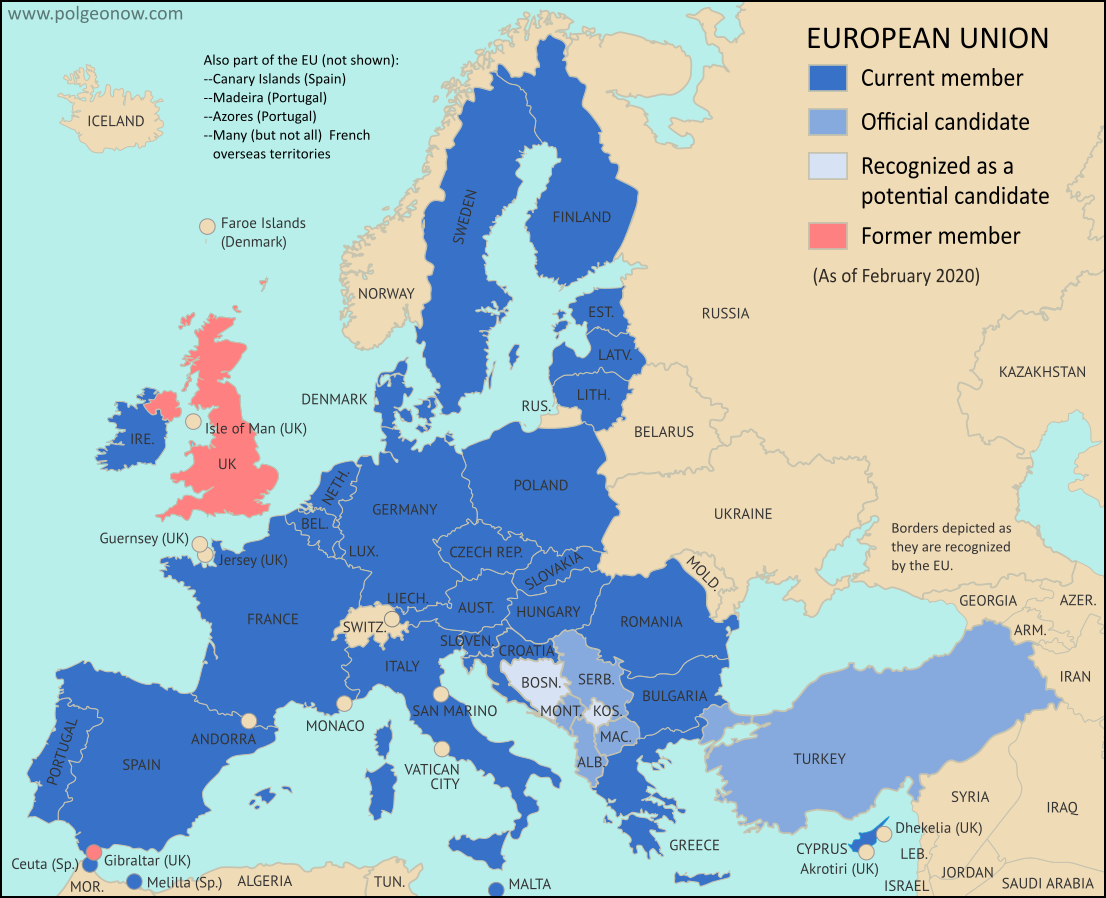
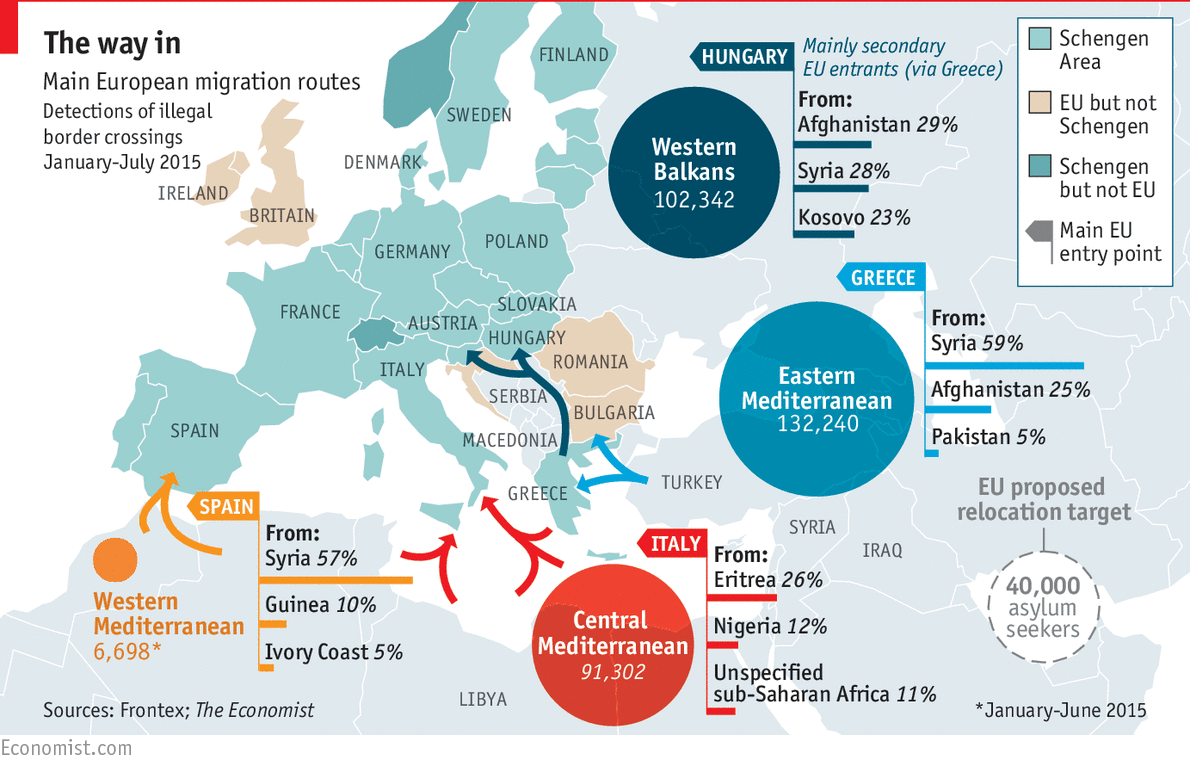
**AP Human Geography Unit 4: Political Geography Mr. Stepek**

