

Human Geography: Places and Regions in Global Context, 6e (Knox/Marston)
Chapter 2 Changing Global Context

2.1 Minimal Choice

1) The first agricultural revolution introduced

A) hunting & gathering.

B) agricultural production.

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

NG Standards: 14 Modification of physical environment

Section Headings: 2.1 The Premodern World

2) The first agricultural revolution started _____ of years ago.

A) thousands

B) hundreds

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

NG Standards: 16 Resources

Section Headings: 2.1 The Premodern World

3) A few remnant _____ still remain at the start of the 21st century.

A) minisystems

B) external arenas

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

NG Standards: 03 Analyzing spatial organization of things

Section Headings: 2.1 The Premodern World

4) In a sense, globalization has been around for a long time. For example, trade routes have connected the Europeans with _____ for over a thousand years.

A) China

B) the Americas

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

NG Standards: 11 Economic interdependence

Section Headings: 2.1 The Premodern World

5) He introduced the concept of "world-system."

- A) Immanuel Wallerstein
- B) Alexander von Humboldt

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

NG Standards: 11 Economic interdependence

Section Headings: 2.2 An Interdependent World Geography

6) The first to appreciate the practical importance and usefulness of geography were the

- A) Greeks.
- B) Germans.

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

NG Standards: 10 Cultural mosaics

Section Headings: 2.1 The Premodern World

7) Between about A.D. 500 and A.D. 1400, geographic knowledge was preserved and expanded by _____ scholars.

- A) Islamic and Chinese
- B) European and North American

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

NG Standards: 10 Cultural mosaics

Section Headings: 2.1 The Premodern World

8) The fundamental logic or driving force behind colonization of the late 19th century was

- A) economic.
- B) cultural.

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 1.5 Remembering/Understanding

NG Standards: 11 Economic interdependence

Section Headings: 2.2 An Interdependent World Geography

9) In the international division of labor, the world's periphery provides

- A) raw materials.
- B) manufactured goods.

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 2 Understanding

NG Standards: 11 Economic interdependence

Section Headings: 2.2 An Interdependent World Geography

10) One example that old colonial patterns persist comes from the fact that 48 of the 55 sub-Saharan countries earn more than half of their export earnings from

- A) coffee, tea and cocoa.
- B) clothing, textiles and consumer goods.

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 1.5 Remembering/Understanding

PS GlobalOutcome: G2 Critical thinking

NG Standards: 11 Economic interdependence

Section Headings: 2.2 An Interdependent World Geography

11) The simplistic idea that people's social and economic development and behavior are fundamentally shaped by their physical environment is known as

- A) environmental determinism.
- B) ecocentrism.

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

NG Standards: 15 How physical systems affect human systems

Section Headings: 2.2 An Interdependent World Geography

12) In the process of globalization, places are _____.

- A) modified and reconstructed
- B) destroyed or homogenized

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 1.5 Remembering/Understanding

NG Standards: 04 Characteristics of places

Section Headings: 2.3 Contemporary Globalization

13) Remnant minisystems are more likely found in

- A) South America.
- B) North America.

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

NG Standards: 05 Regions

Section Headings: 2.1 The Premodern World

14) Which came first?

- A) colonialism
- B) neocolonialism

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 2 Understanding

NG Standards: 11 Economic interdependence

Section Headings: 2.2 An Interdependent World Geography

15) It is more likely that a pair of blue jeans purchased in the USA today was made with parts and labor from

- A) 1 country.
- B) 10 countries.

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 2 Understanding

PS GlobalOutcome: G2 Critical thinking

NG Standards: 11 Economic interdependence

Section Headings: 2.3 Contemporary Globalization

16) As presented in our text, "Jihad" and "McWorld"

- A) don't mix.
- B) combine for healthy democracies and civil societies.

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 1.5 Remembering/Understanding

PS GlobalOutcome: G2 Critical thinking

NG Standards: 06 Perceptions of places

Section Headings: 2.3 Contemporary Globalization

2.2 Multiple Choice

1) According to your text, which country has NOT been hegemonic over the world economy at some time in the last 500 years?

- A) Portugal
- B) Holland
- C) England
- D) the United States of America
- E) Japan

Answer: E

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 1.5 Remembering/Understanding

NG Standards: 11 Economic interdependence

Section Headings: 2.2 An Interdependent World Geography

2) The global scope and activity of the global financial system has been made possible in large part by

- A) policies of the World Bank.
- B) new information technologies.
- C) the global decline of communism.
- D) the strength of the U.S. dollar.

Answer: B

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

NG Standards: 11 Economic interdependence

Section Headings: 2.3 Contemporary Globalization

3) According to our course text, the leading cause of death in Africa is

- A) war.
- B) HIV/AIDS.
- C) famine.

- D) malaria.
- E) alcoholism.

Answer: B

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

PS GlobalOutcome: G5 Science & society

NG Standards: 09 Human populations (characteristics, distribution, migration)

Section Headings: 2.3 Contemporary Globalization

4) The world region with the highest HIV/AIDS infection rate — 8 times the world average — is

- A) North America.
- B) Sub-Saharan Africa.
- C) Southeast Asia.
- D) the Caribbean.
- E) Europe.

Answer: B

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

PS GlobalOutcome: G5 Science & society

NG Standards: 09 Human populations (characteristics, distribution, migration)

Section Headings: 2.3 Contemporary Globalization

5) Environmentalists are concerned that Russia's economic problems stand in the way of protecting Lake Baykal's fragile and unique ecology from untreated urban waste and other toxic pollution from _____ on the lake.

- A) a nuclear power plant
- B) pulp and paper mills
- C) gold mines
- D) oil refineries

Answer: B

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

PS GlobalOutcome: G5 Science & society

NG Standards: 14 Modification of physical environment

Section Headings: 2.3 Contemporary Globalization

6) One sign of the environmental mismanagement of Russia's Lake Baykal in Siberia — the world's deepest and largest (by volume) lake — was the 1997 death of thousands of

- A) Siberian black bears.
- B) migratory cranes.
- C) tourists from western Russia.
- D) freshwater seals
- E) the world's largest salmon.

