

AP Human Geography

Name: _____ Score: _____

1. Full control by a state over its own affairs is called...
 - ☐ a nation
 - ☐ sovereignty
 - ☐ a boundary
 - ☐ devolution
2. A people's right to govern themselves is called...
 - ☐ colonialism
 - ☐ self-determination
 - ☐ sovereignty
 - ☐ devolution
3. Controlling people and things by controlling an area is called...
 - ☐ sovereignty
 - ☐ territoriality
 - ☐ devolution
 - ☐ migration
4. A boundary forced onto an area by an outside power, ignoring local culture, is...
 - ☐ antecedent
 - ☐ subsequent
 - ☐ superimposed
 - ☐ relic
5. Marking a boundary physically on the ground with fences or posts is called...
 - ☐ definition
 - ☐ delimitation
 - ☐ demarcation
 - ☐ devolution
6. Most states in the world are perfect nation-states with exactly one nation.
 - ☐ True ☐ False

7. Decolonisation after 1945 created many new independent states.

☐ True ☐ False

8. Neocolonialism means a country is still economically controlled after formal independence.

☐ True ☐ False

9. A relic boundary still functions as a real border today.

☐ True ☐ False

10. A dispute over oil or water beneath a border is an allocational dispute.

☐ True ☐ False

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1. **sovereignty**

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

2. **self-determination**

Self-determination drove decolonisation and independence movements.

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. **False**

True nation-states are rare; most states are multinational.

7. **True**

Dozens of colonies in Africa and Asia became states.

8. **True**

Debt, trade, and companies can continue an old power's influence.

9. **False**

A **relic** boundary no longer functions but is still visible.

10. **True**

Allocational disputes concern resources under or along a border.