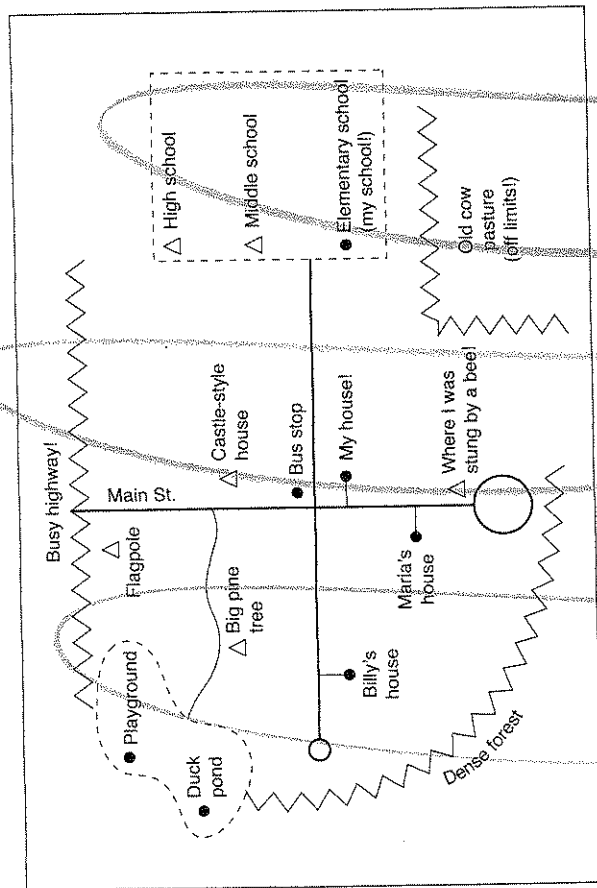


193. The following figure is a cognitive map created by "Sandra," a 10-year-old girl who lives in a suburban community in the United States.



- (A) Briefly define the five standard elements of cognitive mapping: path, district, edge, node, and landmark. Cite a few examples for each element to illustrate your explanation.
- (B) Describe how each of these five elements is thematically represented in Sandra's mental map.
- (C) Briefly explain two major ways that cognitive maps differ from more objective cartographic representations of space.

194. The idea that the earth's surface can be territorially divided into different cultural regions offers an effective approach for organizing space in human geography. Yet despite the effectiveness of the cultural region approach, there is clearly no one right way to organize geographies of culture into distinct regions.

- (A) Define the three major kinds of cultural regions studied in human geography: formal, functional, and vernacular. Provide at least one example for each definition.
- (B) Briefly explain one advantage and one drawback to organizing space according to each of these cultural region approaches.

## The Political Organization of Space

195. Many borders act to create cultural distance between people of the same ethnic group, a phenomenon that most often leads to

- (A) the militarization of that ethnic group
- (B) the fragmentation of that ethnic group
- (C) the unification of that ethnic group
- (D) the blending of that ethnic group with at least two other ethnic groups
- (E) the political rise of that ethnic group

196. Transnational migrants and immigrants maintain human networks primarily by

- (A) remaining in contact with persons from their country of origin
- (B) petitioning federal governments to prohibit human trafficking
- (C) failing to adopt the customs of their new homeland
- (D) establishing small businesses in urban areas
- (E) becoming citizens of their new homelands within a few years after becoming expatriates

197. The presence of a national boundary between two cities has the potential to decrease the amount of trade that occurs between them if

- (A) the two countries in which the cities are located have tariffs on certain goods
- (B) the two countries in which the cities are located are party to a free trade agreement
- (C) the two countries in which the cities are located do not share a common port
- (D) the two countries in which the cities are located are both clients of the World Bank
- (E) the two countries in which the cities are located are connected by expressways

198. Cities along national borders often contain evidence of the interdependence that exists between two countries, which is demonstrated on an individual level by residents of these cities who
- (A) frequently tell stories about the two countries
  - (B) frequently migrate between the two countries
  - (C) frequently pass legislation regarding the two countries
  - (D) frequently work only in one country
  - (E) frequently are tourists in a third country
199. Some countries, such as India and Nepal, have treaties that allow citizens to live, work, and travel freely in both lands, a practice that typically leads to the development of
- (A) opposing national identities
  - (B) fluid national identities
  - (C) rigid national identities
  - (D) postindustrial national identities
  - (E) Communist national identities
200. A federal state is likely to possess
- (A) citizens who favor democratic elections
  - (B) a leader with the power to revise the country's constitution
  - (C) a large amount of mineral resources
  - (D) multiple systems of checks and balances
  - (E) a king and queen
201. Although the United Kingdom is divided into several countries—England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland—it constitutes
- (A) a puppet state
  - (B) a Communist state
  - (C) a federal state
  - (D) a single-party state
  - (E) a unitary state
202. A confederacy or union between states is most likely to arise in
- (A) a federal state
  - (B) a unitary state
  - (C) a puppet state
  - (D) a monarchy
  - (E) a Communist state
203. The centralized power of a unitary state is most likely to be threatened by the development of
- (A) a self-governing region
  - (B) a broad trade agreement with a neighboring state
  - (C) a constitution that requires citizens to be born within the state
  - (D) voting districts that divide large rural areas
  - (E) a new religion found only within the state
204. When several unitary states choose to become one state, their initial attempt to govern themselves is likely to take the form of
- (A) a series of colonizations
  - (B) a series of civil wars
  - (C) a series of annexations of territory
  - (D) a series of treaties
  - (E) a series of redistricting efforts
205. Most of the world's unitary states can be found on the continents of
- (A) North America and South America
  - (B) Africa and Asia
  - (C) Australia and Europe
  - (D) Antarctica and North America
  - (E) Australia and South America
206. A buffer state is a politically neutral state that lies between two more powerful states and acts
- (A) to enhance both states' political powers
  - (B) as a taxing authority for both states
  - (C) to balance power between the two states
  - (D) to minimize the religious authority of major institutions
  - (E) to stop immigrants from traveling to the larger of the two states
207. Today, nations act to establish control over disputed areas of the sea primarily by
- (A) charting endangered species in uninhabited coastal areas
  - (B) attending international conventions on maritime law
  - (C) mapping uncharted areas of the world's oceans using advanced technology
  - (D) engaging in economic activities in coastal areas and open waters
  - (E) allocating funding to increase the size of their naval forces

