1. Full control by a state over its own affairs is called...

   ☐ sovereignty

   ☐ devolution

   ☐ a nation

   ☐ a boundary

2. How many African colonies became independent in 1960?

   _____

3. Controlling people and things by controlling an area is called...

   ☐ migration

   ☐ devolution

   ☐ sovereignty

   ☐ territoriality

4. A boundary forced onto an area by an outside power, ignoring local culture, is...

   ☐ subsequent

   ☐ superimposed

   ☐ antecedent

   ☐ relic

5. Marking a boundary physically on the ground with fences or posts is called...

   ☐ demarcation

   ☐ definition

   ☐ devolution

   ☐ delimitation

6. Where does the word ”gerrymander” come from?

   ☐ A US Supreme Court case

   ☐ A Greek word for map

   ☐ A Massachusetts governor and a salamander-shaped district

   ☐ A British election law

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   ☐ True ☐ False

8. Devolution always leads to a state breaking apart.

   ☐ True ☐ False

9. Joining a supranational organisation means giving up some sovereignty for shared benefits.

   ☐ True ☐ False

10. A failed state can no longer provide basic order and services.

    ☐ True ☐ False

1. **sovereignty**

   Sovereignty is a state's supreme authority over its territory.

2. **17**

   The "Year of Africa".

3. **territoriality**

   Territoriality is power expressed through control of space.

4. **superimposed**

   Superimposed boundaries are imposed from outside and often cause conflict.

5. **demarcation**

   Demarcation puts the boundary physically on the ground.

6. **A Massachusetts governor and a salamander-shaped district**

   Elbridge Gerry, 1812.

7. **True**

   Yes – unitary states are centralised, like France.

8. **False**

   Devolution is often peaceful and can *strengthen* a state by giving regions a voice.

9. **True**

   Members trade some independence for trade, security, or other gains.

10. **True**

    A **failed state** has lost effective control over its territory.

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