Answer: D

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

PS GlobalOutcome: G5 Science & society

NG Standards: 14 Modification of physical environment

Section Headings: 2.3 Contemporary Globalization

7) To help understand and visualize the extent and intensity of the human impact on the earth, some scientists use the concept of the human (or ecological)

- A) analysis.
- B) convergence.
- C) footprint.
- D) region.
- E) settlement.

Answer: C

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

PS GlobalOutcome: G5 Science & society

NG Standards: 14 Modification of physical environment

Section Headings: 2.3 Contemporary Globalization

8) The increasing connectedness of different parts of the world through common processes of economic, environmental, political, and cultural change is what we mean by

- A) world regions.
- B) globalization.
- C) spatial diffusion.
- D) distance-decay.
- E) time-space convergence.

Answer: B

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

NG Standards: 03 Analyzing spatial organization of things

Section Headings: 2.3 Contemporary Globalization

9) Which of the following is NOT one of the critical and interdependent "three Es" of sustainable development?

- A) entrepreneurialism
- B) environment
- C) economy
- D) social equity

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

PS GlobalOutcome: G5 Science & society

NG Standards: 16 Resources

Section Headings: 2.3 Contemporary Globalization

10) According to Knox and Marston, globalization of the last 25 years is linked to all of the following *except*

- A) new international division of labor.
- B) internationalization of finance.
- C) emergence of new technology systems.
- D) end of neocolonialism.
- E) growth and homogenization of consumer markets.

Answer: D

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 2 Understanding

NG Standards: 11 Economic interdependence

Section Headings: 2.3 Contemporary Globalization

11) Which of the following was NOT among the important geographical phenomena introduced by world empires?

- A) urbanization
- B) colonization
- C) religion
- D) inter-regional trade

Answer: C

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

NG Standards: 17 Historical geography

Section Headings: 2.1 The Premodern World

- 12) The first agricultural revolution set the preconditions for early world empires by
- A) enabling an increase in population densities & trade between minisystems.
 - B) introducing warfare to the countryside.
 - C) introducing colonialism and imperialism.
 - D) highlighting the benefits of import substitution and comparative advantage.
 - E) all of the above

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

PS GlobalOutcome: G2 Critical thinking

NG Standards: 17 Historical geography

Section Headings: 2.1 The Premodern World

- 13) Slash-and-burn — the name given to an early innovation that enabled the growth of minisystems into early world empires — refers to an innovation in

- A) agriculture.
- B) warfare.
- C) metal-working.
- D) urbanization.
- E) colonization.

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

NG Standards: 14 Modification of physical environment

Section Headings: 2.1 The Premodern World

- 14) World empires are organized around a

- A) reciprocal social economy.
- B) subsistence production economy.
- C) system of taxation and redistribution.
- D) capitalist social economy.
- E) all of the above

Answer: C

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 1.5 Remembering/Understanding

NG Standards: 11 Economic interdependence

Section Headings: 2.1 The Premodern World

- 15) The first agricultural revolution was characterized by all of the following *except*
- A) domestication of animals such as sheep and cattle.
 - B) new methods to process, prepare and store foods.
 - C) sedentary agriculture based on burning plant matter as a way of returning nutrients to the soil.
 - D) uprising of rural populations against urban landholders.
 - E) centers in Fertile Crescent, South Asia, East Asia, Mesoamerica and the Andes.

Answer: D

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

PS GlobalOutcome: G2 Critical thinking

NG Standards: 14 Modification of physical environment

Section Headings: 2.1 The Premodern World

- 16) Faced with problems associated with law of diminishing returns, world empires characteristically _____ in order to feed and provide for their populations.

- A) colonized nearby lands
- B) imported slave labor
- C) regularly invented new technologies
- D) promoted import substitution
- E) established trade relations with countries having comparative advantages

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 2 Understanding

PS GlobalOutcome: G2 Critical thinking

NG Standards: 11 Economic interdependence

Section Headings: 2.1 The Premodern World

- 17) World-empires introduced _____ to enlarge their resource base in the face of rising populations.

- A) colonization
- B) the law of diminishing returns
- C) urbanization
- D) import substitution
- E) mini-systems

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 2 Understanding

NG Standards: 11 Economic interdependence

Section Headings: 2.1 The Premodern World

18) The sphere of economic influence around cities — from which products for export and taxes are collected and to which imports are distributed — is known as the city's

- A) external arena.
- B) hinterland.
- C) hearth area.
- D) peripheral region.
- E) Any of the above because they are synonymous.

Answer: B

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

NG Standards: 12 Urban - human settlements

Section Headings: 2.1 The Premodern World

19) By the 15th century, centers of capitalism in the developing world system included all but

- A) New York.
- B) Cairo.
- C) Stockholm.
- D) London.
- E) southeast China.

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 1.5 Remembering/Understanding

NG Standards: 12 Urban - human settlements

Section Headings: 2.1 The Premodern World

20) Which of the following centers of early global civilization was NOT linked by the Silk Road?

- A) Eastern Mediterranean
- B) China
- C) Northern India
- D) Central Andes and MesoAmerica
- E) All of the above were linked by the Silk Road.

Answer: D

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 1.5 Remembering/Understanding

NG Standards: 11 Economic interdependence

Section Headings: 2.1 The Premodern World

21) Motivations for 16th-century European overseas exploration and expansion included all but which of the following?

