124. Which of the following aspects of diffusion of Western culture threaten non-Western ways of life?

I. loss of traditional values
II. subjugation of women
III. Western control of media
IV. alteration of traditional landscapes
V. pollution

a. I and II
b. I and III
c. I, II, IV
d. I, III, IV, V
e. I, II, III, IV, V

125. The breakup of Yugoslavia was particularly violent because

a. it was inhabited by three religious groups.
b. it was inhabited by four language groups.
c. it was inhabited by five ethnic groups.
d. it was inhabited by five nationalities.
e. religion, language, and ethnicity produced divergent nationalities which made overlapping claims on land.

Unit IV: Political Organization of Space

126. Put the following in order from the largest to the smallest: census tract, county, municipality, nation-state, province, empire

127. G_____________, g_____________, g_____________

Match the following:

128. nation state
129. multinational state
130. multi-state nation

a. Korea
b. Japan
c. Indonesia

Match the following (some states have more than one answer):

131. Brazil
132. China
133. Mesopotamia
134. Taiwan

a. was a hearth
b. was a colony
c. is a sovereign state
d. has a forward capital

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Match the following:

135. compact state a. Afghanistan
136. elongated state b. Indonesia
137. prorupted state c. Nicaragua
138. perforated state d. South Africa
139. fragmented state e. Vatican City
140. landlocked state f. Vietnam

Match the following (some states have more than one answer):

141. unitary state a. Canada
142. federal state b. France
143. confederal state c. Germany
144. devolution d. Mexico
e. Switzerland
f. USA

Place the following colonial powers under the appropriate headings: Belgium, Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal


Match the following:

148. Brazil a. Britain
149. most of Canada b. France
150. most of Latin America c. Portugal
151. Northern Africa d. Russia
152. Siberia e. Spain

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Match the following:

153. model that demonstrates the transfer of resources from less developed to more developed areas   a. core-periphery
154. the fringe of a state   b. enclave
155. land beyond a border   c. frontier
156. the node of a state   d. gerrymandering
157. an area the retains a distinction from a larger area   e. heartland
158. a region caught between two opposing forces that fragment it   f. hinterland
159. manipulating boundaries for political gain   g. rimland
160. an area rather than a line   h. shatterbelt

Label each boundary physical or cultural and give an example.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>boundary</th>
<th>physical or cultural</th>
<th>example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>161. mountain</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>162. language</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>163. religion</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>164. river</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>165. geometric</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>166. relict</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>167. the Green Line</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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168. Which of the following is NOT part of the definition of a state?

a. a formal region  
b. a common ethnicity  
c. control over internal affairs  
d. control over external affairs  
e. sovereignty

169. ____________ and ____________ are multi-state nations. ____________ and ____________ were multi-state nations in the twentieth century but no longer are.

a. China, Germany; Ireland, Vietnam  
b. China, Ireland; Germany, Vietnam  
c. China, Vietnam; Germany, Ireland  
d. China, Denmark; Germany, Ireland  
e. Denmark, Ireland; Germany, Vietnam

170. Which of the following is NOT a supranational organization?

a. Arab League  
b. European Union  
c. NAFTA  
d. NATO  
e. United Nations

171. Which of the following has fostered the most significant economic growth by eliminating import tariffs between member states?

a. Arab League  
b. European Union  
c. NAFTA  
d. NATO  
e. United Nations

172. Which of the following does not fit with the others?

a. the core–periphery  
b. irredentism  
c. neocolonialism  
d. Immanuel Wallerstein  
e. the world-systems theory

173. The provisions of the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea give coastal countries navigational and economic sovereignty over which of the following zones?

a. twelve-nautical-mile territorial sea zone and part of the Arctic Circle  
b. export processing zone (EPZ)  
c. 200-nautical-mile exclusive economic zone  
d. empowerment zone  
e. continental shelf
174. An increasing number of states have adopted a federal form of government primarily to

a. grant different ethnicities or nationalities more effective representation.
b. encourage the breakup of the superpower alliances.
c. govern compact states more effectively.
d. deploy scarce resources efficiently.
e. meet all of the above needs.

175. Which of the following is NOT true about congressional district boundaries in the United States?

a. They are contiguous.
b. They are formal regions.
c. They are redrawn after the census.
d. They are redrawn every ten years.
e. They contain roughly equal amounts of people.

