1. Geographers define _______ as the study of the political organization of the world.
   A. the United Nations
   B. political science
   C. political economy
   D. political geography
   E. politics

   Answer: D

   Difficulty: Easy
   Blooms: Knowledge
   Learning Objective: Understand how states and nations are organized.

2. A _______ is a politically organized territory with permanent population, a defined territory, and a government.
   A. nation
   B. province
   C. state
   D. parliament
   E. legislature

   Answer: C

   Difficulty: Easy
   Blooms: Knowledge
   Learning Objective: Understand how states and nations are organized.

3. The 1648 Peace of Westphalia treaties ______________
   A. ended hostilities between the Roman Empire and the Mongols.
   B. ended hostilities between European Kingdoms, the Roman Empire, and the Ottoman Empire.
   C. laid the foundation for European Kingdoms to dismiss the Pope.
   D. laid the foundation for a Europe made up of mutually recognized territorial states.
   E. gave rise to the Crusades.

   Answer: D

   Difficulty: Easy
   Blooms: Knowledge
   Learning Objective: Understand how states and nations are organized.

4. Stateless nations ____________
   A. do not exist in the modern world.
   B. have state boundaries but no national boundaries.
C. are states too small to appear on world political maps.
D. represent one of the complications that arise from the imperfect fit between nations and states.
E. represent the United Nations’ efforts to establish peace on Earth.

Answer: D

5. The results of how _______ organized the flows of raw materials for their own benefit can still be seen in the _______
A. nations, design of flags.
B. colonizers, cultural landscape.
C. governments, location of agricultural land.
D. companies, location of capital cities.
E. companies, location of corporate headquarters.

Answer: B

6. World-systems theory _______
A. suggests that the world economy has one market and a global division of labor.
B. suggests that almost everything takes place within the context of the world economy.
C. suggests that the world economy has a three-tiered structure.
D. suggests that the core and the periphery are not only places, but also sites where particular processes take place.
E. All of the above.

Answer: E

7. _______ factors into the unification and division in a state at any given point.
A. Timing
B. Scale
C. Interaction
D. Perspective
E. All of the above.

Answer: E
8. France and Spain are examples of ________
   A. unitary governments.
   B. federalist states.
   C. devolutionary states.
   D. global states.
   E. states without national boundaries.

   Answer: A
   Difficulty: Easy

9. State boundaries ________
   A. consist only of lines on the surface of Earth.
   B. consist only of lines on land.
   C. extend indefinitely into oceans.
   D. extend through the rocks below and the airspace above.
   E. never change over time.

   Answer: D
   Difficulty: Easy

10. ________ are boundaries that follow an agreed-upon feature in the natural landscape.
    A. Fences
    B. Treaties
    C. Rivers of demarcation
    D. Geometric boundaries
    E. Physical-political boundaries

   Answer: E
   Difficulty: Easy

11. Ratzel is to ________ as Mackinder is to ________
    A. Germany, France.
    B. Russia, France.
    C. lebensraum, the heartland theory.
    D. geopolitics, political geography
E. the pivot-area, the world island.

Answer: C

Difficulty: Medium
Blooms: Application
Learning Objective: Explain how geopolitics and critical geopolitics help us understand the world.

12. For scholars of critical geopolitics, Ronald Regan, Bill Clinton, and George W. Bush ________
A. did not have a global perspective.
B. were intellectuals of statecraft.
C. were ineffective American presidents.
D. were not patriots.
E. allowed supranational organizations to dictate American foreign policy.

Answer: B

Difficulty: Medium
Blooms: Application
Learning Objective: Explain how geopolitics and critical geopolitics help us understand the world.

13. ________ is an example of supranationalism.
A. The European Union
B. The North American Free Trade Association
C. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization
D. The World Health Organization
E. All of the above.

Answer: E

Difficulty: Medium
Blooms: Application
Learning Objective: Understand the role of supranational organizations and discuss its influence on the future of the state.

14. ________ describes the processes that create economic, social, and cultural geographies that do not match the global map of states.
A. Globalization
B. Reterritorialization
C. Deterritorialization
D. Gerrymandering
E. Unilateralism

Answer: C

Difficulty: Medium
Blooms: Analysis
Learning Objective: Understand the role of supranational organizations and discuss its influence on the future of the state.