- A) Europe's growing population and limited agricultural resource base
- B) competition among numerous small monarchies in Europe
- C) declining wealth and land holdings of the European aristocracy
- D) boredom with European food, culture and ways of doing things
- E) search for commercial advantage and economic gain

Answer: D

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 1.5 Remembering/Understanding

NG Standards: 11 Economic interdependence

Section Headings: 2.2 An Interdependent World Geography

22) Until the Industrial Revolution of the late 1700s, the volume and velocity of world trade were constrained by technologies limited to those based on

- A) wood, wind and water.
- B) coal, steel and rail.
- C) oil, plastics and roads.
- D) human labor and animal power.

Answer: A

Diff: 3

Bloom's: 2 Understanding

NG Standards: 11 Economic interdependence

Section Headings: 2.2 An Interdependent World Geography

23) The concept of import substitution is best characterized as

- A) purchasing imported goods to replace locally produced goods.
- B) manufacturing goods that had previously been imported or available through trading.
- C) exporting and importing the same type of product.
- D) changing suppliers of imported goods.

Answer: B

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

NG Standards: 11 Economic interdependence

Section Headings: 2.2 An Interdependent World Geography

24) Production of sugar from sugar beets, as an alternative to trading for sugar made from sugar cane in a foreign, tropical country is an example of

- A) import substitution.
- B) comparative advantage.
- C) spatial justice.
- D) division of labor.
- E) the law of diminishing returns.

Answer: A

Diff: 3

Bloom's: 3 Applying

PS GlobalOutcome: G2 Critical thinking

NG Standards: 11 Economic interdependence

Section Headings: 2.2 An Interdependent World Geography

25) The specialization of peripheral countries in raw materials and foodstuffs, the decentralization of manufacturing to areas of low labor costs, and the emphasis of core regions on high-tech manufacturing and services describes

- A) the digital divide.
- B) the international division of labor.
- C) comparative advantage.
- D) import substitution.
- E) initial advantage.

Answer: B

Diff: 3

Bloom's: 2 Understanding

NG Standards: 11 Economic interdependence

Section Headings: 2.2 An Interdependent World Geography

26) Plantations established to exploit labor and resources in the periphery are geared toward

- A) high value crops like indigo, sugar and cocoa.
- B) mixed fruits and vegetables like tomatoes and apples.
- C) staple crops like corn and potatoes.
- D) industrial crops like hemp, flax and sunflowers.
- E) any and all of the above

Answer: A

Diff: 3

Bloom's: 1.5 Remembering/Understanding

PS GlobalOutcome: G2 Critical thinking

NG Standards: 11 Economic interdependence

Section Headings: 2.2 An Interdependent World Geography

27) The core-periphery framework for explaining the world system is based on geographic divisions that have emerged as a result of

- A) private economic competition.
- B) competition between states.
- C) competition between religious groups.
- D) competition between political perspectives.
- E) both A and B

Answer: E

Diff: 3

Bloom's: 1.5 Remembering/Understanding

NG Standards: 12 Urban - human settlements

Section Headings: 2.2 An Interdependent World Geography

28) Colonialism always results in _____ domination of a foreign society by the colonizing power.

- A) political
- B) legal
- C) religious
- D) cultural
- E) both A and B

Answer: E

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 1.5 Remembering/Understanding

NG Standards: 13 Political: Cooperation and Conflict

Section Headings: 2.2 An Interdependent World Geography

29) While people and societies do, indeed, respond to the opportunities and constraints of their physical environments, _____ takes this to a simplistic, and often racist, extreme by claiming that people's physical, social and economic development and behavior are fundamentally the result of their physical environments.

- A) ecological determinism
- B) ethnocentrism
- C) egocentrism
- D) masculinism
- E) environmental determinism

Answer: E

Diff: 3

Bloom's: 2 Understanding

PS GlobalOutcome: G2 Critical thinking

NG Standards: 15 How physical systems affect human systems

Section Headings: 2.2 An Interdependent World Geography

30) Over the last 200 hundred years, clusters of improved technological innovations seem to have come in waves of industrialization every half-century or so. With each successive wave, the world-system

- A) core expanded.
- B) periphery expanded.
- C) core and periphery remained unchanged.
- D) core and periphery both expanded.
- E) core and periphery both shrank.

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 2 Understanding

NG Standards: 03 Analyzing spatial organization of things

Section Headings: 2.2 An Interdependent World Geography

31) According to Knox and Marston, the "short 20th century" technology system was powered around a cluster of technological innovations based on

- A) water power and steam engines.
- B) coal and coal-powered steam engines.
- C) oil and the internal combustion engine.
- D) nuclear power.
- E) solar power.

Answer: C

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 1.5 Remembering/Understanding

NG Standards: 16 Resources

Section Headings: 3.6 Future Geographies

32) While exploitation of the tropical world for such things as minerals and plantation products had been underway for centuries, industrialization in the core led to

- A) a rise in the number of colonies exploited by the core.
- B) increasing numbers of people under colonial rule.
- C) growing interest in the periphery's grasslands for food (grain and livestock).
- D) narrowing and specializing economies in the periphery.
- E) all of the above

Answer: E

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 2 Understanding

PS GlobalOutcome: G2 Critical thinking

NG Standards: 16 Resources

Section Headings: 2.2 An Interdependent World Geography

33) In a surge of European imperialism to protect established interests, expand territory and compete for world influence at the end of the 19th century, European core countries carved almost the entire _____ into a collection of colonies.

- A) continent of Africa
- B) continent of South America
- C) country of India
- D) country of Brazil
- E) world

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 2 Understanding

NG Standards: 03 Analyzing spatial organization of things

Section Headings: 2.2 An Interdependent World Geography

34) After WWII, the world system periphery was referred to as the

- A) First World.
- B) Second World.
- C) Third World.
- D) Last World.

Answer: C

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

NG Standards: 03 Analyzing spatial organization of things

Section Headings: 2.2 An Interdependent World Geography

35) Because of their ability and willingness to exercise power and influence in peripheral states, giant, transnational corporations have been referred to as commercial

- A) colonialists.
- B) neocolonialists.
- C) imperialists.
- D) determinists.

