**Changes and Challenges to Political-Territorial Arrangements  
Standard 4 Objective C**

1) The process of redrawing legislative boundaries to benefit the party in power is called

A) gerrymandering.

B) stacking votes.

C) hanging chads.

D) redlining.

E) blockbusting.

2) States cooperate with each other for what kind of reasons?

A) political

B) military

C) economic

D) all of the above

E) A and C

3) The United Nations is primarily what kind of cooperative effort?

A) political

B) military

C) economic

D) cultural

E) all of the above

4) In 2002 the Organization of African Unity was replaced by

A) the African Union.

B) the African National Party.

C) the African Treaty Organization.

D) the Organization of African States.

E) the Organization for African Economic Cooperation.

5) What was a distinctive feature of the world's superpowers between the 1940s and 1980s compared to other eras?

A) The United States and the Soviet Union were superpowers for the first time.

B) The two superpowers were never involved in wars.

C) The number of superpowers was much lower than in the past.

D) The superpowers had satellites.

E) The superpowers used religion to settle conflicts.

6) The Cold War shaped political geography in all of the following ways except

1. By introducing the concept of first, second, and third world countries.
2. Through the devolution of Eastern Europe and Central Asia post 1991.
3. Through decades of ideological polarity.
4. By widening the economic gap between wealthy and poor.
5. Through proliferation of proxy wars among the great powers.

7) The growth of the European Union has resulted in member states

A) having greater control of their internal finances

B) adopting a common currency and freer travel

C) enacting tighter borders and travel policies

D) participating in the world's wealthiest market.

E) B and D

8) Terrorism differs from assassinations and other acts of political violence

A) because attacks are never well coordinated.

B) because attacks are aimed at military targets or political leaders.

C) because attacks are aimed at ordinary people.

D) because attacks use only personal weapons.

E) because attacks have not political goals.

9) Which of the following is not true of al-Qaeda?

A) Al-Qaeda has been implicated in several bombings since the attack on the United States in 2001.

B) Al-Qaeda is a single unified organization.

C) Most al-Qaeda cell members have lived in ordinary society, supporting themselves with jobs or crime.

D) Finance, media, legal-religious policy and military committees report to a council called *Majiis al shura*.

E) Al-Qaeda grew out of the war against the Soviet Union in Afghanistan.

10) Key challenges to establishing a representative government in Iraq after Saddam Hussein are

A) geometric boundaries established by British and French treaties.

B) tribal and ethnic differences between provinces.

C) sectarian conflict between the Shiite and Sunni Muslims.

D) Al-Qaeda insurgents opposed to a secular state.

E) all of the above.

11) There are often disagreements about the proper and fair way to delineate voting districts. All of the following are examples of gerrymandering EXCEPT

a) assigning districts so that only supporters of a certain campaign are in one district

b) assigning districts so that only opponents of a certain campaign are in one districts

C) encouraging supporters to move to a certain area

d) redrawing a border so that supporters comprise over 50% of the population in that district

e) deciding where to divide two districts based on the racial demographic of the residents

12) The UN is the premier international organization and can do all of the following EXCEPT

a) levy economic sanctions on countries

B) send peacekeepers to conflict areas

C) request military assistance in the form of troops and equipment from member states

D) legally bind members to intervene in genocide, ethnic cleansing, and crimes against humanity

E) fund technology grants to any country

13) A civil war is distinct from other wars because

A) only civilians are combatants

B) the warring parties are part of the same country

C) only arms and money from one country are involved

D) it involves political protest or rebellion

E) civilian casualties are higher than combatant casualties

14) All of the following are consequences of closing land boarders with a neighboring country except:

A) less undocumented migration

B) closing off seasonal wildlife migration routes

C) improved diplomatic relations with the neighboring country

D) loss of arable land due to artificial barriers

E) reducing trade and exchange

15) The European Union is an example of

A) supranationalism

B) nationalism

C) a fragnmented state

D) a unitary state

E) a nation-state