208. Territoriality is the practice of creating geographic boundaries in response to social and political conditions and typically acts to
- (A) separate different populations by culture
  - (B) reaffirm ethnic ties between different populations
  - (C) stop the sharing of languages and religions between two neighboring ethnic groups
  - (D) link the economies of two neighboring countries
  - (E) strengthen trade relations between wealthy and less wealthy nations
209. People divide a continent into regional trade blocs primarily to
- (A) increase the amount of fair trade
  - (B) promote the goal of global free trade
  - (C) strengthen economic ties between member states
  - (D) form cultural links between former military enemies
  - (E) weaken the influence of communism
210. A federal government could engage in inclusionary territoriality by
- (A) centralizing all political and financial activities
  - (B) requiring persons crossing its borders to show state-issued identification
  - (C) agreeing with member states of a customs union to lower taxes on certain goods
  - (D) providing citizenship to members of a particular ethnic group
  - (E) donating a portion of its mineral resources to neighboring states
211. The geographic boundary of a state can also be a physical boundary, such as
- (A) a religious movement
  - (B) a lake or mountain
  - (C) a language barrier
  - (D) a type of currency
  - (E) a national dish
212. One example of a geometric political boundary is the
- (A) cultural divide between Creole and Cajun communities in New Orleans, Louisiana
  - (B) straight line of the George Washington Bridge between New York and New Jersey
  - (C) sharp ascent of the Sierra Nevada
  - (D) curve of Ohio's coast around Lake Erie
  - (E) straight line between the states of Colorado and Kansas
213. Political boundaries existed in the ancient world and were often maintained by small groups at
- (A) agricultural storehouses
  - (B) defensive fortresses
  - (C) scientific research stations
  - (D) open-air marketplaces
  - (E) seasonal hunting camps
214. In democratic nations, legislators and political parties typically redraw boundaries for voting districts after the release of data from
- (A) a national geographical survey
  - (B) a state public opinion poll
  - (C) a state primary election
  - (D) a national census
  - (E) a national study on spending patterns
215. A conflict over the sharing of the water in the Kaveri River between the south Indian states of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu would best be classified as
- (A) an allocational boundary dispute
  - (B) a locational boundary dispute
  - (C) an operational boundary dispute
  - (D) a definitional boundary dispute
  - (E) a genetic boundary dispute
216. A separation fence, such as that which exists on the territory between India and Pakistan, is most often used to demarcate
- (A) a cease-fire line
  - (B) a cross-border region
  - (C) a linguistic border
  - (D) an annexed zone
  - (E) a decolonized territory

217. During the 20th century, the collapse of intricate political networks, such as existed in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), led to the understanding that
- (A) strong economic ties are necessary to overcome major ethnic differences
  - (B) trade partners should not work together to develop alternative energy sources
  - (C) nations should eliminate their trade tariffs to encourage economic security
  - (D) environmental justice campaigns fail to adequately identify the hardest-hit areas
  - (E) politicians must implement global, rather than local, antiterrorist policies

218. When a nation undergoes a revolution, there is a high likelihood that its citizens will leave the country, causing

- (A) an increase in trade tariffs in neighboring countries
- (B) an increase in the mechanization of labor in neighboring countries
- (C) an increase in environmental equity in neighboring countries
- (D) an increase in ethnic diversity in neighboring countries
- (E) an increase in economic stability in neighboring countries

219. The practice termed *environmental racism* involves a majority population using political representation to

- (A) request funding for alternative energy sources
- (B) remove toxic waste to sites that are far from its residential communities and businesses and often located near minority populations
- (C) demand that public parks and natural preserves be segregated
- (D) require cleanup efforts to take place in minority communities
- (E) propose legislation that does not adversely affect minority communities

220. A country that contains many environmental zones, such as coast, mountains, and desert, is likely to have residents who are

- (A) opposed to modernization and technology
- (B) politically active
- (C) members of religions that are also found in neighboring countries
- (D) ethnically similar
- (E) socially and politically separate

221. When two states begin to compete with one another economically, they are most likely to become

- (A) trade partners
- (B) politically unstable
- (C) political antagonists
- (D) multicultural democracies
- (E) colonies of large empires

222. A nation-state is most often defined by its twin attributes of sovereignty and

- (A) religious tolerance
- (B) social democracy
- (C) ethnic homogeneity
- (D) economic prosperity
- (E) a strong antiterrorist policy

223. Which of the following agreements most heavily influenced the development of the idea of the nation-state?

- (A) The Geneva Accords
- (B) The Peace of Westphalia
- (C) The European Union (EU) treaties
- (D) The United States' Treaties of Amity and Commerce with different European nations
- (E) The Strategic Arms Limitation Treaties I and II (SALT I and II)

224. A political leader might seek to make his or her country conform to the traditional concept of a nation-state by

- (A) demanding representation in the United Nations
- (B) openly encouraging civil disobedience
- (C) instituting a bicameral system of legislature
- (D) using the popular media to promote the idea of a national culture
- (E) advocating a policy of multiculturalism

225. The government's role in the development of a nation-state is critical because the government is required to

- (A) protect its borders and resolve any internal conflicts
- (B) locate and restore lost items of cultural heritage
- (C) serve as an intermediary to resolve conflicts between its religious leaders
- (D) prevent the exportation of local agricultural products
- (E) take part in international talks regarding economic globalization

226. Which of the following events has the most potential to determine whether a nation will remain a nation-state?
- (A) A rejection of capitalism
  - (B) A reduction in the availability of mineral resources
  - (C) A large influx of immigrants
  - (D) A development of a national scientific research program
  - (E) A sudden natural disaster
227. The leader of a nation-state would be likely to reject an intergovernmental action that
- (A) recognized a unique cultural monument within the nation-state
  - (B) formed the foundation of a peace agreement
  - (C) promoted the concept of self-governance
  - (D) added protections for existing maritime borders
  - (E) required land to be swapped between itself and another country
228. Gerrymandering is a practice in which a political party attempts to gain an unequal advantage by
- (A) nominating a candidate who challenges the state's constitution
  - (B) advocating that the electoral college be replaced by the popular vote
  - (C) changing the boundaries of a legislative district
  - (D) electing a party chairperson who is a friend of the current president
  - (E) seeking the support of labor unions
229. The Arab League, an international organization of Arab countries, limits the sovereign power of its member states by
- (A) planning joint attacks on common enemies
  - (B) promoting tourism in member states
  - (C) coordinating free trade agreements among member states
  - (D) funding the building of wells in member states
  - (E) failing to count the number of literate citizens in member states
230. The fragmentation of the Roman Empire that occurred between the first and third centuries BCE most likely led to
- (A) the acquisition of new territories by the empire
  - (B) the destabilization of the empire's outer frontiers
  - (C) the homogenization of the empire's largest cities
  - (D) the abolishment of slavery in regions beyond the empire
  - (E) the development of agricultural lands within the empire's smaller cities

