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FINAL MAY REVIEW GUIDE- UNIT 4

Directions: Take notes for each topic below – use definitions, real-world examples, and summarize in your OWN words so YOU understand it.

Here are some recommended resources to help you if you get stuck on any of the content:

- **AMSCO** AP Human Geography review book
- **AP Daily Videos** on AP Classroom - there are videos for every unit topic! CLUTCH!!!
- [Mr. Sinn Videos](#) - he has videos (often shorter) on each unit topic as well!
- [Big Ideas Packet 2020](#) - a huge infographic of essential info for each unit all in one place!
- [Mr.B's One Stop Doc](#) - View the many resources I find helpful for the course.

<https://tinyurl.com/3prpt9px>



What I should know:	After reviewing the information to the left, summarize each section here. You can also put in any extra notes to help you to review.
Unit 4: Political Patterns and Processes	
PSO-4: The political organization of space results from historical and current processes, events, and ideas.	
4.1 Introduction to Political Geography	Learning Objective (PSO-4.A): For world political maps: a. Define the different types of political entities. b. Identify a contemporary example of political entities.
<p>I can define the different types of political entities for world political maps.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Independent states are the primary building blocks of the world political map. 	
<p>I can identify a contemporary example of political entities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Types of political entities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Nations ○ Nation-states ○ Stateless nations ○ Multinational states ○ Multistate nations ○ Autonomous ○ Semi-autonomous regions (ex: American Indian Reservations) 	

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4.2 Political Processes	Learning Objective (PSO-4.B): Explain the processes that have shaped contemporary political geography.
<p>I can explain the processes that have shaped contemporary political geography.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sovereignty• Nation-states• Self-determination	
<p>I can explain the processes that have influenced contemporary political boundaries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Colonialism• Imperialism• Independence movements• Devolution along national lines	

4.3 Political Power and Territoriality	Learning Objective (PSO-4.C): Describe the concepts of political power and territoriality as used by geographers.
<p>I can describe the concepts of political power and territoriality as used by geographers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Political power is expressed geographically as control over people, land, and resources<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Neocolonialism○ Shatterbelts○ Choke points	

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<p>I can describe the concepts of political power and territoriality as used by geographers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Territoriality is the connection of people, their culture, and their economic systems to the land.	
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4.4 Defining Political Boundaries	Learning Objective (IMP-4.A): Define types of political boundaries used by geographers.
<p>I can define political boundaries used by geographers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Types of political boundaries<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Relic○ Superimposed○ Subsequent○ Antecedent○ Geometric○ Consequent boundaries	
4.5 The Function of Political Boundaries	Learning Objective (IMP-4.B): Explain the nature and function of international and internal boundaries.
<p>I can explain the nature and function of international and internal boundaries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Boundaries are<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Defined○ Delimited○ Demarcated○ Administered to establish limits of sovereignty○ Boundaries are often contested	

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4.5 The Function of Political Boundaries	Learning Objective (IMP-4.B): Explain the nature and function of international and internal boundaries.
<p>I can explain the nature and function of international and internal boundaries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Political boundaries often coincide with cultural, national, or economic divisions. Some boundaries are created by demilitarized zones or policy<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ The Berlin Conference	
<p>I can explain the nature and function of international and internal boundaries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Land and maritime boundaries & international agreements can influence national or regional identity & encourage or discourage international or internal interactions & disputes over resources.	
<p>I can explain the nature and function of international and internal boundaries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Defines the rights & responsibilities of nations in the use of international waters○ Established territorial seas○ Exclusive economic zones	

4.6 Internal Boundaries	Learning Objective (IMP-4.B): Explain the nature and function of international and internal boundaries.
<p>I can explain the nature and function of international and internal boundaries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Election results at various scales can be affected by<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Voting districts○ Redistricting○ Gerrymandering	

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4.7 Forms of Governance	Learning Objective (IMP-4.C): Define federal and unitary states.
I can define federal and unitary states. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Forms of governance include unitary states and federal states	
4.7 Forms of Governance	Learning Objective (IMP-4.D): Explain how federal and unitary states affect spatial organization.
I can explain how federal and unitary states affect spatial organization <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Unitary states tend to have a more top-down, centralized form of governance.• Federal states have more locally based, dispersed power centers.	

4.8 Defining Devolutionary Factors	Learning Objective (SPS-4.A): Define factors that lead to the devolution of states.
I can define factors that lead to the devolution of states <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The division of groups by physical geography• Ethnic separatism• Ethnic cleansing• Terrorism• Economic and social problems• Irredentism	

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4.9 Challenges to Sovereignty	Learning Objective (SPS-4.B): Explain how political, economic, cultural, and technological changes challenge state sovereignty.
<p>I can explain how political, economic, cultural, and technological changes challenge state sovereignty</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Devolution occurs when states fragment into autonomous regions (subnational political-territorial units):<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Spain○ Belgium○ Canada○ Nigeria	

4.9 Challenges to Sovereignty	Learning Objective (SPS-4.B): Explain how political, economic, cultural, and technological changes challenge state sovereignty.
<p>I can explain how political, economic, cultural, and technological changes challenge state sovereignty</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Devolution occurs when states disintegrate<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Eritrea○ South Sudan/ Sudan○ East Timor○ States that were part of the former Soviet Union	
<p>I can explain how political, economic, cultural, and technological changes challenge state sovereignty</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Advances in communication technology have facilitated<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Devolution○ Supranationalism○ Democratization	

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4.9 Challenges to Sovereignty	Learning Objective (SPS-4.B): Explain how political, economic, cultural, and technological changes challenge state sovereignty.
<p>I can explain how political, economic, cultural, and technological changes challenge state sovereignty</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Supranationalism is further by<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Global efforts to address transnational & environmental challenges○ Create economies of scale○ Trade agreements○ Military alliances	
<p>I can explain how political, economic, cultural, and technological changes challenge state sovereignty</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Supranational organizations can challenge state sovereignty by limiting the economic or political actions of member states<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ United Nations (UN)○ North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)○ European Union (EU)○ Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)○ Arctic Council○ African Union	

4.10 Consequences of Centrifugal and Centripetal Forces	Learning Objective (SPS-4.C): Explain how the concepts of centrifugal and centripetal forces apply at the state scale.
<p>I can explain how the concepts of centrifugal and centripetal forces apply at the state scale.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Centrifugal forces may lead to<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Failed states○ Uneven development○ Stateless nations○ Ethnic nationalist movements	

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<p>I can explain how the concepts of centrifugal and centripetal forces apply at the state scale.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Centripetal forces can lead to<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Ethnonationalism○ More equitable infrastructure development○ Increased cultural cohesion.	
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Unit 4: Political Patterns and Processes
Be able to fully and confidently answer these questions.

1. How do historical and current events influence political structures around the world?

2. How are balances of power reflected in political boundaries and government power structures?

3. How can political, economic, cultural, or technological changes challenge state sovereignty?