Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Period \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Due Date \_12/01/2017\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**AP Human Geography**

**Political Organization of Space**

**Unit 4**

**Section A (Chapter 9)**

|  |
| --- |
| 1. Define the following terms and given an example for each term.a. nationb. statec. nation-stated. stateless natione. multinational statef. multistate nationg. autonomous regionh. sovereigntyi. nationalism  |
| 2. Explain the process of historical European state building. |
| 3. Define the following and provide an example for each.Centripetal force:Centrifugal force: |
| 4. Define colonialism. Give two examples of countries and colonies. |
| 5. Define imperialism. Give two examples of historic empires. |
| 6. Explain how colonialism and imperialism lead to the spread of nationalism. |
| 7. Explain how colonialism, imperialism, and nationalism influenced the modern political map. |
| 8. What are independence movements? |
| 9. Identify two Cold War independence movements and explain how they changed the world’s balance of power.a.b. |
| 10. How did the fall of the Soviet Union (USSR) change the modern political map and shift the balance of power? |

Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Period \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Due Date \_12/08/2017\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Section B (Chapter 10)**

|  |
| --- |
| 11. Complete the **Heartland Theory** analysis sheet. (Model 1 models packet). |
| 12. Discuss how the Heartland Theory is used to explain and analyze political power and control over people, land and natural resources. |
| 13. Complete a **Rimland Theory** analysis sheet. (Model 2 models packet). |
| 14. Discuss how the Rimland Theory is used to explain and analyze political power and control over people, land and natural resources. |
| 15. Complete an **Organic Theory of the State** analysis sheet. (Model 3 models packet). |
| 16. Discuss how the Organic Theory if the State is used to explain and analyze political power and control over people, land and natural resources. |
| 17. Define territoriality. |
| 18. Discuss how territoriality connects people, culture, economics and land. |
| 19. Define the following types of boundaries.a. definedb. delimitedc. demarcatedd. administerede. naturalf. geometric boundaryg. cultural boundary |
| 20. What is the purpose of international boundaries? |
| 21. Explain the following types of boundary disputes and provide examples:1. Definitional
2. Locational
3. Operational
4. Allocational
 |
| 22. How do boundaries influence identity? |
| 23. How do boundaries promote or prevent international interactions, exchanges and conflicts? |
| 24. How do boundaries promote or prevent internal interactions, exchanges and conflicts? |
| 25. What is the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)? What is its purpose? |
| 26. Complete an analysis sheet for **Mahan’s Sea Power Theory**. (Model 4models packet). |
| 27. Define and explain how each of the following influence the results of elections at various scales.a. voting districtsb. redistricting c. gerrymanderingComplete the following table:

|  |
| --- |
| **Types of Gerrymandering** |
| **Type** | **Definition** |
| Cracking |  |
| Packing |  |
| Stacking |  |
| Hijacking |  |
| Kidnapping |  |

http://freethoughtblogs.com/atrivialknot/files/2016/10/gerrymandering-1024x760.png |
| 28. What happened when political boundaries do not align with patterns of language, religion, ethnicity, nationality, and economy (include a definition of shatterbelt) |
| 29. Compare and contrast unitary states (centralized government) with federal states. |
| 30. What are political subdivisions (local divisions)?  |
| 31. How do the powers of political subdivisions differ according to the form of governance?[centralized states vs federal states].http://www.thecypriotpuzzle.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/rethinking-decentralization-deconcentration-29-728.jpg |
| 32. Define morphology and explain its influence on a state. |
| 33. Define, draw and name a country for each of the following types of state morphology. |
| **compact**  | **elongated** |
| **perforated**  |
| **prorupted** | **fragmented** |
| 34. Explain how state morphology influences economic, political and social structures. |
| 35. Identify and explain three subnational political units that local and metropolitan forms of government use to exercise control.a. b.c. |

Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Period \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Due Date \_12/15/2017\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Section C (Chapter 11)**

|  |
| --- |
| 36. Explain how the cultural, political, economic, and technological elements of globalization challenge state sovereignty. |
| 37.Define supranationalism. Provide examples of supranational organizations. |
| 38. Identify and explain how the following may contribute to the rise of supranationalism.a. economies of scaleb. trade agreementsc. military alliancesd. transnational environmental issues |
| 39. How do the following organizations meet the definition of supranationalism.a. United Nations (UN)b. North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)c. European Union (EU)d. Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN)e. North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) |
| 40. Define devolution. |
| 41. How do the following forces lead to the devolution of states?a. physical geographyb. ethnic separatismc. terrorismd. economic and social problemse. irredentism |
| 42. Define the following terms.a. autonomous regionb. subnational political-territorial unitc. Balkanization |
| 43. Identify two examples for each type fragmentation listed below and explain the consequences of the fragmentation.Autonomous regionSubnational political-territorial unitBalkanization |
| 44. How have advances in technology facilitated the following?a. devolutionb. supranationalismc. democratization |
| 45. Identify 2 political, 2 economic and 2 cultural dimensions that can be centrifugal forces at a national scale. a. Politicalb. economicc. cultural  |
| 46. Identify 2 political, 2 economic and 2 cultural dimensions that can be centrifugal forces at a national scale. a. Politicalb. economicc. cultural  |

|  |
| --- |
| **Model 1: Heartland Theory** |
| Person who developed the model/theory: (short bio) |
| Premise: (What is the model supposed to explain?) |
| Function: (How or when is the model/theory used?) |
| Illustration: (Draw the model or symbols to demonstrate the key ideas) |
| Strengths of the model/theory: |
| Weaknesses of the model/theory: |

|  |
| --- |
| **Model 2: Rimland Theory** |
| Person who developed the model/theory: (short bio) |
| Premise: (What is the model supposed to explain?) |
| Function: (How or when is the model/theory used?) |
| Illustration: (Draw the model or symbols to demonstrate the key ideas) |
| Strengths of the model/theory: |
| Weaknesses of the model/theory: |

|  |
| --- |
| **Model 3: Organic Theory of the State** |
| Person who developed the model/theory: (short bio) |
| Premise: (What is the model supposed to explain?) |
| Function: (How or when is the model/theory used?) |
| Illustration: (Draw the model or symbols to demonstrate the key ideas) |
| Strengths of the model/theory: |
| Weaknesses of the model/theory: |

|  |
| --- |
| **Model 4: Mahan’s Sea Power Theory** |
| Person who developed the model/theory: (short bio) |
| Premise: (What is the model supposed to explain?) |
| Function: (How or when is the model/theory used?) |
| Illustration: (Draw the model or symbols to demonstrate the key ideas) |
| Strengths of the model/theory: |
| Weaknesses of the model/theory: |