**Question 1:**

**Map #1**

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**Map #2**



1. DESCRIBE supranationalism using an example OTHER than the EU.
2. DESCRIBE a characteristic of the EU which has made it a better definition of the concept of supranationalism than other examples.
3. With reference to the Map #2 above, EXPLAIN one reason for why membership in a supranational organization would be a centrifugal force for a state.
4. IDENTIFY the main push factor for the main European migration routes depicted in Map #2.
5. DESCRIBE a different reason for why membership in a supranational organization would be a centrifugal force for a state.
6. DESCRIBE one reason for why membership in that organization would be a centripetal force for a country.

**Question #2**

**Map #1 Map #2**A close up of a map

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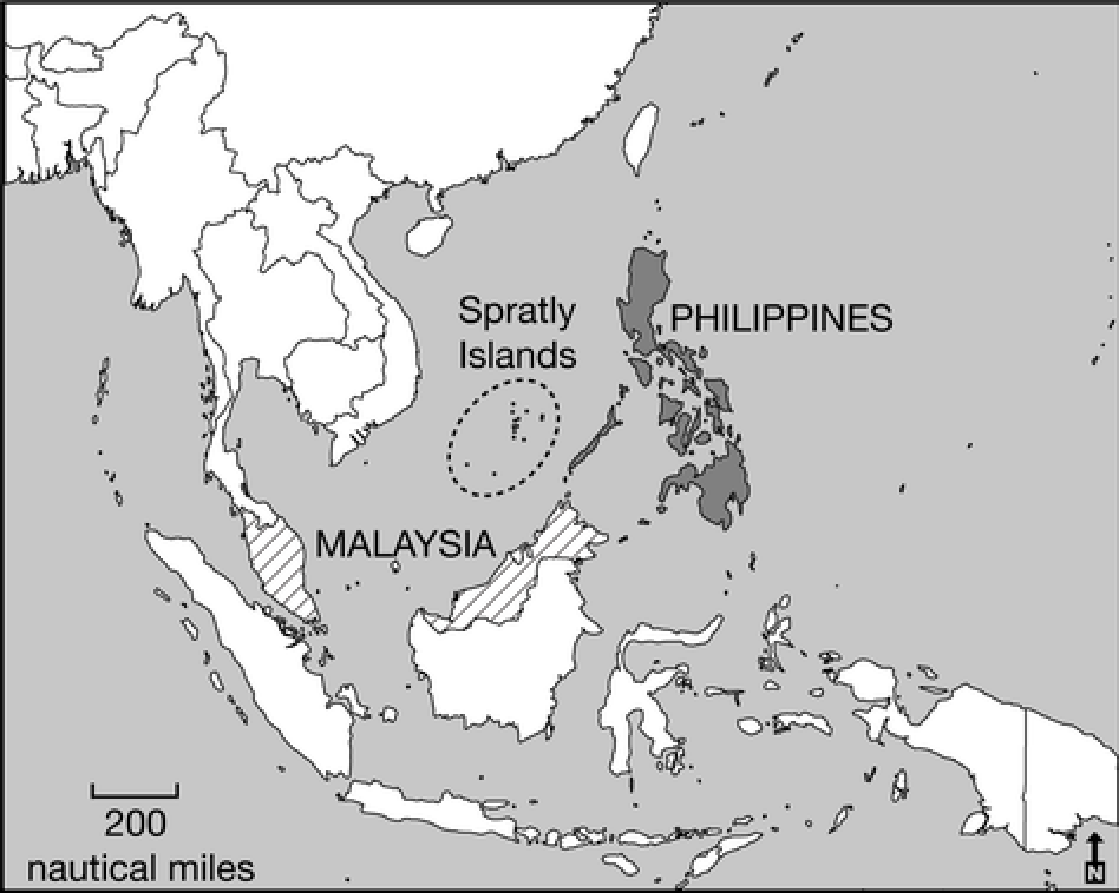
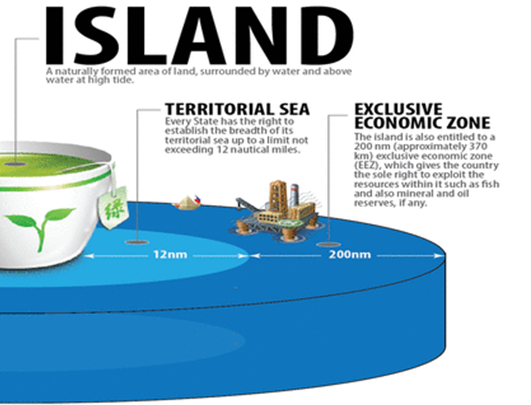
1. DEFINE centrifugal and centripetal forces from a political geography perspective.
2. With reference to state boundary origins, EXPLAIN a centrifugal force which affects NIgeria.