Answer: C

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

NG Standards: 11 Economic interdependence

Section Headings: 2.2 An Interdependent World Geography

36) Globalization of the last 3-4 decades is characterized by a significant increase in all of the following *except*

- A) the transnational scope of global economic and cultural activities.
- B) the expansion and intensification of linkages and flows of capital, people, goods, ideas and cultures across national borders.
- C) the influence of transnational rules and organizations.
- D) the importance of local communities and national governments.
- E) all of the above have been on the rise.

Answer: D

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 2 Understanding

PS GlobalOutcome: G2 Critical thinking

NG Standards: 11 Economic interdependence

Section Headings: 2.3 Contemporary Globalization

37) Awareness of the _____ linking overseas production with US consumption has led some to be concerned with the working conditions in the Asian factories in which their clothing is made.

- A) commodity chains
- B) transnational corporations
- C) division of labor
- D) producer services
- E) comparative advantage

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

NG Standards: 11 Economic interdependence

Section Headings: 2.3 Contemporary Globalization

38) A global commodity chain is the network of linkages describing

- A) international loans — from initial application to final project.
- B) products — from its production origins to final consumption.
- C) manufacturing plants — from shutting down in the core to opening in the periphery.
- D) transnational companies — the links between headquarters and their retail outlets.
- E) cultural trends — from its origins in the periphery to diffusion to the core.

Answer: B

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

NG Standards: 11 Economic interdependence

Section Headings: 2.3 Contemporary Globalization

- 39) The phrase "Jihad vs. McWorld" is intended to symbolize the struggle and tensions between
- A) nutritious/traditional food and unhealthy/processed food.
 - B) religious fundamentalists and secular capitalists.
 - C) traditionally based cultural values and pop culture/shallow materialism.
 - D) the local and the global.
 - E) the North and the South.

Answer: C

Diff: 3

Bloom's: 3 Applying

PS GlobalOutcome: G2 Critical thinking

NG Standards: 10 Cultural mosaics

Section Headings: 2.3 Contemporary Globalization

- 40) The world's agricultural hearth areas are those regions
- A) from where the core gets most of its food
 - B) where an agricultural surplus is produced.
 - C) where plants and animals were domesticated
 - D) where swidden cultivation is practiced.
 - E) where industrial agriculture is most prominent.

Answer: C

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 2 Understanding

NG Standards: 16 Resources

Section Headings: 2.1 The Premodern World

- 41) Which of the following is NOT among the the world's main agricultural hearth areas?
- A) North America's Mississippi and St. Lawrence Rivers
 - B) Middle East's Tigris and Euphrates Rivers
 - C) South Asia's Indus, Ganges and Brahmaputra Rivers
 - D) South America's Andes Mountains
 - E) Central America's Tamaulipas and Tehuacan Valley

Answer: A

Diff: 3

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

NG Standards: 05 Regions

Section Headings: 2.1 The Premodern World

42) The first agricultural revolution and the subsequent transition to food-producing minisystems resulted in all of the following *except*

- A) more settlements.
- B) higher population densities.
- C) industrialization.
- D) non-agricultural specializations.
- E) barter and trade between communities.

Answer: C

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 2 Understanding

NG Standards: 14 Modification of physical environment

Section Headings: 2.1 The Premodern World

43) The modern world system had its origins in late 15th-century Europe, and was especially associated with a rise in

- A) consumer demand for imported products.
- B) art.
- C) food production.
- D) manufacturing.
- E) exploration.

Answer: E

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 2 Understanding

NG Standards: 03 Analyzing spatial organization of things

Section Headings: 2.2 An Interdependent World Geography

44) With the emergence of the world-system in the 16th century, European _____ reshaped the world.

- A) merchant capitalism
- B) languages
- C) sports
- D) transnational corporations
- E) comparative advantages

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

NG Standards: 03 Analyzing spatial organization of things

Section Headings: 2.2 An Interdependent World Geography

45) The early formation of the modern world-system was driven primarily by

- A) colonial missionaries.
- B) racially-motivated Europeans.
- C) enlightened monarchs.
- D) European merchant capitalists.

Answer: D

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 1.5 Remembering/Understanding

NG Standards: 03 Analyzing spatial organization of things

Section Headings: 2.2 An Interdependent World Geography

46) Satin, muslin, damask and calico are all named after Asian

- A) animals.
- B) cities.
- C) fabrics.
- D) foods.
- E) people.

Answer: B

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

NG Standards: 10 Cultural mosaics

Section Headings: 2.2 An Interdependent World Geography

47) The first core regions of the world-system were the trading hubs of

- A) Italy, Greece and Spain.
- B) Portugal, Spain and North Africa.
- C) Austria, Hungary & Germany.
- D) Holland, England & France.
- E) Japan, Korea and China.

Answer: D

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

NG Standards: 03 Analyzing spatial organization of things

Section Headings: 2.2 An Interdependent World Geography

48) Which of the following entered the core after having been in the periphery?

- A) Canada
- B) Mexico
- C) Brazil
- D) Portugal
- E) Thailand

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

NG Standards: 03 Analyzing spatial organization of things

Section Headings: 2.2 An Interdependent World Geography

49) The beginning of the modern world-system generally coincides with the

- A) fall of the Roman Empire.

- B) arrival of Europeans in the Americas.
- C) Industrial Revolution.
- D) colonization of Africa.
- E) dropping of the nuclear bomb on Japan and the end of World War II.

Answer: B

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 2 Understanding

NG Standards: 13 Political: Cooperation and Conflict

Section Headings: 2.2 An Interdependent World Geography

50) The core regions of the modern world-system

- A) dominate world trade.
- B) are primarily in the southern hemisphere.
- C) tend to have low per-capita incomes.
- D) became core regions by refusing to engage in imperialism.
- E) all of the above

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 2 Understanding

NG Standards: 11 Economic interdependence

Section Headings: 2.2 An Interdependent World Geography

51) Semiperipheral regions

- A) currently include Japan and Scandinavia.
- B) often exploit peripheral regions.
- C) will eventually evolve to become core regions.
- D) are geographically located between core regions and peripheral regions.