231. When a sovereign state undergoes the political process of devolution, it grants some of the powers of
- (A) its local governments to its state governments
  - (B) its central government to the government of another country
  - (C) its local governments to its central government
  - (D) its central government to its regional governments
  - (E) its colonies to its central government
232. Both domestic and international acts of terror are defined as terrorism because both
- (A) have the effect of intimidating a group of people through violence
  - (B) can be perpetrated by groups that believe in civil disobedience
  - (C) have been outlawed by antiterrorist legislation
  - (D) can be traced to radical religious doctrines
  - (E) are organized through digital communication such as e-mail
233. The study of electoral geography is best conducted in
- (A) democratic states
  - (B) Communist states
  - (C) dictatorships
  - (D) monarchies
  - (E) territories and colonies
234. One of the most notable acts to limit a nation's sovereignty took place after World War II, when some of the countries that had made up the Allied forces
- (A) awarded political asylum to German citizens who had cared for war orphans
  - (B) elected a prime minister for Germany
  - (C) used Germany's ports for commercial ventures
  - (D) conducted a series of military tribunals in Germany
  - (E) destroyed Germany's capital city
235. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) is one of the world's most powerful
- (A) atomic energy commissions
  - (B) military alliances
  - (C) trade organizations
  - (D) fiscal unions
  - (E) cultural heritage councils

236. One of the classic examples of supranationalism is the European Union (EU), because this body of member states has
- (A) transferred some of its powers to a central authority
  - (B) invested all of its power in a prime minister
  - (C) a single annual election
  - (D) a single intergovernmental bank
  - (E) required its member states not to sign international treaties
237. Which of the following events could be mapped using geographic mapping techniques to illustrate how terrorism affects communities?
- (A) The stages of antiterrorist legislation before it is passed into law
  - (B) The stories of how would-be terrorists were convinced not to carry out suicide attacks
  - (C) The migration of survivors of an urban bombing attack to an empty rural area
  - (D) A technical description of how improvised explosive devices (IEDs) work
  - (E) A determination of which of two cities will rebuild after a civil war
238. Electoral geographers study how people in an area are likely to vote, which can be most conclusively linked to the
- (A) physical landscape of the area
  - (B) election monitors that visit the area
  - (C) ballots that the people use in the area
  - (D) ethnicity of populations outside the area
  - (E) national media coverage of the area
239. The United Nations has a policy of using economic and military sanctions to limit the sovereign powers of
- (A) only contested states
  - (B) humanitarian organizations such as the Red Cross
  - (C) any country that disrupts international peace
  - (D) only its member states
  - (E) territories of nonmember states
240. Australia is a union rather than an alliance because its states are governed by
- (A) a United Nations security force
  - (B) a common constitution
  - (C) common police forces
  - (D) the British Parliament
  - (E) members of two opposing political parties
241. Large countries such as Canada have used devolution to allow populations in distant, resource-rich areas to
- (A) gain representation in the national parliament in exchange for a share of the resources
  - (B) engage in more self-government in exchange for a share of the resources
  - (C) determine international borders for their areas in exchange for a share of the resources
  - (D) select the official language of the nation in exchange for a share of the resources
  - (E) participate in global economic forums in exchange for a share of the resources
242. When an act of terrorism occurs within a democratic country, a common response by the national government is to
- (A) limit the powers of the president or prime minister
  - (B) limit the number of children a couple is allowed to have
  - (C) limit the number of individuals who receive government grants
  - (D) limit the civil liberties of citizens and noncitizens
  - (E) limit the funding of agencies that police criminal activity
243. Political cleavages, significant differences that determine how individuals will cast their vote in an election, typically
- (A) are found only in former dictatorships
  - (B) have primarily been studied in Asian countries
  - (C) vary widely, ranging from religion to place of residence
  - (D) are linked only to economic class
  - (E) cannot be found in countries that were previously Communist states
244. Nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) often motivate the global community to limit the sovereign powers of states by publicizing data indicating the states
- (A) refused to participate in the global economy
  - (B) violated the human rights of their citizens
  - (C) failed to provide refugees with legal counselors
  - (D) have not created national constitutions
  - (E) have not developed any environmental policies

245. Before the 1960s, India's caste system was a powerful social force, and partly explained the country's
- (A) extreme political fragmentation
  - (B) identity as a secular nation
  - (C) continued political alliance with China
  - (D) unification after the end of British rule
  - (E) fight not to be conquered by Muslim rulers
246. A supranational resolution is one that is signed by
- (A) a group of powerful states within a nation
  - (B) a group of different nations
  - (C) a group of territories that belong to a nation
  - (D) a group of counties within a state
  - (E) a group of businesses within a nation
247. In the New World, many colonists used religion to convert indigenous groups with the aim of
- (A) developing indigenous groups' rights to mineral resources
  - (B) allowing indigenous groups to fight for access to deep forests
  - (C) helping indigenous groups to develop new technologies
  - (D) encouraging indigenous groups to practice forms of traditional medicine
  - (E) requiring indigenous groups to engage in forced labor
248. Spain colonized much of Central and South America, yet in the 19th century, the end result of these efforts was
- (A) a war between Spain and its territories in North Africa
  - (B) a war between Central America and the largest nations in South America
  - (C) a series of government strikes in Spain and Portugal
  - (D) a series of revolutionary movements in Central and South America
  - (E) the unification of Spain's Central American and South American colonies
249. Between the 15th and 19th centuries, a multitude of European nations engaged in imperialism in India primarily by
- (A) requiring all citizens to convert to Islam
  - (B) developing computer technology and the Internet
  - (C) instituting a group of chartered trading companies
  - (D) engaging in a series of intense air battles with Indian forces
  - (E) educating African immigrants in India
250. Which group of people tends to link the people of a colonizing country and the people of a colony?
- (A) A tribe indigenous to the colony
  - (B) A hired foreign military force
  - (C) Settlers from the colonizing country
  - (D) Slaves from a third country
  - (E) Diplomats of an international organization
251. Between the 18th and 20th centuries, the national governments of the United States and Canada employed an imperialist policy of developing land for new immigrants, and
- (A) removing indigenous groups to reservations
  - (B) granting indigenous groups the right to tax national governments
  - (C) mandating that indigenous groups protect monuments of cultural heritage
  - (D) requiring indigenous groups to build national railroads
  - (E) providing indigenous groups with firepower
252. Western imperialist policies of the 20th and 21st centuries have been most deeply influenced by
- (A) South African imperialism
  - (B) Belgian imperialism
  - (C) German imperialism
  - (D) Portuguese imperialism
  - (E) British imperialism
253. A country undergoing the transition from a dictatorship to a democracy must provide its citizens with
- (A) monetary reparations
  - (B) water rights
  - (C) civil liberties
  - (D) firepower
  - (E) diplomatic immunity
254. Participatory democracy in the United States increased after the Civil War due to
- (A) the development of voting rights for African Americans
  - (B) the development of property rights for African Americans
  - (C) the development of property rights for Asian Americans
  - (D) the development of voting rights for women
  - (E) the development of property rights for women

