

Exercise walk-through

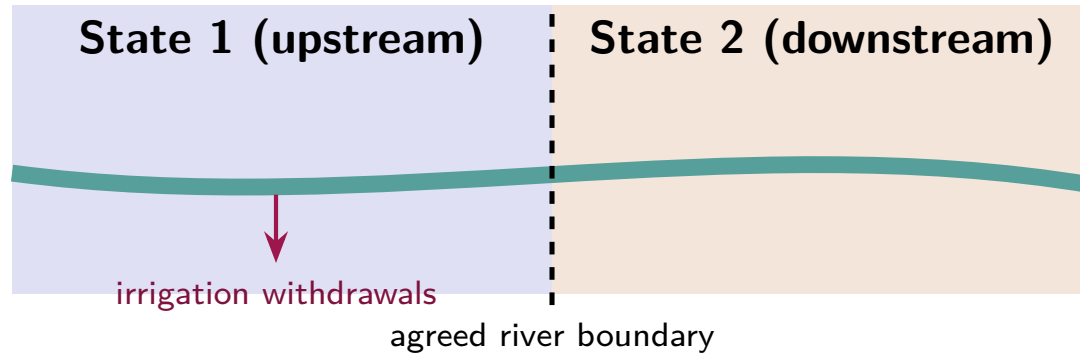
# 4.8

## Defining Devolutionary Factors

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AP Human Geography

## River allocation: attempt



### Original attempt

Two states **agree on a river boundary** but disagree over **irrigation withdrawals**. Explain the principal dispute and one mechanism.

Discuss before moving to the worked explanation.

# Internal boundaries and redistricting

Internal boundaries organise **jurisdictions**, **public services**, **electoral representation** and **data collection**.

**Redistricting** redraws electoral districts.

**Gerrymandering** manipulates district boundaries to advantage a political group; not every redraw is gerrymandering.

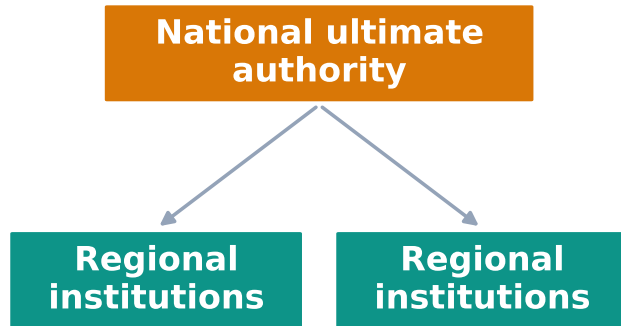
**packing**: concentrates opponents in **fewer** districts

**cracking**: splits them across districts where they are **outvoted**

Examine the **map and rules**, not just the election result.

# Unitary and federal arrangements

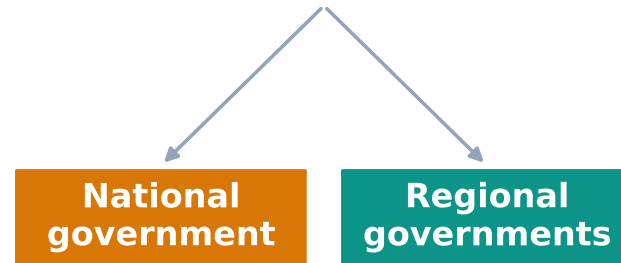
## Unitary state



Regional powers derived from national authority

## Federal state

Constitution divides powers



Constitutionally assigned powers at both levels

Both can have regional institutions. Compare how regional powers are established and protected.

## Exercises 2.1-2.3

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**2.1** Define devolution.

[2]

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**2.2** Explain how physical geography can encourage devolution.

[2]

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**2.3** A region with its own language and a distant island location seeks more self-government

(a) Name two devolutionary factors at work.

[2]

## Exercises 2.1-2.3

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**2.1** Define devolution.

[2]

**2.1**

- the transfer of political power from the central government to regional/local governments

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**2.2** Explain how physical geography can encourage devolution.

[2]

**2.2**

- remote regions (islands, mountains) are hard to govern centrally; distance/isolation strengthens local identity and calls for self-rule

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**2.3** A region with its own language and a distant island location seeks more self-government

(a) Name two devolutionary factors at work.

[2]

**2.3**

(a)

- ethnic/cultural difference (own language) and physical geography (distant island)

## Exercises 3.1-3.2

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**3.1** The transfer of powers from a national to a regional government is

[1]

☐

**A** supranationalism

**B** devolution

**C** gerrymandering

**D** colonialism

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**3.2** A state's claim to a neighbouring area where its ethnic kin live is

[1]

☐

**A** irredentism

**B** devolution

**C** federalism

**D** neocolonialism

## Exercises 3.1-3.2

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**3.1** The transfer of powers from a national to a regional government is

[1]

☐

- A supranationalism
- B devolution
- C gerrymandering
- D colonialism

**3.1 B**

- national-to-regional power transfer = devolution

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**3.2** A state's claim to a neighbouring area where its ethnic kin live is

[1]

☐

- A irredentism
- B devolution
- C federalism
- D neocolonialism

**3.2 A**

- claiming kin-populated land abroad = irredentism

## Exercise 3.3 (a)

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**3.3** A resource-rich region feels its wealth is taken by the central government.

(a) State the type of devolutionary factor.

[1]

## Exercise 3.3 (a)

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**3.3** A resource-rich region feels its wealth is taken by the central government.

(a) State the type of devolutionary factor.

[1]

(a)

- economic

## Exercise 3.3 (b)

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**3.3** A resource-rich region feels its wealth is taken by the central government.

(b) Explain how it can lead to demands for autonomy.

[1]

## Exercise 3.3 (b)

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**3.3** A resource-rich region feels its wealth is taken by the central government.

(b) Explain how it can lead to demands for autonomy.

[1]

(b)

- the region may want to keep its wealth, fuelling calls for self-rule or independence