Answer: B

Diff: 3

Bloom's: 2 Understanding

NG Standards: 11 Economic interdependence

Section Headings: 2.2 An Interdependent World Geography

52) Of the following, the most important determinant of a state's status within the world-system is its

- A) military power.
- B) population size.
- C) ability to keep out foreign goods and run a positive trade balance.
- D) ability to ensure international economic competitiveness of its domestic producers.

Answer: D

Diff: 3

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

NG Standards: 11 Economic interdependence

Section Headings: 2.2 An Interdependent World Geography

53) Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of early world empires?

- A) colonialization
- B) agriculturally based economy
- C) use of religion and/or the military to control subjects

D) distribution of wealth from the upper classes to the lower classes

Answer: D

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 2 Understanding

NG Standards: 03 Analyzing spatial organization of things

Section Headings: 2.1 The Premodern World

54) In 1400 A.D., the dry steppes and desert margins that ranged from the western Sahara to Mongolia were populated by

A) kin-based pastoral mini-systems.

B) land speculators.

C) newly evangelized Christians.

D) European immigrants.

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

NG Standards: 10 Cultural mosaics

Section Headings: 2.1 The Premodern World

55) Many of the roads laid out by the _____ around 2000 years ago continue to be major routes throughout Europe.

A) Vandals

B) Romans

C) Greeks

D) Vikings

E) Packers

Answer: B

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

NG Standards: 03 Analyzing spatial organization of things

Section Headings: 2.1 The Premodern World

56) In 1800, the core of the world-system was located in

A) North America.

B) Japan.

C) western Europe.

D) the countries surrounding the Mediterranean.

E) China.

Answer: C

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 1.5 Remembering/Understanding

NG Standards: 03 Analyzing spatial organization of things

Section Headings: 2.2 An Interdependent World Geography

57) European industrialization began in the late _____ century.

A) 15th

B) 16th

C) 17th

D) 18th

E) 19th

Answer: D

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

NG Standards: 11 Economic interdependence

Section Headings: 2.2 An Interdependent World Geography

58) European industrialization got its start in

A) France.

B) Sweden.

C) Italy.

D) Spain.

E) Britain.

Answer: E

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

NG Standards: 11 Economic interdependence

Section Headings: 2.2 An Interdependent World Geography

59) Which sequence matches the order in which the countries were world-system hegemon?

A) British, Dutch, Portuguese

B) Dutch, British, Portuguese

C) Portuguese, Dutch, British

D) Dutch, Portuguese, British

Answer: C

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

NG Standards: 11 Economic interdependence

Section Headings: 2.2 An Interdependent World Geography

60) Britain's dominance of the world-system in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries was helped most by which of the following?

A) naval power

B) the fall of Napoleon

C) decline of the Roman Empire

D) British prowess in land battles

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 1.5 Remembering/Understanding

NG Standards: 13 Political: Cooperation and Conflict

Section Headings: 2.2 An Interdependent World Geography

61) The United States became a part of the world-system core

A) in the 1600s.

B) in the 1700s.

C) in the 1800s.

D) at the end of World War I.

E) at the end of World War II.

Answer: C

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 1.5 Remembering/Understanding

NG Standards: 03 Analyzing spatial organization of things

Section Headings: 2.2 An Interdependent World Geography

62) What was the single most important innovation stimulating the international division of labor?

- A) sewing machine
- B) railroad
- C) metal-hulled, ocean-going steamship
- D) cargo truck
- E) jet-engine airplane

Answer: C

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

NG Standards: 11 Economic interdependence

Section Headings: 2.2 An Interdependent World Geography

63) In the early 1900s, peripheral countries

- A) were well on their way to becoming core countries.
- B) imported most of their manufactured goods from core countries.
- C) diversified their economies.
- D) in Africa and Asia achieved their independence.

Answer: B

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 2 Understanding

NG Standards: 03 Analyzing spatial organization of things

Section Headings: 2.2 An Interdependent World Geography

64) The great scramble for African colonies occurred

- A) just after the Napoleonic wars.
- B) during Portugal's domination of the world-system.
- C) as Spain was colonizing the America's.
- D) in the three decades preceding World War I.
- E) in the two decades after World War II.

Answer: D

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 2 Understanding

NG Standards: 03 Analyzing spatial organization of things

Section Headings: 2.2 An Interdependent World Geography

65) In the years after World War II, this country emerged as the hegemonic power:

- A) Soviet Union
- B) Britain
- C) China
- D) United States
- E) Japan

Answer: D

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 2 Understanding

NG Standards: 13 Political: Cooperation and Conflict

Section Headings: 2.2 An Interdependent World Geography

66) Neo-colonialism

A) has been supplanted by globalization.

B) is generally not considered exploitative.

C) allows core states to maintain significant influence over periphery states.

D) is not connected with transnational corporations.

E) all of the above

Answer: C

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 2 Understanding

NG Standards: 11 Economic interdependence

Section Headings: 2.2 An Interdependent World Geography

67) Globalization

A) is less relevant now than ten years ago.

B) has resulted in increasingly great international economic integration.

C) began in the early 1960s.

D) has decreased interdependence.

Answer: B

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 2 Understanding

NG Standards: 11 Economic interdependence

Section Headings: 2.3 Contemporary Globalization

68) Which of the following is NOT in the current world-system core?

A) Japan

B) South America

C) Western Europe

D) North America

Answer: B

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 1.5 Remembering/Understanding

NG Standards: 03 Analyzing spatial organization of things

Section Headings: 2.3 Contemporary Globalization

69) Which of the following regions was the last to be colonized by the Europeans?