**255.** In 1983, after years of political instability, Argentina reinstituted a democratic government, indicating that

- (A) elections must be monitored by the international community to establish a democracy
- (B) elections must be conducted by the government in power to establish a democracy
- (C) elections must be free and open to the majority of the population to establish a democracy
- (D) elections must be conducted by governments of other nations to establish a democracy
- (E) elections must be held on an annual basis to establish a democracy

**256.** Some geographers argue that a nation in political turmoil can become a democracy more quickly if foreign governments use their military power to influence the nation's affairs. They often cite as a primary example

- (A) China following the Boxer Rebellion
- (B) Germany following World War II
- (C) Ireland following the Troubles
- (D) Pakistan following the partition of India
- (E) Haiti following World War I

**257.** Democratization can be a slow process, with a common step between the acceptance of an authoritarian government and the election of a president or prime minister being

- (A) the colonization of an island nation
- (B) the recognition of a divine monarchy
- (C) the elimination of the judicial branch
- (D) the establishment of a legislative body
- (E) the transition to an information-based economy

**258.** Since the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) collapsed, the majority of smaller nations that the USSR formerly aided have

- (A) completely eliminated their sovereign powers
- (B) assigned their sovereign powers to other countries
- (C) strengthened their sovereign powers
- (D) reduced their number of sovereign powers
- (E) failed to develop any sovereign powers

**259.** An agreement between two neighboring governments that would grant many members of a certain ethnic group citizenship to both countries would be likely to lead to

- (A) unification of this ethnic community
- (B) fragmentation of this ethnic community
- (C) assimilation of this ethnic community
- (D) dispersal of this ethnic community
- (E) destruction of this ethnic community

**260.** Basque groups could directly force a devolution of the Spanish government by

- (A) forming an alliance with Basque groups in other nations
- (B) gaining political control over certain areas of Spain
- (C) participating in a global economic forum
- (D) electing a Basque president
- (E) voicing their political concerns in a meeting of Spain's Senate

**261.** The lack of political unity among nations in the Middle East makes it difficult for these countries to

- (A) form any economic alliances
- (B) attend meetings of the United Nations Security Council
- (C) participate in global environmental forums
- (D) develop their respective urban areas
- (E) address supranational issues in the region

**262.** The formation of a federation, particularly one in which two previously separate countries put aside their political differences, involves an act of

- (A) exile
- (B) defense
- (C) opposition
- (D) unification
- (E) comparison

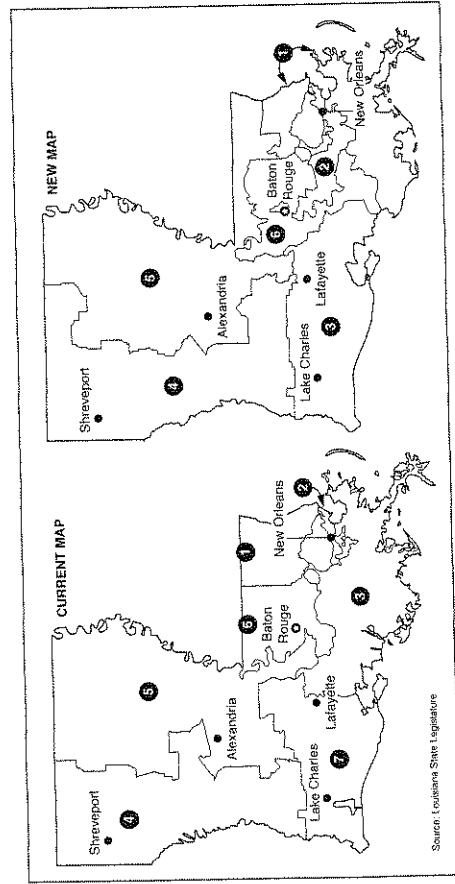
**263.** When a nation possesses a resource that its neighbors desire, the neighboring nations are likely to gain control of the resource by

- (A) assisting the nation in question in developing more sovereign powers
- (B) advocating that no nation in the region possess sovereign powers
- (C) limiting the nation in question from utilizing its existing sovereign powers
- (D) participating in a global council to determine the nature of sovereign powers
- (E) educating their citizens about the importance of sovereign powers

264. The end of the Cold War provided electoral geographers with the first opportunity to study modern political cleavages in

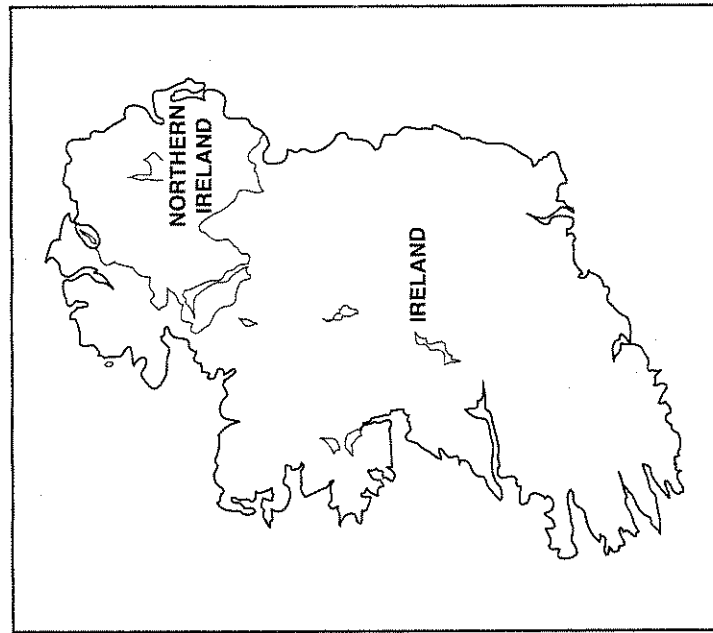
- (A) Canada and Australia
- (B) Poland and the Czech Republic
- (C) the United States and Mexico
- (D) France and the United Kingdom
- (E) Jamaica and Bermuda

