**/Know and Be Able To (KBAT)**

Chapter 7/8 – Political Geography

**KNOW**

Administered boundary

Antecedent boundary

Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)

Autonomous region

Balkanization

Census

Centrifugal force

Centripetal force

Colonialism

Compact state

Defined boundary

Delimited boundary

Demarcated boundary

Democratization

Devolution

Elongated state

Ethnic cleansing

Ethnic separatism

European Union (EU)

Federal state

Fragmented state

Genocide

Gerrymandering

Heartland Theory

Imperialism

Irredentism

Metropolitan government

Multinational state

Multistate nation

Municipality

Nation

Nationalism

Nation-state

North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)

Organic Theory

Perforated state

Prorupted state

Redistricting

Relic boundary

Rimland Theory

Shatterbelt

Sovereignty

State

Stateless nation

Subsequent boundary

Superimposed boundary

Territoriality

Terrorism

The Law of the Sea

Unitary state

Supranationalism

United Nations

**BE ABLE TO**

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| P. 266-269 | * Define state as used in political geography.
* Explain what it means for states to be sovereign.
* Summarize the historical factors that have led to disagreements regarding statehood in Korea, China, and Taiwan.
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| P. 270-275 | * Define nation-state and explain how the map of Europe changed after World War I.
* Define self-determination and describe why some ethnic groups favor the creation of nation-states.
* Define multinational state and explain how peace is maintained in some of these states.
* Summarize the effects of Germany’s actions before and after World War II.
* Explain the results of the division of the multinational states of Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, and the Soviet Union.
* Identify the principal reasons for conflict between Ukraine and Russia over Crimea.
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| P. 246-249(Ch. 7) | * Explain why distinguishing between ethnicities and nationalities in the British Isles is challenging.
* Define centripetal and centrifugal forces and provide examples.
* Summarize how and why India and Pakistan were split into separate countries.
* Describe the spatial distribution of the Kurds and explain why they don’t have their own country.
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| P. 252-256(Ch. 7) | * Describe the purpose of ethnic cleansing.
* List countries in the Balkans region of Europe and explain why this region has experienced continued unrest.
* Explain how Yugoslavia became a new country and why it eventually split up.
* Outline the steps involved with ethnic cleansing.
* Summarize ethnic cleansing in Bosnia & Herzegovina, Kosovo, and Croatia.
* Define balkanized and balkanization.
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| P. 258-261(Ch. 7) | * Explain why conflicts among ethnicities is widespread in Africa.
* Summarize ethnic cleansing in Darfur and South Sudan.
* Outline the conflict between Hutus and Tutsis in Rwanda and Burundi, and explain how the conflict affected the Democratic Republic of Congo.
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| P. 278-279 | * Define colony and briefly identify why Puerto Rico, Greenland, and Hong Kong are not considered colonies by the United Nations.
* Define colonialism and list the three primary reasons Europeans established colonies in the past.
* Discuss the progression of European colonization efforts beginning in the 1400s.
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| P. 280-285 | * Identify the difference between a boundary and a frontier.
* Define cultural boundary and briefly summarize examples in South Asia, Ireland, and Europe.
* Describe the difference between geometric and physical boundaries and list several examples.
* Summarize water boundaries as defined by the Law of the Sea.
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| P. 286-287 | * List advantages and disadvantages, and provide examples for each of the following types of states: compact, elongated, prorupted, perforated, and fragmented.
* Define landlocked state and explain why most are found in Africa; describe challenges that these states face.
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| P. 288-289 | * Describe the basic differences between a democracy and autocracy.
* Identify the primary difference between unitary and federal states.
* Explain why nation-states and smaller states are more likely to use a unitary form of government.
* Explain why multinational states would use a federal system of government.
* List examples of unitary and federal states, and explain why in recent years there has been a strong global trend toward federal governments.
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| P. 290-292 | * Explain why legislative districts within the United States must be redrawn every 10 years.
* Define gerrymandering and describe the different forms.
* Identify who redraws districts in the majority of states in the U.S., and compare how this differs from most European countries.
* Summarize arguments for and against the use of independent commissions for redrawing legislative districts.
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| P. 294-297 | * Identify the primary purpose of the United Nations and explain how it can take action throughout the world.
* Explain why there has been such a large increase in the number of countries within the United Nations.
* Describe differences in the balance of power globally before World War I and during the Cold War.
* Summarize the purpose for the creation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the Warsaw Pact.
* Explain reasons for the elimination of the Warsaw Pact and reduction of NATO.
* Identify the primary reason for the creation of the European Union (EU), and explain how it promotes development within member states.
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| P. 298-303 | * Define terrorism and list several distinctive characteristics of terrorists.
* Describe characteristics of the following terrorist organizations: Al-Qaeda, Islamic State (ISIS/ISIL), and Boko Haram.
* Explain how some states in Southwest Asia have provided support for terrorists.
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