Unit V: Agriculture and Rural Land Use

Match the following:

176. terracing, Mediterranean agriculture, pastoralism

177. terracing, shifting agriculture

178. arid climate, irrigation, little pork production, pastoralism

179. wheat, little pork production, pastoralism

180. factory farms, large pork production

181. wheat, Mediterranean agriculture

182. maize, irrigation

Choose the one that does not belong:

183. a. plantation farming
b. hunting and gathering
c. subsistence agriculture

184. a. agribusiness
b. energy and technology
c. subsistence farming

185. a. efficient transportation
b. regionalized cuisine
c. corporately controlled farms

186. a. Green Revolution
b. increases in agricultural workers
c. increases in the use of fossil fuels

187. a. the eat local food movement
b. improves to the local economy
c. organic farming

188. a. beef
b. railroad
c. Milwaukee, 1900

189. a. factory farms
b. genetic engineering
c. high food prices
d. Green Revolution

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190. a. hunting and gathering  
b. limited to tropical areas  
c. gender-based division of labor  
d. Stage 1 country  
191. a. drought-resistant seeds  
b. GMOs  
c. high food prices  
d. increased yields  
192. a. desertification  
b. overgrazing  
c. overuse of water  
d. sustainable agriculture  
193. a. GMOs  
b. Green Revolution  
c. high levels of debt  
d. pesticides  
e. terracing  
194. a. Green Revolution  
b. Central America  
c. East Asia  
d. South Asia  
e. sub-Saharan Africa  
195. a. California  
b. Mediterranean agriculture  
c. “happy cows”  
d. sharecropping  
e. wheat  
196. a. soy beans  
b. coffee  
c. wheat  
d. corn  
e. rice  
197. a. Great Plains—buffalo  
b. Eskimos—snow  
c. Hawiians—wigwams  
d. Wisconsin settlers—log cabins  
e. Great Plains—sod and thatch  
198. a. shifting agriculture  
b. tropical climate  
c. global warming  
d. depletion of soil  
e. commercial agriculture  
199. a. commercial agriculture  
b. Argentina  
c. Brazil  
d. Poland  
e. USA  
200. a. sustainable agriculture  
b. limited use of chemicals  
c. integration of crops and livestock  
d. use of pesticide resistant seed  
e. organic farms  
201. a. nomads  
b. pastoralism  
c. hunting and gathering  
d. subsistence agriculture  
e. shifting agriculture  
f. terracing  

202. What is a milkshed and why is it important?

203. Isolated farmsteads in the United States evolved as a result of all of the following EXCEPT

a. political stability.  
b. colonization by individual pioneer families.  
c. agricultural private enterprise.  
d. government land policy.  
e. physical barriers preventing communal farm practices.
204. Grain raised in the United States is used today primarily as

a. human food.
b. a source of fuel.
c. livestock feed.
d. an export to foreign countries.
e. raw material for various industries.

205. With respect to the relationship between culture, religion, and the physical environment

a. few religions derive meaningful events from the physical environment.
b. religious ideas may be responsible for some of the changes people make in the physical environment.
c. religion is no longer an important source of identification for a distinct cultural group.
d. all religions appeal primarily to people living in their land of origin.
e. All of the above are true.

206. A common difference(s) between farms in an LDC (like Pakistan) versus farms in an MDC (like the United States) that grow the same crop is

a. the amount of crop produced in a year.
b. the importance of the crop to the farmer.
c. the income derived from crops.
d. A and B

e. A and C

207. Chile’s agricultural economy primarily consists of

a. selling food within Chile.
b. exporting food to other countries in South America.
c. exporting food to the United States and other MDCs.
d. innovations in organic food.
e. ranching.

Unit VI: Industrialization and Economic Development

Label each of the following as bulk-reducing, bulk-gaining, footloose, or just-in-time:

208. soft-drink bottling
209. brewing
210. nickel smelting
211. baking
212. automobile assembly
213. autoparts manufacturing
214. electronics manufacturing
215. call centers

Label each of the following as primary, secondary, tertiary, or quaternary economic activity:

216. extract natural resources from the environment
217. transform raw materials into finished products

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