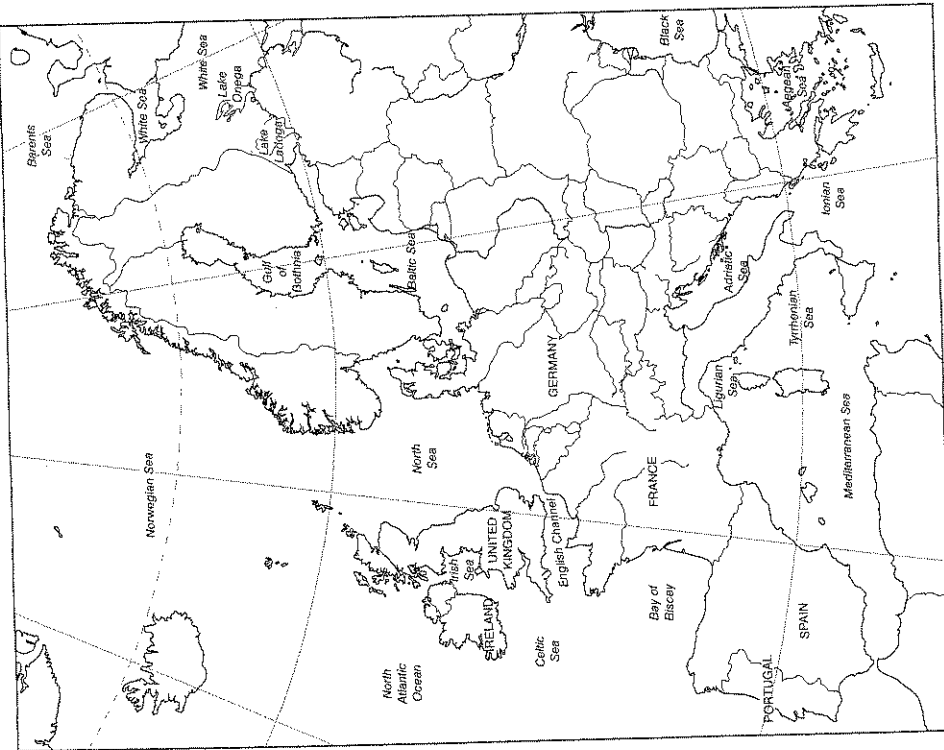
265. Use the following maps of Louisiana's old and new congressional districts to answer the questions below.



- (A) The 2011 action to redistrict Louisiana has created six new congressional districts. Determine why Louisiana now has six instead of seven seats in the United States House of Representatives. Describe how the change may affect citizens of the state.
- (B) Louisiana's second congressional district, based in New Orleans, is the only district in the state in which the majority of the citizens are African American. This district was extended west to Baton Rouge to include more African American voters. Identify an additional reason this district was extended. Also, describe the result of including more territory in the second district.
- (C) Louisiana's 2011 redistricting action was required to be approved by the Louisiana Legislature. Then it was required to be approved by the United States Department of Justice to make sure it was in accord with the Voting Rights Act. Describe three other methods that the U.S. government uses to protect African Americans' right to vote, thereby affecting electoral geography.

266. Northern Ireland is one of the four countries that make up the United Kingdom, together with England, Scotland, and Wales. Between the late 1960s and 1998, a group of Northern Ireland nationalists used terrorist attacks to demand that Northern Ireland become part of the Republic of Ireland. These nationalists perpetrated violent acts in Northern Ireland, England, the Republic of Ireland, and the European mainland. Use this information and the following two maps to answer the questions below.





- (A) Describe three methods that the countries of the United Kingdom could have used to protect themselves from terrorist attacks.
- (B) Explain how Northern Ireland's geographic and cultural proximity to the European mainland made other European countries a possible target for terrorist attacks.
- (C) In 1998, the two opposing sides in the conflict signed the Belfast Agreement. This agreement led to Northern Ireland becoming more self-governing. How has the devolution helped to reduce the number of terrorist attacks within the country?

## CHAPTER 5

### Agriculture and Rural Land Use

267. The Second Agricultural Revolution occurred at roughly the same time as the
- (A) American Civil War
  - (B) Industrial Revolution
  - (C) Green Revolution
  - (D) Boxer Rebellion
  - (E) California Gold Rush
268. The Third Agricultural Revolution is also known as the
- (A) Green Revolution
  - (B) Industrial Revolution
  - (C) Genetic Revolution
  - (D) Rice Revolution
  - (E) Plantation Revolution
269. Locations farthest from large bodies of water
- (A) experience the most natural disasters
  - (B) have the most extreme climates
  - (C) are most suitable for large-scale agriculture
  - (D) need more water to irrigate crops
  - (E) tend to have the highest population density
270. Dogs, pigs, and chickens were first domesticated in
- (A) Western Africa
  - (B) Central America
  - (C) North America
  - (D) Southeast Asia
  - (E) Northern India

inhabitants were made to adopt European cultural habits and customs, including style of dress, may be cited as an example of cultural imperialism.

**193. (A)** The five standard elements of mental mapping are paths, edges, districts, nodes, and landmarks. Paths refer to the linear conduits along which people move within a particular space. Paths typically represent routes for getting from place to place. Examples of paths include streets, trails, and sidewalks. Alternatively, edges refer to the linear boundaries that define the limits of a particular space. Examples of edges include fences, walls, and other types of physical barriers. Next, districts refer to thematic areas within a particular space that have a definable character or identity. Examples could include such areas as entertainment districts or recreational districts. Nodes, on the other hand, refer to important places of gathering, in which people interact or congregate. These include restaurants, busy street intersections, and city squares. Finally, landmarks refer to physical points of reference that help individuals orient themselves in a particular space. Examples of landmarks include clock towers, unusual buildings, or more subjective places where a particularly memorable event took place.

**(B)** Each of the five standard elements of cognitive mapping are evident in Sandra's mental representation of her community. Edges are thematically represented by the jagged, or sawtooth, lines that occur along the perimeter of the map. These edges occur along the busy highway, the dense forest, and the old cow pasture that is off limits. Paths are represented by the solid lines that link different places together within Sandra's cognitive map. These paths include Main Street as well as the smaller streets and trails that are evident in her map. Landmarks are represented by triangles, which Sandra uses to represent important points of reference in her community. These landmarks include the flagpole, the big pine tree, the place where she was stung by a bee, the castle-style house, and the middle and high schools that are visible from Sandra's own school. Sandra represents nodes with solid black circles, to indicate the places where she interacts with others on a regular basis. These include the playground, the duck pond, the bus stop, the elementary school, as well as the houses where she and her friends live. Finally Sandra represents districts with an enclosed dashed line. There are two districts in Sandra's map, one that is likely a park district and the other that is likely a school district.

**(C)** Cognitive maps significantly differ from more objective cartographic representations of space in several ways. First, cognitive maps are more likely to be *selectively biased*, meaning that they arbitrarily highlight the presence of certain features while completely omitting the presence of other features. For instance, in Sandra's map only the houses that are personally significant to Sandra are represented while all others are omitted. Second, cognitive maps are more likely to be *not to scale*, meaning that the relative sizes of certain features, as well as the relative distances between different features, are not consistent with their actual sizes and distances in the real world.