3. With reference to state shape, DESCRIBE a centripetal force that affects Nigeria.
4. IDENTIFY the government structure of Nigeria.
5. With reference to Map #2, EXPLAIN how the government structure of Nigeria could be a centrifugal force.
6. DESCRIBE (using any example) how that same government structure could be a centripetal force.

**Question #3**

1. With reference to the map above DESCRIBE irredentism.
2. EXPLAIN a centrifugal force that may affect the countries of Kazakhstan and Latvia.
3. EXPLAIN how supranationalism could affect the situation in Latvia.
4. IDENTIFY a migration stream from 1990s that resulted from the situation depicted in the map above.

**Question #4**

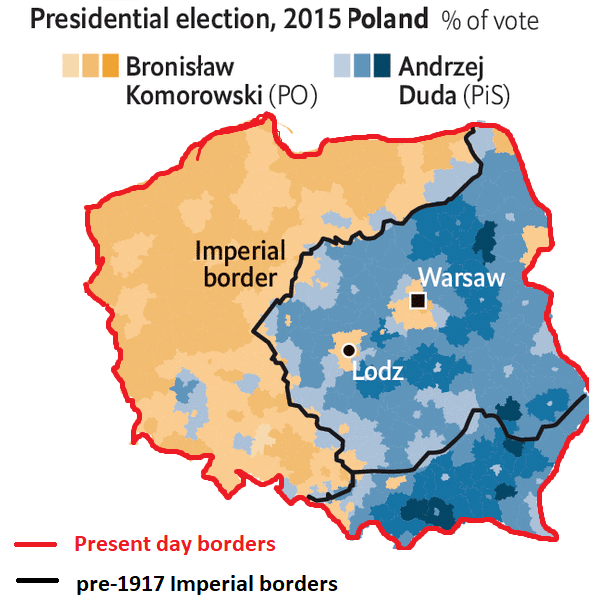
**Item #1 Map #2**



1. IDENTIFY the international agreement that governs the arrangement depicted in item #1.
2. COMPARE and CONTRAST the level of control which a state has over the waters within 12 miles of its shoreline and between 12 miles and 200 miles from its shoreline.
3. EXPLAIN how the Spratly Islands complicate the international agreement discussed above.