- A) West Africa
- B) South America
- C) North America
- D) Australia and New Zealand
- E) Japan

Answer: D

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 1.5 Remembering/Understanding

NG Standards: 13 Political: Cooperation and Conflict

Section Headings: 2.2 An Interdependent World Geography

70) Which world region is most distant from the core of the current world system?

- A) Africa
- B) Asia
- C) North America
- D) Europe
- E) South America

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 2 Understanding

NG Standards: 03 Analyzing spatial organization of things

Section Headings: 2.2 An Interdependent World Geography

71) Which of the following was NOT a major hearth area?

- A) Fertile Crescent
- B) Ganges floodplain
- C) Anatolian plateau
- D) Arizona and New Mexico
- E) Scandinavia

Answer: E

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 1.5 Remembering/Understanding

NG Standards: 16 Resources

Section Headings: 2.1 The Premodern World

72) In 1750, this was an external area in the world system:

- A) Australia
- B) Brazil
- C) Caribbean
- D) eastern North America
- E) Mediterranean North Africa

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 1.5 Remembering/Understanding

NG Standards: 03 Analyzing spatial organization of things

Section Headings: 2.2 An Interdependent World Geography

73) The first people significantly to develop geographic knowledge were the

- A) Chinese.
- B) Romans.
- C) Mayans.
- D) Europeans.
- E) Greeks.

Answer: E

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

NG Standards: 10 Cultural mosaics

Section Headings: 2.1 The Premodern World

74) The European Age of Discovery is most strongly tied to this country:

- A) Britain
- B) France
- C) Germany
- D) Italy
- E) Portugal

Answer: E

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

NG Standards: 13 Political: Cooperation and Conflict

Section Headings: 2.1 The Premodern World

75) The major increase in fifteenth-century exploration was initiated by this country:

- A) Portugal
- B) Spain
- C) England
- D) the Netherlands

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

NG Standards: 13 Political: Cooperation and Conflict

Section Headings: 2.1 The Premodern World

76) In the Middle Ages, between the 5th and 16th centuries, geographic knowledge was preserved and expanded by

- A) Greek and Latin scholars.
- B) Middle Eastern and Chinese scholars.
- C) Scandinavian scholars.
- D) French and German scholars.
- E) English scholars.

Answer: B

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

NG Standards: 10 Cultural mosaics

Section Headings: 2.1 The Premodern World

77) The most important reason for European voyages of discovery was the desire

- A) for economic gain.

- B) to spread Christianity.
- C) to gain geographic knowledge and make better maps.
- D) to spread European social and cultural values to the New World.

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 2 Understanding

NG Standards: 11 Economic interdependence

Section Headings: 2.1 The Premodern World

78) Changes in and around Russia's Lake Baykal over the last few decades exemplify the ability of the globalized world economy to

- A) distribute resources.
- B) degrade environments.
- C) improve environments.
- D) change political systems.

Answer: B

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

PS GlobalOutcome: G5 Science & society

NG Standards: 16 Resources

Section Headings: 2.3 Contemporary Globalization

79) Though we don't generally think of it when we talk about globalization, a world economy has been in existence for

- A) millions of years.
- B) thousands of years.
- C) centuries.
- D) decades.
- E) years.

Answer: C

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 2 Understanding

NG Standards: 17 Historical geography

Section Headings: 2.2 An Interdependent World Geography

2.3 True or False

1) Most of the world's remaining external arenas are above the Arctic Circle and in Siberia.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 3

Bloom's: 1.5 Remembering/Understanding

NG Standards: 03 Analyzing spatial organization of things

Section Headings: 2.1 The Premodern World

2) Globalization increases as the interdependence of people in different places increases.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 2 Understanding

NG Standards: 03 Analyzing spatial organization of things

Section Headings: 2.2 An Interdependent World Geography

3) Though globalization is increasingly making geography obsolete, it is still important to study place names.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 4 Analyzing

NG Standards: 04 Characteristics of places

Section Headings: 2.3 Contemporary Globalization

4) The world's major hearth areas, from where new practices emerged and subsequently spread, eventually grew into the world's core.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 3

Bloom's: 2 Understanding

PS GlobalOutcome: G2 Critical thinking

NG Standards: 04 Characteristics of places

Section Headings: 2.1 The Premodern World

5) Based on the history of the world system, once a country is in the periphery, it always remains in the periphery.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 2 Understanding

PS GlobalOutcome: G2 Critical thinking

NG Standards: 03 Analyzing spatial organization of things

Section Headings: 2.2 An Interdependent World Geography

6) World empires in Asia that relied upon large-scale irrigation and drainage schemes for agricultural productivity are known as hydraulic societies.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

NG Standards: 16 Resources

Section Headings: 2.1 The Premodern World

7) Ann Arbor, 50 miles west of Detroit, is reasonably considered to be part of Detroit's external arena.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 3

Bloom's: 3 Applying

NG Standards: 03 Analyzing spatial organization of things

Section Headings: 2.2 An Interdependent World Geography

8) The only hinterlands remaining in the world today are found in remote areas of the world's South.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 2 Understanding

NG Standards: 04 Characteristics of places

Section Headings: 2.2 An Interdependent World Geography

9) The world system has stopped evolving and been stable since the end of colonialism after WWII.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 2 Understanding

PS GlobalOutcome: G2 Critical thinking

NG Standards: 13 Political: Cooperation and Conflict

Section Headings: 2.2 An Interdependent World Geography

10) Silicon Valley, like the Manufacturing Belt in the United States in the first half of the 20th century, is an example of a core within a core.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 3 Applying

NG Standards: 03 Analyzing spatial organization of things

Section Headings: 2.2 An Interdependent World Geography

11) After WWII, the United States emerged as the world's hegemonic power.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 1.5 Remembering/Understanding