**194. (A)** The three primary kinds of cultural regions studied in human geography are formal, functional, and vernacular culture regions. Formal cultural regions are geographical areas defined by the relatively *homogeneous* presence of one or more distinct cultural traits. An area in which the majority of inhabitants share the same language, dialect, religious beliefs, ethnicity, and/or political affiliations would constitute a formal culture region.

For example, the area along the United States–Mexico border, in which the cultural traits of Spanish language and Catholic religion are common, is often referred to as a Hispanic formal culture region. Alternatively, functional cultural regions are areas defined by *functional* integrity, or the ability of the area to operate as a unified social, economic, or political unit. Examples of functional cultural regions include such territorial entities as states, counties, or cities, which have determinate boundaries inside of which certain rights, privileges, services, duties, and laws are provided. Finally, vernacular cultural regions are relatively subjective areas loosely defined according to certain popular attitudes, beliefs, or stereotypes about the cultural, historical, or physical identity of a general area. Examples of vernacular culture regions in the United States include New England in the Northeast, Dixie in the South, and Appalachia, a popular culture region that roughly corresponds to the southern part of the Appalachian Mountain chain.

**(B)** No single approach to classifying cultural regions is perfect, and each offers certain advantages and drawbacks. One advantage of the formal cultural region approach is that it allows geographers to measure the geographical domain or extent of *specific* cultural traits or cultural complexes. However, one drawback is that the boundaries, or extent, of a particular cultural trait or complex are rarely ever able to be absolutely determined. Rather, these boundaries may be seen to gradually fade away as one moves farther away from the core of a particular formal region. Alternatively, with respect to the functional culture region approach, one of the main advantages is that the limits or boundaries of this region *can* be defined according to where the functional unit's jurisdiction ends. However, one of the drawbacks of the functional approach is that it yields little information about cultural patterns within this purely functional system. Finally, with regard to vernacular cultural regions, one advantage is that this approach recognizes popular regional identities that already exist among culture groups. By focusing on vernacular culture regions, geographers may understand how sense of place informs inhabitants' sense of identity. However, one major disadvantage to the vernacular approach is that there is no *objective* way to measure the extent of a particular vernacular region. Instead, this type of region is subjectively defined, meaning that its perceived boundaries and location are likely to vary somewhat from person to person.

## Chapter 4: The Political Organization of Space

**195. (B)** The physical distance between members of the same ethnic group tends to become social distance, which then causes the fragmentation of the ethnic group.

**196. (A)** Transnational migrants and immigrants use frequent communication, through digital devices and material culture, including letters and objects, to maintain a "human network" in multiple homelands.

**197. (A)** If one or both of the countries have tariffs on certain goods, there is likely to be less trade between them. The presence of the tariffs tends to affect the ease of trade more than a long distance.

**198. (B)** The act of frequently migrating between two countries demonstrates that an individual has an investment in both nations.

199. (B) When two countries have a practice of allowing their citizens to immigrate between and work freely in both countries, individuals are most likely to have fluid, or ever-changing, national identities. The lack of formality needed to cross the countries' borders allows citizens of both countries to have a great deal of interaction with one another.
200. (D) A federal state is the most likely state to possess multiple systems of checks and balances so that federal and localized governments do not threaten each other's powers and responsibilities.
201. (E) The United Kingdom's power is concentrated in the British Parliament. The UK's centralization of legislative activity makes it a unitary state.
202. (A) A confederation, or union, between states is most likely to arise in a federal state. A federal state contains multiple states with limited powers, one of which is the opportunity to strike up an alliance.
203. (A) The development of a self-governing region has the most potential to disrupt and supplant the power of a unitary state, which has a single national governing body.
204. (D) A confederation of states that is moving toward becoming one state is most likely to attempt to govern itself through a series of agreements, signed by all parties. These agreements would be most similar to a series of treaties.
205. (B) Most of the world's unitary states are located on the continents of Africa and Asia. Unitary states include Niger, Senegal, Uganda, Zambia, Indonesia, Singapore, and Sri Lanka.
206. (C) A buffer state is thought to allow the balance of power between two major neighboring states to continue to exist.
207. (D) Today, nations mainly use economic activities to seize control of waters and coastal lands that are in dispute. They use their frequent presence in the region to justify exercising jurisdiction over the territory.
208. (A) Territoriality, which involves the separation of human populations by boundaries, influences the development of different cultures.
209. (C) People divide a continent into regional trade blocs to promote economic unity between member states. The point of creating a regional trade bloc is to exclude nonmember states from preferential arrangements, thereby conferring economic advantages, and encouraging political alliances, among member states.
210. (D) A state can engage in inclusionary territoriality by extending the benefit of citizenship to all members of a particular ethnic group, as Israel does with Jews.
211. (B) Physical boundaries of states are those that create an actual barrier and can be felt and seen, such as lakes, walls, mountains, and seas.

212. (E) Geometric boundaries are defined as political boundaries that take the form of a straight line or arc.
213. (B) Empires often posted small groups of guards or soldiers at defensive forts along borders to enforce rules of entry and exit, as well as maintain the border itself.
214. (D) Legislators and the leaders of political parties typically use the results of a census to determine the new population and ethnic makeup of regions. They then use this information to draw lines for districts that represent *communities of interest* in a fair and balanced manner.
215. (A) An allocational boundary dispute occurs when two powers disagree on the division or ownership of a resource, usually a natural resource that is present in both of their territories.
216. (A) A separation fence typically exists to show where two countries have agreed their national borders should be situated as part of the terms of a cease-fire agreement. A separation fence is usually a militarized border, and crossing it without the correct documentation is seen as a hostile act.
217. (A) The collapse of large political federations revealed that countries should have common economic goals to solidify connections between their governments. These goals should overcome their resistance to work together because of ethnic conflicts.
218. (D) When a nation undergoes political turmoil, its population tends to disperse into neighboring countries. This leads to the potential for more ethnic diversity in countries that surround the nation that is experiencing political problems.
219. (B) The act of locating environmental hazards close to regions or neighborhoods that are mainly populated by minorities, accomplished via political representation, has been termed *environmental racism*. This practice disadvantages certain groups because of their race and ethnic origin.
220. (E) A country that contains distinct environmental zones that encourage different ways of life is more likely to be home to a population that sees itself as socially and politically divided.
221. (C) Economic competition encourages political competition. A state that wants to reach the same markets and utilize the same resources as another state is most likely to develop political concerns about the actions of its competitor.
222. (C) A nation-state is typically understood to be a country in which the population is ethnically uniform, which allows for a shared language, cultural heritage, and religion.
223. (B) The Peace of Westphalia, signed in 1648, was a set of European peace treaties that ended different conflicts between Spain and the Dutch Republic. These treaties did not lead

to peace in western Europe but allowed the heads of nations to meet and agree that each country held sovereign powers.