**Question #4** (please look at all four maps when crafting your answers)

**Map #1 (post-WWII migration) Map #2**

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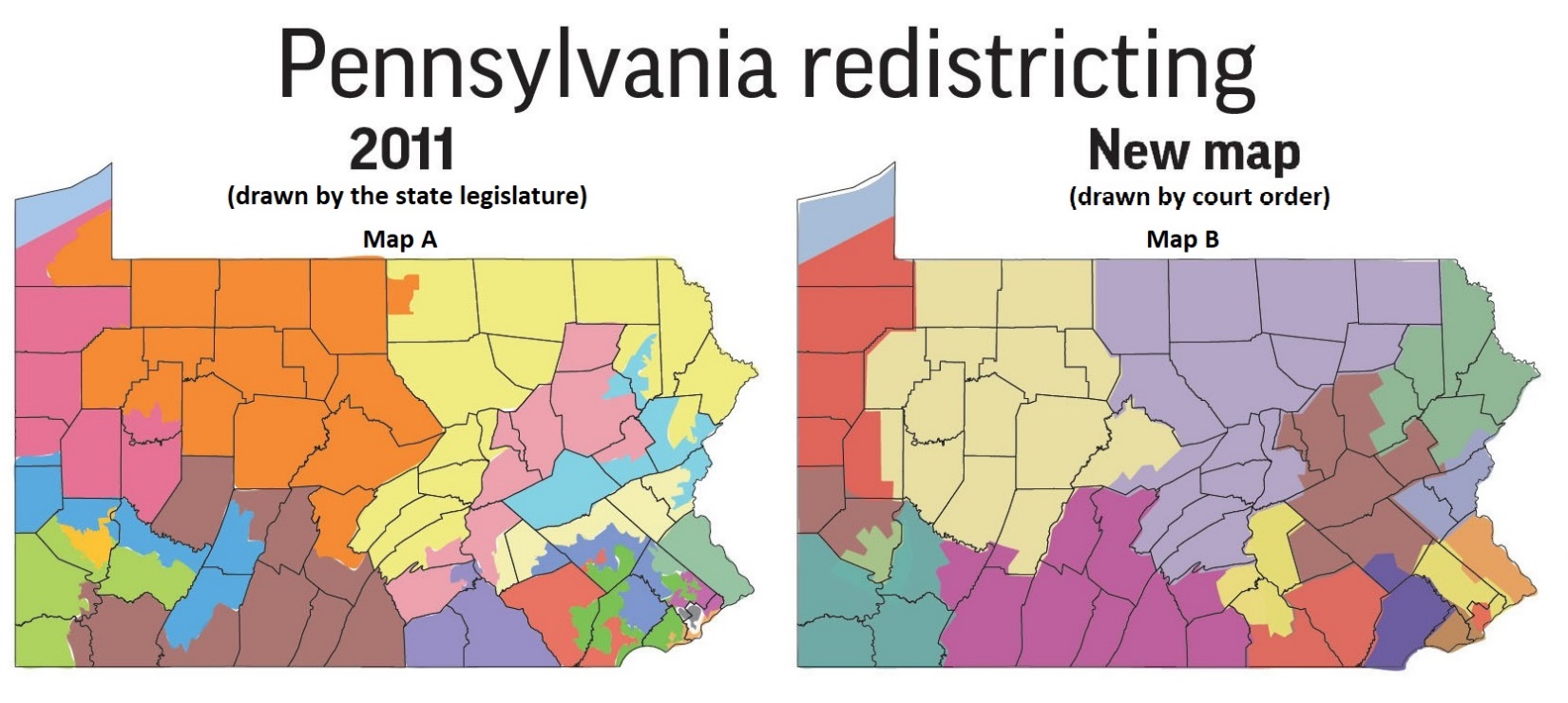
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**A picture containing text

Description automatically generatedMap #3**

**Map #4**

1. DEFINE the type of border/boundary creation process which resulted in the borders of present-day Poland.
2. DESCRIBE the type of border/boundary evident in Map #2.
3. EXPLAIN how a state within Europe reflects the characteristics of a nation-state.
4. EXPLAIN how a state within Europe reflects the characteristics of a multi-national state.
5. DESCRIBE how a situation within Europe reflects the characteristics of a stateless nation.
6. DESCRIBE how a state within Europe reflects the characteristics of a multi-ethnic state.
7. DESCRIBE an ethnic enclave within Europe.
8. DESCRIBE a political exclave within Europe.

**Question #5 (both maps below were created in response to the 2010 Census)**

1. EXPLAIN the process by which the 2011 Congressional district map (Map A) was created.
2. EXPLAIN a disadvantageous political effect of this kind of redistricting plan (Map A).
3. EXPLAIN an advantage of the districts drawn in the new map (Map B).
4. EXPLAIN a disadvantage of the districts drawn in the new map (Map B).