-states in the Middle East.
   C) extended from the Persian Gulf to the Mediterranean Sea.
   D) is sometimes considered to be extended into the Nile Valley.
   E) all of the above

39) In 2002 the Organization of African Unity was replaced by
   A) the Organization for African Economic Cooperation.
   B) the African Union.
   C) the African National Party.
   D) the African Treaty Organization.
   E) the Organization of African States.
40) With the end of the Cold War,
   A) the European Union has become the world’s leading economic superpower.
   B) the Organization of American States has disbanded.
   C) military alliances have become more important in Europe.
   D) nationalities have been discouraged from expressing their cultural identities.
   E) Russia has become a nation-state.

41) The United Nations is primarily what kind of cooperative effort?
   A) cultural
   B) economic
   C) military
   D) political
   E) all of the above

42) Political unity in the ancient Mediterranean world reached its height in
   A) the Fertile Crescent.
   B) Western Europe.
   C) Egypt.
   D) the Roman Empire.
   E) the Alexandrian Empire.

43) The first widespread use of the nation-state concept came in
   A) the Roman Empire.
   B) the United States.
   C) Western Europe.
   D) Mesopotamia.
   E) Southeast Asia.

44) Which shape most easily fosters the establishment of effective internal communications for a smaller state?
   A) compact
   B) prolonged
   C) fragmented
   D) prorupted
   E) elongated

45) Redistricting so that the opposition is spread across many districts as a minority it termed a ______ strategy.
   A) wasted vote
   B) excess vote
   C) stacked vote
   D) gerrymandering

46) The eastern part of the border between the U.S. and Mexico is delineated by
   A) a fence.
   B) language differences.
   C) the Mojave desert.
   D) the Rio Grande.

47) The only large land mass not part of a sovereign state is
   A) the Arctic.
   B) Siberia.
   C) Greenland.
   D) Antarctica.
   E) Borneo.
48) A frontier, in contrast to a boundary,  
   A) is a region of ethnic conflict.  
   B) has become a more common means to separate states.  
   C) separates two states.  
   D) is an area rather than a line.  
   E) all of the above

49) There are some extremely small states in the world that have all but which of the following characteristics?  
   A) They are called microstates.  
   B) All are smaller than 1,000 square kilometers.  
   C) Most are in the southern hemisphere.  
   D) Many are islands.  
   E) Many of the island nations are former European colonies.

50) As a result of a 1979 Soviet invasion, what country generated one of the world’s largest refugee migrations?  
   A) Afghanistan  
   B) Ethiopia  
   C) Israel  
   D) Yugoslavia  
   E) Vietnam
1) C
2) E
3) D
4) E
5) D
6) D
7) D
8) E
9) E
10) B
11) D
12) D
13) A
14) D
15) E
16) E
17) B
18) C
19) D
20) C
21) A
22) E
23) D
24) C
25) E
26) B
27) C
28) B
29) E
30) A
31) E
32) B
33) C
34) A
35) D
36) A
37) A
38) E
39) B
40) A
41) D
42) D
43) C
44) A
45) A
46) D
47) D
48) D
49) C
50) A