**224. (D)** A political leader might use popular media to push for the idea of a united, relatively homogeneous, and shared national culture. The traditional concept of a nation-state involves the population of the country having cultural solidarity and remaining resistant to change from outside.

**225. (A)** A nation-state is partially defined by its sovereignty. The state government's most important responsibilities include defending the state from invasion and outside rule. The state government must also prevent different populations within its borders from fragmenting the state.

**226. (C)** A nation-state that experiences a large influx of immigrants is the most at risk to suffer a crisis of identity, which could fragment it politically and socially.

**227. (E)** Nation-states tend to view the land of their country as nontransferable. The leader of a nation-state would not be likely to agree with an intergovernmental action that mandated that his or her country exchange territory with another country.

**228. (C)** The practice of gerrymandering involves redistricting a legislative territory to provide one party with an unequal advantage during the electoral process.

**229. (C)** The Arab League's acts to coordinate free trade among member states reduce each nation's sovereign authority over its economic affairs.

**230. (B)** An empire's political fragmentation is most likely to lead to instability in frontier regions. This is what occurred as the Roman Empire declined, especially in the areas that today compose France and Germany.

**231. (D)** Devolution involves the distribution of powers formerly held by the central government to regional or state governments. Devolution may be temporary or can be a permanent arrangement, but the central government continues to hold most of the authority.

**232. (A)** Domestic and international acts of terror have the same effect: to threaten a population using violence. A terrorist act is one intended to cause panic and harm.

**233. (A)** Electoral geography can most effectively be studied in democratic countries, in which voters can freely cast their votes for the candidate of their choice.

**234. (D)** Members of the Allied forces acted jointly to limit Germany's sovereign powers to prosecute Nazi war criminals. They did not feel Germany would pursue this action and punish offenders effectively.

**235. (B)** NATO is a military alliance, originally organized by member states to defend one another against Russia and Germany.

**236. (A)** The European Union is an example of supranationalism because its member states have transferred some of their powers to a central authority. The establishment and continuing stability of a central intergovernmental authority allow member states to make many decisions as a group.

**237. (C)** The migratory movements of survivors of a terrorist attack is a phenomenon that can be effectively mapped with geographic techniques. None of the other phenomena can be visualized effectively.

**238. (A)** The physical landscape of an area is the factor that is most likely to influence how people in the area vote. The physical landscape determines the local issues that affect people as well as their ability to visit polling stations and encounter political candidates.

**239. (C)** The United Nations' goal is to maintain international peace. It will use economic and military sanctions to limit the sovereign powers of any state that threatens international peace.

**240. (B)** Australia is a union because its states are united under a common constitution and central federal government.

**241. (B)** Large countries such as Canada have used devolution to allow populations in resource-rich areas to become more self-sufficient in exchange for a share of the resource. In Canada, the population of the Northwest Territories has gained more power to educate its residents, oversee its airports, and manage its forests.

**242. (D)** Democratic nations that experience acts of terrorism often enact laws that limit civil liberties in an effort to prevent another attack.

**243. (C)** Political cleavages vary widely and can be traced to class, language, religion, culture, attitudes about national constitutions—almost any issue that particularly concern voters.

**244. (B)** NGOs, such as Amnesty International, often publicize information about countries' alleged human rights violations in attempts to limit those states' sovereign powers.

**245. (A)** Before the 1960s, India's caste system divided the country into a number of socially discrete groups. The continued existence of the caste system is one of the factors that caused political fragmentation within the subcontinent.

**246. (B)** The adjective *supranational* is indicative of more than one national government being engaged in an effort. Therefore, a supranational resolution is one that is signed by a group of different nations.

**247. (E)** Colonists who use religion to control indigenous groups often do so with the aim of requiring the indigenous groups to perform forced labor. Typically, they require indigenous groups to engage in agricultural or mining projects.

- 248. (D)** Spain could not maintain its control over its New World colonies. Many colonies successfully staged revolutions to gain their independence in the 19th century.
- 249. (C)** Between the 15th and 19th centuries, European nations used chartered trading companies to engage in imperialism in India.
- 250. (C)** Settlers from the colonizing country are most likely to allow information and revenue to flow back from the colony to the colonizing country.
- 251. (A)** In the United States and Canada, national governments followed the doctrine of imperialism by allowing their citizens to expand the territories of these countries, while mandating that indigenous groups be relocated or remain on reservations.
- 252. (E)** British imperialism has been the most influential type of imperialism in the past two centuries. Many other Western nations have mimicked Great Britain's efforts to form a worldwide commercial and ideological empire.
- 253. (C)** In democracies, citizens have civil liberties. A country that is transitioning from a dictatorship to a democracy must grant its citizens protection from powerful leaders who threaten civil liberties.
- 254. (A)** The end of the Civil War brought with it a grant of voting rights to African Americans. This act caused participatory democracy in the United States to increase.
- 255. (C)** Elections must be free and open to the majority of the country's citizens to establish a democracy. If national elections are closed to certain segments of the population or are forced, the elections are less likely to establish a democratic form of government.
- 256. (B)** Advocates of military intervention often state that Germany and Japan were able to establish themselves as democracies partly because of policing and sanctions by the international community.
- 257. (D)** The establishment of a legislative body is an extremely common step in the process of democratization. The legislative body often serves to anchor the nation in the democratic process, providing an avenue for voters to discourage leaders who attempt to become dictators.
- 258. (C)** Since the USSR dissolved and became a number of separate countries, the majority of smaller nations that the USSR had aided strengthened their sovereign powers. If they had chosen not to do so, other countries would likely have dominated them.
- 259. (A)** An agreement between two countries to grant dual citizenship to members of a certain ethnic group would be most likely to unify the ethnic group. A real-life example of this can be seen in the case of the Indian Tamils. In the 1960s, the Indian and Sri Lankan governments agreed to give Indian Tamils citizenship to Sri Lanka. There are multiple diverse communities of Tamils in India and Sri Lanka. Yet the bonds between most of them have strengthened since Sri Lanka and India formed this agreement.

**260. (B)** Devolution is a dispersal of the central government's powers. Basque groups in Spain could directly force a devolution of the Spanish government by gaining political control over certain regions of the country.

**261. (E)** The lack of political unity among nations in the Middle East makes it difficult for them to address supranational concerns, which are issues beyond the authority of a single government. An example of a supranational concern is the interest to preserve sites of cultural heritage.