NG Standards: 13 Political: Cooperation and Conflict

Section Headings: 2.2 An Interdependent World Geography

12) The most recent phase of globalization is associated with the beginning of international organizations like NATO and the United Nations.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 1.5 Remembering/Understanding

NG Standards: 13 Political: Cooperation and Conflict

Section Headings: 2.2 An Interdependent World Geography

13) With political independence in the 1950s and 1960s, the former European colonies of Africa were finally able to achieve economic independence from the world's core.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 1.5 Remembering/Understanding

NG Standards: 11 Economic interdependence

Section Headings: 2.2 An Interdependent World Geography

14) Brazil has some characteristics of a core state and a periphery state.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 1.5 Remembering/Understanding

NG Standards: 11 Economic interdependence

Section Headings: 2.2 An Interdependent World Geography

15) Many of Western Europe's important cities were once Roman settlements.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

NG Standards: 12 Urban - human settlements

Section Headings: 2.1 The Premodern World

16) The states that were best able to resist European incursions during the first three centuries of the modern world-system were located primarily in South and East Asia.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

NG Standards: 13 Political: Cooperation and Conflict

Section Headings: 2.2 An Interdependent World Geography

17) Until the late 1700s, European economic expansion was significantly limited by dependence on wind and water for power, and wood for building materials.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

NG Standards: 11 Economic interdependence

Section Headings: 2.2 An Interdependent World Geography

18) States become world hegemon through imperial overstretch.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

PS GlobalOutcome: G2 Critical thinking

NG Standards: 13 Political: Cooperation and Conflict

Section Headings: 2.2 An Interdependent World Geography

19) In 1800, the United States was a semiperiphery country.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 1.5 Remembering/Understanding

NG Standards: 03 Analyzing spatial organization of things

Section Headings: 2.2 An Interdependent World Geography

20) The United States is now considered to be the world's hegemonic power.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 1.5 Remembering/Understanding

NG Standards: 13 Political: Cooperation and Conflict

Section Headings: 2.2 An Interdependent World Geography

21) Japan has been a member of the core since the beginning of the world-system.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 1.5 Remembering/Understanding

NG Standards: 13 Political: Cooperation and Conflict

Section Headings: 2.2 An Interdependent World Geography

22) Improvements in transportation technologies make it easier to access agrarian interiors.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 3 Applying

PS GlobalOutcome: G2 Critical thinking

NG Standards: 03 Analyzing spatial organization of things

Section Headings: 2.2 An Interdependent World Geography

23) The nineteenth-century growth of core states would not have been possible without the use of colonies for foodstuffs, raw materials, and as markets for core-state products.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

NG Standards: 11 Economic interdependence

Section Headings: 2.2 An Interdependent World Geography

24) Most colonies produced a wide range of agricultural, manufactured and consumer products.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 2 Understanding

NG Standards: 11 Economic interdependence

Section Headings: 2.2 An Interdependent World Geography

25) In the late nineteenth century, Britain was virtually alone in striving to gain new colonies.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 1.5 Remembering/Understanding

NG Standards: 13 Political: Cooperation and Conflict

Section Headings: 2.2 An Interdependent World Geography

26) Port cities in colonies tended to be more important than interior colonial cities.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 4 Analyzing

PS GlobalOutcome: G2 Critical thinking

NG Standards: 03 Analyzing spatial organization of things

Section Headings: 2.2 An Interdependent World Geography

27) After World War II, the peripheral states were commonly known as the Second World.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

NG Standards: 03 Analyzing spatial organization of things

Section Headings: 2.2 An Interdependent World Geography

28) A resident of a peripheral country is more likely to have belonged to a Third World than a First World country.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 4 Analyzing

PS GlobalOutcome: G2 Critical thinking

NG Standards: 03 Analyzing spatial organization of things

Section Headings: 2.2 An Interdependent World Geography

29) Core regions usually have a higher per-capita income than do periphery regions.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 3 Applying

NG Standards: 11 Economic interdependence

Section Headings: 2.3 Contemporary Globalization

30) In 1895 most of South America was semiperiphery.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 2 Understanding

NG Standards: 03 Analyzing spatial organization of things

Section Headings: 2.2 An Interdependent World Geography

31) Slash-and-burn cultivation was characteristic of Paleolithic food production.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 2 Understanding

NG Standards: 16 Resources

Section Headings: 2.1 The Premodern World

32) In general, the more countries and regions plan their economies around the concept of comparative advantage, the greater overall global economic output will be.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 4 Analyzing

PS GlobalOutcome: G2 Critical thinking

NG Standards: 11 Economic interdependence

Section Headings: 2.2 An Interdependent World Geography

33) Even during the height of the colonial era, none of the peripheral areas had a significant impact on global trade.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 2 Understanding

NG Standards: 11 Economic interdependence

Section Headings: 2.2 An Interdependent World Geography

34) Over the last 40 or so years, the gap between the world's rich and poor has decreased.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 1.5 Remembering/Understanding

NG Standards: 11 Economic interdependence

Section Headings: 2.3 Contemporary Globalization

35) Commodity chains can be producer-, consumer- or even marketing-driven.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

NG Standards: 11 Economic interdependence

Section Headings: 2.3 Contemporary Globalization

36) Understanding commodity chains can help end users understand the conditions under which the things they consume were made.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 2 Understanding

NG Standards: 11 Economic interdependence

Section Headings: 2.3 Contemporary Globalization

37) In 2010, the 20% of the world's population living in the lowest income countries had 1% of its wealth.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

NG Standards: 11 Economic interdependence

Section Headings: 2.3 Contemporary Globalization

38) "McWorld" represents a Western, capitalist reaction to traditional and religious growth in the world's periphery.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

PS GlobalOutcome: G2 Critical thinking

NG Standards: 10 Cultural mosaics

Section Headings: 2.3 Contemporary Globalization

2.4 Matching

SYSTEMS & SITES: Match the specific countries and regions to the entities or groups they exemplify.

