

Multiple-Choice Answers

1. **(B)**

A stateless nation is a unified cultural group without a state to call its own, as in each of the mentioned cases, in which the named group wants its own countries. (A) are states each containing more than one nation; (C) are states each containing only one nation and with political boundaries that match cultural boundaries; (D) are regions that are officially unassigned and unoccupied territories with thinly defined boundaries and undeveloped territoriality; and (E) are countries without coastal access to bodies of water.

2. **(D)**

Irredentism is an effort by a government to take over (or reclaim) a place or people it believes is naturally part of its state but exists outside its borders. (A) is the breakup or splintering of a unified state into several distinct pieces. (B) is control over one's own territory and destiny. (C) is the transfer of power from a central authority to local units. (E) is the control by a more powerful country over a place that is less developed.

3. **(C)**

The Himalayan Mountains play a prominent role in creating India's northern border from China. Because this boundary is based on a natural feature, a mountain chain, it is (C). (A) are political boundaries based on cultural aspects, such as language and religion; (B) are geometric straight-line boundaries not based on natural features; (D) are boundaries no longer active in dividing space; and (E) are boundaries applied by outside forces like the United Nations.

4. **(A)**

First, definition is the phase in which the exact location of a boundary is legally described and negotiated. Second, delimitation is the step when the boundary's definition is drawn onto a map. Third, demarcation is the marking of a boundary on the landscape with something visible, such as a fence, line, sign, or wall. Demarcation is not always reached because some countries choose not to create a physical border between themselves.

5. **(E)**

Although straits are open to the passage of ships, they are owned and operated by specific states, which can lead to conflict. The other choices are all a part of stipulations reached in UNCLOS.

6. **(B)**

An allocational dispute centers on fights over resources, such as water, and boundaries. (A) is a dispute over the language in a boundary's creation; (C) is a conflict over how a boundary should function; (D) is a conflict over the location of a boundary; and (E) is a phase in boundary formation involving the marking of a boundary on the territory.

7. **(C)**

The Canadian government is organized as a constitutional monarchy with a parliamentary democracy that is also a federation of 10 provinces. This means that the central parliament shares power with 10 empowered provincial governments. (A) is a government run by religious leaders; (B) is a structure of a weak central government trumped by more powerful regional governmental units, like provinces; (D) is a structure with a strong central government and weak or nonexistent regional governments; and (E) was the racially segregating governmental structure in South Africa.

8. **(B)**

An enclave is a region in which a particular group is concentrated in one area and surrounded by people who are not members of that group. Because Region B is ruled by State X's government, the same as Region A, it is not considered an exclave of any other state (A). (C) is a force that helps bind a country together, such as a charismatic leader, a flag, or national anthem. (D) is a region that dominates a state economically or politically, and nothing in the questions suggests that Region B does so. (E) is the area 200 nautical miles off the coast that a state can claim as its exclusive economic zone.

9. **(A)**

Religious differences are a major cause of instability within countries. The other choices tend to unite citizens around common values or beliefs and instill a sense of national unity.

10. **(E)**

According to world-systems analysis, the world's states exist in one of three categories: core, periphery, and semiperiphery. A peripheral country is controlled by and serves the countries in the core. Colombia is not in an economic driver's seat, the core; it is not in a state of upward, near-core existence, the semiperiphery; but it is controlled by the core and, as a former colony, serves in a dependent relationship with the core. The other choices are, arguable, in the core or fringes of the semiperiphery near the core.

11. **(A)**

Spykman's rimland theory is based in the idea that control of the Eurasian periphery would lead to domination of the Eurasian landmass and eventual world domination. Therefore, according to this theory, if lands like Vietnam fell, the rest of the world would have fallen to the Communists in a domino effect. (B) came into existence after the fall of the Soviet Union in the 1990s, after the Vietnam War. (C) argues that states exist in a capitalistic system. (D) argues that the poverty in most newly independent states is linked to the exploitative economic malnourishment engineered by the former colonizing powers. (E) relates to the geographic divide in wealth between countries in the Northern and Southern hemispheres.

12. **(A)**

Gerrymandering is the design by legislators of electoral districts to create advantages for a particular party. In linking people registered with a particular party together in one district, gerrymandering often results in very strange-shaped regions. (B) is the adoption of a trait by a

population that is impractical for the population. (C) is the transfer of some political power from a central government to regional units; (D) is the breakup of a unified state into various independent subunits; and (E) is an alliance of three or more states for mutual benefit.

13. **(E)**

Devolution is the transfer of some power from the central government to local governments, usually done to reduce ethnonationalism and/or regional separatism. (A) is a piece of a country geographically separated from the mother country and surrounded by another state. (B) is a state that exists geographically between two warring or conflicting states, (C) is a very small state like Singapore, and (D) is when legislators redesign electoral districts in a way to give a political party an advantage in an election.

14. **(D)**

The Warsaw Pact was an alliance of communist states founded for mutual protection. (A), (B), (C), and (E) were communist governments during the Cold War and originally signed the treaty. (D) is the only country of the five choices that was neither communist nor a member of the Warsaw Pact.

15. **(E)**

The UN Security Council has 15 member states, five of which are permanent, veto-empowered states: China, Russia, United States, France, and England. Germany was not allowed permanency because of its actions during World War II.