**262. (D)** When two or more nations with political differences form a federation, they must unify. The other answer choices involve processes that are not necessary to create a successful federation.

**263. (C)** Nations that want a resource that another nation possesses would be most likely to try to limit the powers of the nation with the resource.

**264. (B)** The end of the Cold War allowed electoral geographers to study political cleavages where they had not been able to before: Poland and the Czech Republic. These nations were formerly Communist states that had been heavily influenced by the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR).

**265. (A)** Louisiana now has six seats instead of seven because one area of the state, the area encompassing the city of New Orleans and its surrounding environs, was severely affected by Hurricane Katrina. The city of New Orleans was flooded and lost much of its population. Individuals relocated to other parts of the state as well as to other states. In addition, Louisiana did not experience much population growth between 2000 and 2010. The change in the number of districts affects the entire state. Louisiana will not have as much voting power, and therefore political clout, in the U.S. House of Representatives as it did in the past.

**(B)** The district was also extended because it contains a large number of Democratic voters. Republican candidates would not want to face a loss to a Democrat in this region. One result of including more territory in the second district is that African Americans' and Democrats' votes will be diluted. If the area of and surrounding Baton Rouge was part of another district, a Democratic candidate would have more of a chance to win a seat in another district. Another result of including more territory in the second district was pacifying both African Americans and Democrats who might have contested the redistricting plan. The extension of the district allowed African Americans to be more certain that they would retain dominance in this district. There was some concern, because the area is underpopulated. It lost a huge number of people after Hurricane Katrina, far more than many other districts. The Voting Rights Act of 1965 requires Louisiana to pass a redistricting plan that affords African Americans an equal right to be represented in Congress. A third result of the extension of the second district is the increase in partisanship between the Republican and Democratic congressmen from Louisiana. Since the extension led to the two sides eventually agreeing on the redistricting plan, the plan established some common ground between the parties.

(C) The U.S. Congress upholds and amends the statutes that make up the provisions of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. These portions of the U.S. Code make it illegal to apply voter registration requirements unequally. The U.S. Congress upholds and amends the other statutes (beyond the ones mentioned in the question) that make up the Voting Rights Act of 1965, which banned literacy tests for voters. These tests tended to have the effect of disenfranchising African American voters. The U.S. Supreme Court confronts any challenges to the 14th Amendment, which made African Americans citizens and provides all citizens the same protections under state and federal laws. The U.S. Supreme Court confronts any challenge to the 15th Amendment, which protects the voting rights of African American men. The U.S. Supreme Court confronts any challenge to the 19th Amendment, which provides women (including African Americans) with the right to vote.

**266. (A)** In order to protect itself from terrorism, the countries of the United Kingdom could have formed a task force, with representatives from each country, to target terrorist cells across the UK. The countries could have sought financial and educational help from countries outside the UK to fund and train in counterterrorist activities. The countries could have worked cooperatively to screen travelers and limit travel between and out of the countries. The countries could have engaged in negotiations and discussions with nationalist groups to solve the problems that led to agitation and violence. The countries could have worked to more closely monitor and later block financial transactions between suspects and possible donors. The countries could have formed a partnership with the Republic of Ireland to oppose the terrorist activities.

(B) Northern Ireland is located on the same island as the Republic of Ireland. Over the Irish Sea, and directly across from the island, lie Scotland, England, and Wales. It is only a short distance to cities that have high populations that terrorists might want to target. To facilitate the organization of terrorist activities, English is the dominant language in most of these countries. The countries are also somewhat culturally similar to Northern Ireland. The Republic of Ireland and the members of the United Kingdom afford individuals a high amount of personal freedom. Individuals and families are spread across the countries. The countries share common banking institutions, making it easy for individuals to move money between people. The unification of the four countries of the UK can serve to make other countries' political representatives into antagonists of Northern Ireland's terrorist groups. England blocks the island of Ireland from most of the European mainland. Yet from London, it is only a short distance to France, Spain, and Germany. These three countries contain major cities with high populations that are cultural centers for Western Europe. These major cities are also economic engines for Western Europe. They are home to financial activities that affect areas to which they maintain governmental ties, such as the Caribbean. Two of the countries, France and Spain, are home to other terrorist groups, which support Basque and Catalan independence. Supporters of these groups might assist and defend terrorists from Northern Ireland.

(C) The allotment of additional powers to Northern Ireland has helped it to become more politically stable. The removal of British forces and security and the development of Northern Ireland forces and security have led to the creation of a task force that is more familiar with and less antagonistic toward Northern Ireland's citizens. This has led to less frustration and anger against England by groups in Northern Ireland. The terms of the Belfast Agreement require England to recognize and respect efforts by Northern Ireland to separate from

the United Kingdom and move toward uniting with the Republic of Ireland. The recognition has allowed citizens of Northern Ireland to see political representation and democratic government as a road to independence. As Northern Ireland's government has become more powerful and respected, it has become more effective at reducing terrorist activity.

## Chapter 5: Agriculture and Rural Land Use

- 267. (B)** The Second Agricultural Revolution occurred from around 1750 to 1900, at the same time as the Industrial Revolution.
- 268. (A)** The Third Agricultural Revolution is sometimes referred to as the Green Revolution.
- 269. (B)** Locations farthest from large bodies of water, such as oceans, are more likely to experience extreme climates.
- 270. (D)** Dogs, pigs, and chickens were first domesticated in Southeast Asia.
- 271. (E)** Of the answer choices listed, pastoral nomadism is the only form of agriculture that is not an example of commercial agriculture.
- 272. (C)** Crop rotation is the planting of different crops in the same field from year to year to replenish the nutrients in the soil used up by the previous crops.
- 273. (B)** Wet rice is grown in rice swamps planted in the sides of hills that are terraced so that water runs over the plants and does not get stagnant.
- 274. (D)** Squash and beans were first domesticated in Mexico, the first major area of seed agriculture.
- 275. (E)** Most ethanol produced in South America is made from sugarcane. In the United States, ethanol is made from corn.
- 276. (A)** Market-gardening activities occur in the first zone of von Thünen's model of agricultural land use.
- 277. (D)** Because of disorganization and lack of communication along production lines, the collectivization of agricultural production initially resulted in food shortages.
- 278. (E)** All of the answer choices except wheat represent traditional plantation crops, typically grown in tropical locations.
- 279. (B)** Cash-cropping is the practice of growing crops for profit, usually on a large scale. This is a form of extensive agriculture.
- 280. (C)** Organic farming, growing crops without the use of pesticides, has grown in popularity since the ill effects of pesticides were discovered.