**AP Human Geography Test: Political**

**\*\*Please do not write on test\*\***

1. A state with total control of its internal affairs has:
   1. Centripetal forces
   2. Nationality
   3. Suffrage
   4. Sovereignty
   5. Ethnicity
2. All of the following states have exclaves, except:
   1. Bangladesh
   2. Netherlands
   3. Italy
   4. South Africa
   5. Belgium
3. The most populous state not in the UN is:
   1. China
   2. Australia
   3. Taiwan
   4. Russia
   5. India
4. Which of the following is not true about both China and Taiwan?
   1. Both were once ruled by nationalists
   2. Both consider the two areas a part of one sovereign state
   3. Both are considered by other countries to be one sovereign state
   4. Both have economic relationships with the United States
   5. Both areas people were affected by the Civil was in China in the 1900’s
5. The first states in Mesopotamia were:
   1. City-states
   2. Colonies
   3. Microstates
   4. Empires
   5. Nation-states
6. The division of Europe into small territories which eventually became countries happened after:
   1. The fall of the holy roman empire
   2. The Warsaw pact
   3. The French revolution
   4. The fall of the ottoman empire
   5. The League of Nations Treaty
7. The first nation-states were found in:
   1. Mesopotamia
   2. The Roman Empire
   3. Western Europe
   4. The United States
   5. Southeast Asia
8. The reasons that colonies were established can be summarized by all of the following except:
   1. Gold
   2. Christianity
   3. Coal/Oil
   4. Wealth
   5. Glory
9. The period between 1400 and the mid 1900’s was known as:
   1. The nation-state era
   2. The colonial era
   3. The era of regional alliance
   4. The commonwealth era
   5. The imperial era
10. Which of the following is not an elongated state:
    1. Chile
    2. Italy
    3. Thailand
    4. Indonesia
    5. Gambia
11. The process of re-drawing legislative boundaries in order to benefit one political party is called:
    1. Cracking
    2. Redlining
    3. Packing
    4. Redistricting
    5. Gerrymandering
12. Which type of state faces problem with national integration of all peoples, many diverse ethnic groups, and communication problems?
    1. Perforated
    2. Compact
    3. Fragmented
    4. Prorupted
    5. Elongated
13. Indonesia is an example of what type of state?
    1. Perforated
    2. Compact
    3. Fragmented
    4. Prorupted
    5. Elongated
14. Bir Tawil is an example of this:
    1. A territory
    2. A desert boundary
    3. A Unitary state
    4. A frontier
    5. An enclave
15. Which is not an example of a physical boundary?
    1. The Aozou strip
    2. The Andes
    3. Rhine river
    4. The Sahara
    5. Lake Victoria
16. Boundaries were redrawn in much of Europe after World War I according to the:
    1. Distribution of languages
    2. Demands of the British and French
    3. Containment of Nazism
    4. North Atlantic Treaty Organization
    5. League of Nations
17. After the fall of communism, Poland:
    1. Adopted a unitary form of government
    2. Became a nation-state
    3. Annexed land from Germany
    4. Gave power to ethnic minorities
    5. Delegated more power to local governments
18. What is a distinct feature of the world’s superpowers between the 1940’s and 1980’s compared to other eras?
    1. The U.S. and Russia were superpowers for the first time
    2. The two superpowers were never involved in war
    3. The number of superpowers were much lower than in the past
    4. The superpowers had satellites
    5. The superpowers used religion to settle conflict
19. Most states in the world have this type of government, which is characterized by central and regional control:
    1. Unitary
    2. Pluralistic
    3. Federal
    4. Regional
    5. Fragmented
20. The world has shifted from primarily political cooperation to:
    1. Military cooperation
    2. Economic cooperation
    3. Religious cooperation
    4. Governmental cooperation
    5. National defense cooperation
21. Which of the following is not a reason that states might cooperate with each other?
    1. To gain power and glory
    2. Exclusive resource trading rights
    3. Economic advantages
    4. Common military need
    5. Population diffusion between countries
22. Which is not a function of the UN?
    1. International peacekeeping
    2. International economic support
    3. Aiding treaty negoatiations
    4. International military support
    5. Intervening in Human Rights issues
23. In order to be recognized as a state, an area must have most of the following, except:
    1. Have a permanent population
    2. Be culturally distinct
    3. Have a functional government
    4. Be recognized by other established states
    5. Declare independence
24. Which of the following is not true about a border?
    1. They extend into the ground below
    2. They are sometimes marked with fences
    3. They create a buffer zone area between countries
    4. Their location is not always agreed upon
    5. They extend into the air above
25. Consistent terrorism that causes net-out migration is an example of a(n):
    1. Antecedent force
    2. Centrifugal force
    3. Divisive force
    4. Delusive force
    5. Centripetal force
26. If countries are too close together for a full area EEZ, a new EEZ boundary is decided by:
    1. Overlapping the two countries EEZ’s to include the full 200 nautical miles
    2. Dividing the space in proportion to the population’s maritime resource requirements
    3. Dividing the space equally between the two countries
    4. A U.N. vote in the general assembly
    5. All of the above
27. Which is not an example of a centripetal force?
    1. Common culture
    2. Religious violence
    3. National identity
    4. Shared laws
    5. None of the above