

Unit 4: Political Patterns and Processes
Multiple Choice Answer Key and Explanations

1. Which of the following would best fit as a definition for a stateless-nation?	
A. A nation that stretches across multiple state boundaries	This answer is incorrect. While a stateless-nation could be located in multiple states, there are other answers that directly define a stateless-nation.
B. A state the contains two or more nations, within its boundaries, that have agreed to coexist as one state	This answer is incorrect. This answer states that the nations do have a state and have agreed to coexist with other nations in the state.
C. A nation that has a history of self-determination but does not have a formally recognized state or government	This answer is correct. A stateless-nation has a shared history, culture, and self-determination but lacks an official state.
D. A state that has its own sovereignty and is made up of subjects who are relatively homogenous	This answer is incorrect. This answer defines a nation state.

2. Which of the following statements explains why Africa currently has less nation-states compared to other regions in the world?	
A. When Europeans colonized Africa they created maps based on longitude and latitude and did not factor in ethnic groups	This answer is incorrect. This answer correctly identifies parts of the Scramble for Africa and why there are less nation-states in Africa.
B. Africa has a large variety of ethnic groups that live across the continent making it difficult for nation-states to be created	This answer is incorrect. There is believed to be over 3,000 different ethnic groups living in Africa, making it difficult for any one state to be predominantly one nation.
C. The Scramble for Africa pushed for the creation of states based off of convenience for European powers not cultural factors of the region	This answer is incorrect. This answer correctly identifies parts of the Scramble for Africa and why there are less nation-states in Africa.
D. All of the above	This answer is correct. Since all of the answers are correct, the answer must be all of the above.

3. Which of the following countries experienced devolution?	
A. Yugoslavia	This answer is correct. Yugoslavia ended up breaking up due to devolution and balkanization. Power shifted from the central government to regional powers.
B. China	This answer is incorrect. China saw a consolidation of power after the communist revolution, the central government gained power and did not lose it.
C. Mexico	This answer is incorrect. Has not experienced devolution in the modern era. Today they have a federal presidential republic.
D. Sweden	This answer is incorrect. Has not experienced devolution in the modern era. Today they have a parliamentary representative democratic constitutional monarchy.

4. Which of the following is not a problem that may occur in a state located inside a shatterbelt region?	
A. Political and economic success as the state becomes more stable	This answer is correct. Shatterbelt regions are more prone to uncertainty, this would create a more unstable political and economic environment. This is due to the influence from outside states.
B. Economic influence from outside countries	This answer is incorrect. Shatterbelt regions do have influence from outside states that try to influence the state to side with their perspective.
C. Political instability in the region	This answer is incorrect. Shatterbelt regions are more likely to have a more unstable political environment, due to outside influence from other states. This leads to citizens to take sides and cause tensions to grow.
D. Possible war or other conflict within the region	This answer is incorrect. Shatterbelt regions are more likely to experience conflict within the state. This could be from outside states or by citizens within the state.

5. The border between North and South Korea at the 48th parallel would be an example of a...	
A. Physical boundary	This answer is incorrect. While there is a physical boundary in some parts of the 48th parallel. The boundary itself is based on the 48th parallel north latitude, which makes it a geometric boundary.
B. Geometric boundary	This answer is correct. The boundary is based on the 48th parallel north latitude.
C. Antecedent boundary	This answer is incorrect. The boundary was put in place after the cultural landscape had formed and is based on longitude and latitude.
D. Relic boundary	This answer is incorrect. The boundary itself still exists today and has not been taken out of operation.

6. In the South China Sea countries are disputing over who should have control over the vast amount of <u>resources located inside it</u> . This would be an example of what boundary dispute?	
A. Operational boundary dispute	This answer is incorrect. The focus of this question is on the amount of resources not how the boundary should operate.
B. Definitional boundary dispute	This answer is incorrect. The South China Sea does have a definitional boundary dispute, however, this question is focusing on the resource dispute.
C. Locational boundary dispute	This answer is incorrect. The focus of this question is on the amount of resources not how the location of the boundary.
D. Allocational boundary dispute	This answer is correct. This question is focusing on the resources that are located in the South China Sea and how they should be handled. This makes it an allocational boundary dispute.

7. Which of the following would best describe the difference between the different forms of governance unitary and confederation?	
A. Unitary focuses on shared power between national and regional levels of government while a confederation does not give any power to the federal level	This answer is incorrect. Unitary states have power given to the central government not the regional governments.
B. Unitary holds all of the states power at the national level, while a confederation shares power between the national government and regional governments	This answer is incorrect. Confederations do not share power between the national and regional governments, the power is given to the regional governments.
C. Unitary gives all of the power to the regional governments, while a confederation gives all of the power to the national government	This answer is incorrect. Unitary states give all power to the national government, not the regional governments.
D. Unitary gives all of the power to the national government, while a confederation gives all of the power to regional governments	This answer is correct. Unitary governments focus power at the national level, federal governments share the power between regional governments and the national government, and confederations give all power to regional governments.

8. Which of the following would not be an example of a centripetal force inside the United States of America?	
A. The rise of fake news and conspiracy theories about the different political parties	This answer is correct. This would be an example of a centrifugal force. Fake new and conspiracy theories would divide the country not unite it.
B. Major historical events like 9/11	This answer is incorrect. This is a centripetal force, as it united the country together against a common enemy.
C. A common shared language that is spoken by the majority of the country	This answer is incorrect. This is a centripetal force, as it makes it easier for people to communicate and relate to each other.
D. A strong sense of nationalism and patriotism found throughout the country	This answer is incorrect. This is a centripetal force, as it pulls people together and keeps the country unified.

9. How has globalization and new advancements made in technology facilitated the rise of supranationalism?	
A. Countries have started to promote more isolation policies in order to protect their own economic interest	This answer is incorrect. Technology has made it easier for countries to interact, trade, and cooperate with each other.
B. Political instability in the world has led countries to focus more internally instead of abroad	This answer is incorrect. While some countries do have an unstable political system, it was not because of technology. This answer also would counter supranationalism not promote it.
C. States are interacting more due to global problems, which has lead to the creation of more economic, cultural, and military alliances	This answer is correct. Technology has allowed for states to interact, trade, cooperate, and problem solve major global problems. Which has further promoted supranationalism.
D. Technology has allowed for states to be more independent and have greater efficiency in their own domestic markets	This answer is incorrect. Technology has made it possible for states to specialize more, which has increased the need for trade with other countries.

10. Which of the following best describes gerrymandering?	
A. The process of marking neighborhoods to pre approved neighborhoods for cheaper home loans	This answer is incorrect. This answer is describing redlining.
B. The manipulation of voting districts to create districts that favor one political party over another political party	This answer is correct. Gerrymandering is when politicians redistrict a voting district to gain a political advantage.
C. When real estate agents convince homeowners to sell their homes at a lower rate to avoid minorities from moving into their neighborhood	This answer is incorrect. This answer is describing blockbusting.
D. The transfer of power from the federal level to regional governments	This answer is incorrect. This answer is describing devolution.