MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1) Terrorism differs from assassinations and other acts of political violence because
   A) attacks are typically made without regard for political goals.
   B) attacks are never well coordinated.
   C) attacks are aimed at ordinary people.
   D) attacks use only personal and improvised weapons.
   E) attacks are aimed at military targets or political leaders.

2) A territory tied to a state rather than being completely independent is a
   A) state.
   B) patron-state.
   C) nation-state.
   D) colony.
   E) nation.

3) The process of redrawing legislative boundaries to benefit the party in power is called
   A) stacking votes.
   B) hanging chads.
   C) blockbusting.
   D) redlining.
   E) gerrymandering.

4) The concept that ethnicities have the right to govern themselves is known as
   A) nationalism.
   B) universal suffrage.
   C) sovereignty.
   D) centripetal determination.
   E) self determination.

5) The boundary between the United States and Canada is best described by which of the following?
   A) geometric only
   B) linguistic and religious
   C) water and geometric
   D) mountain and water
   E) water and linguistic

6) The boundary between Argentina and Chile is an example of a
   A) physical boundary.
   B) cultural frontier.
   C) geometric boundary.
   D) perforated frontier.
   E) prorupted boundary.
7) Political unity in the ancient Mediterranean world reached its height in
   A) Western Europe.
   B) the Roman Empire.
   C) Egypt.
   D) the Fertile Crescent.
   E) the Alexandrian Empire.

8) A frontier, in contrast to a boundary,
   A) is an area rather than a line.
   B) is the westernmost part of a state.
   C) has become a more common means to separate states.
   D) separates two states.
   E) is a region of ethnic conflict.

9) Examples of major nation-states are
   A) Mexico and Russia.
   B) Australia and New Zealand.
   C) Mexico and Germany.
   D) Germany and Denmark.
   E) Russia and the United States.

10) The first states in ancient Mesopotamia were
    A) nation-states, which incorporated city-states, colonies, and empires.
    B) city-states, which incorporated cities as well as their countryside.
    C) empires, which incorporated dozens of unified colonies.
    D) patron-states ruled by sheiks.
    E) colonies, which incorporated cities as well as their countryside.

11) The Germans established the ________ known as the Caprivi Strip in present-day Namibia to access resources in central Africa, including the Zambezi River.
    A) proruption
    B) disruption zone
    C) causeway
    D) railroad
    E) protraction

12) An area organized into an independent political unit is a
    A) nation.
    B) state.
    C) nationality.
    D) territory.
    E) colony.

13) An increasing number of states have adopted a federal form of government primarily to
    A) govern compact states more effectively.
    B) accommodate rightwing political parties and their demands for more representation in national elections.
    C) deploy scarce resources efficiently.
    D) encourage the breakup of the superpower alliances.
    E) grant different ethnicities or nationalities more effective representation.
14) The only large land mass not part of a sovereign state is
A) the Arctic.
B) Greenland.
C) Antarctica.
D) Borneo.
E) Siberia.

15) Swaziland makes ______ into a perforated state.
A) the United Kingdom
B) Madagascar
C) Italy
D) Zimbabwe
E) South Africa

16) A Southeast Asian country with a partly elongated or prorupted shape is
A) China.
B) Pakistan.
C) Cambodia.
D) Indonesia.
E) Thailand.

17) Which shape most easily fosters the establishment of effective internal communications for a smaller state?
A) elongated
B) fragmented
C) prorupted
D) compact
E) prolonged

18) Over the past half century, the number of sovereign states in the world
A) has increased by a couple of dozen.
B) has increased by more than a hundred.
C) has decreased by a couple of dozen.
D) has remained approximately the same.
E) has increased by more than a thousand.

19) Korea is a good example of a(n)
A) patron- state.
B) sovereign state.
C) nation-state existing in a unified condition.
D) colony divided between more than one ethnicity.
E) ethnicity divided between more than one state.

20) The most fragmented Southeast Asian state is
A) East Timor.
B) Brunei.
C) Thailand.
D) Malaysia.
E) Indonesia.
21) Among the world’s largest multinational states are
   A) Australia and New Zealand.
   B) Mexico and Japan.
   C) Mexico and Russia.
   D) Russia and the United States.
   E) Japan and Denmark.

22) The most populous country that is not a member of the United Nations is
   A) Vatican City.
   B) South Korea.
   C) Taiwan.
   D) Monaco.
   E) Antarctica.

23) Conflicting claims to the Arctic are mostly due to
   A) colonial expansion.
   B) shifting sea ice formations.
   C) the proximity of South American and African countries.
   D) old Cold War grudges.
   E) the potential for energy resources.
Answer Key
Testname: UNTITLED1

1) C
2) D
3) E
4) E
5) C
6) A
7) B
8) A
9) D
10) B
11) A
12) B
13) E
14) C
15) E
16) E
17) D
18) B
19) E
20) E
21) D
22) C
23) E