- A) Fertile Crescent, South Asian Floodplains, Tehuacan Valley
- B) Egypt, China, Byzantium
- C) Sub-Saharan Africa, Central America, Southeast Asia
- D) Europe, Japan, North America
- E) Britain, France, Germany

1) Tripolar core

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 3 Applying

NG Standards: 03 Analyzing spatial organization of things

Section Headings: 2.1 The Premodern World

2) Former Third World

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 3 Applying

NG Standards: 13 Political: Cooperation and Conflict

Section Headings: 2.1 The Premodern World

3) Agricultural hearths

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 3 Applying

NG Standards: 16 Resources

Section Headings: 2.1 The Premodern World

4) Industrial hearth

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 3 Applying

NG Standards: 11 Economic interdependence

Section Headings: 2.1 The Premodern World

5) World Empires

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 3 Applying

NG Standards: 13 Political: Cooperation and Conflict

Section Headings: 2.1 The Premodern World

Answers: 1) D 2) C 3) A 4) E 5) B

CORE-PERIPHERY: Match the characteristic to the group of countries.

- A) Periphery
- B) Core
- C) Semiperiphery

6) colonizers and imperialists

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 1.5 Remembering/Understanding

NG Standards: 13 Political: Cooperation and Conflict

Section Headings: 2.2 An Interdependent World Geography

7) undeveloped economies

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 1.5 Remembering/Understanding

NG Standards: 11 Economic interdependence

Section Headings: 2.2 An Interdependent World Geography

8) world hegemons

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 1.5 Remembering/Understanding

NG Standards: 13 Political: Cooperation and Conflict

Section Headings: 2.2 An Interdependent World Geography

9) Brazil, India, Mexico

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 1.5 Remembering/Understanding

NG Standards: 13 Political: Cooperation and Conflict

Section Headings: 2.2 An Interdependent World Geography

10) diversified economies and advanced technologies

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 1.5 Remembering/Understanding

NG Standards: 11 Economic interdependence

Section Headings: 2.2 An Interdependent World Geography

11) Japan and the United States

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 1.5 Remembering/Understanding

NG Standards: 03 Analyzing spatial organization of things

Section Headings: 2.2 An Interdependent World Geography

12) dependent and disadvantageous trade relations

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 1.5 Remembering/Understanding

NG Standards: 11 Economic interdependence

Section Headings: 2.2 An Interdependent World Geography

Answers: 6) B 7) A 8) B 9) C 10) B 11) B 12) A

PEOPLE, PLACES, THINGS: Match the device or description with the people or places.

- A) places after which textiles have been named
- B) Hanseatic League city-states
- C) shipping canals
- D) 15th-century navigational tools
- E) Silk Road Cities
- F) Portuguese Explorers
- G) transnational corporations

13) Samarkand & Khiva

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

NG Standards: 04 Characteristics of places

Section Headings: 2.2 An Interdependent World Geography

14) Quadrant & Astrolabe

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

NG Standards: 10 Cultural mosaics

Section Headings: 2.2 An Interdependent World Geography

15) Stockholm, Tallinn & Riga

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

NG Standards: 13 Political: Cooperation and Conflict

Section Headings: 2.2 An Interdependent World Geography

16) Suez & Panama

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

NG Standards: 04 Characteristics of places

Section Headings: 2.2 An Interdependent World Geography

17) Colon & da Gama

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

NG Standards: 10 Cultural mosaics

Section Headings: 2.2 An Interdependent World Geography

18) Airbus, Siemens, Halliburton

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

NG Standards: 11 Economic interdependence

Section Headings: 2.2 An Interdependent World Geography

19) Mosul, Damascus & Kashmir

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

NG Standards: 04 Characteristics of places

Section Headings: 2.2 An Interdependent World Geography

Answers: 13) E 14) D 15) B 16) C 17) F 18) G 19) A

EXAMPLES: Match the example to the term or phrase.

- A) hegemony
- B) colonialism
- C) pandemic
- D) commodity chain
- E) import substitution
- F) mini-systems
- G) hearth area
- H) technology systems
- I) hinterland

20) Increasing use of solar energy to reduce need for imported oil

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

NG Standards: 16 Resources

Section Headings: 2.2 An Interdependent World Geography

21) Middle East/Fertile Crescent as origin of wheat, olives and sheep

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

NG Standards: 16 Resources

Section Headings: 2.1 The Premodern World

22) British economic exploitation and administration of political and legal affairs in India

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

NG Standards: 13 Political: Cooperation and Conflict

Section Headings: 2.2 An Interdependent World Geography

23) the Italian countryside as the region under Rome's sphere of influence

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

NG Standards: 13 Political: Cooperation and Conflict

Section Headings: 2.1 The Premodern World

24) 19th-century British domination over the world economy

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

NG Standards: 11 Economic interdependence

Section Headings: 2.2 An Interdependent World Geography

25) Indian Tribes of N. America before the arrival of Europeans

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

NG Standards: 03 Analyzing spatial organization of things

Section Headings: 2.1 The Premodern World

26) clusters of energy, transportation, and production practices

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 1 Remembering
NG Standards: 16 Resources
Section Headings: 2.4 Future Geographies

27) disease that spreads rapidly around the world with high rates of illness and death
Diff: 2

Bloom's: 1 Remembering
NG Standards: 03 Analyzing spatial organization of things
Section Headings: 2.3 Contemporary Globalization

28) the network of a product from its origins to its consumption
Diff: 2

Bloom's: 1 Remembering
NG Standards: 11 Economic interdependence
Section Headings: 2.3 Contemporary Globalization

Answers: 20) E 21) G 22) B 23) I 24) A 25) F 26) H 27) C 28) D

DATES: Match the event(s) to the approximate time at which it (they) occurred.

- A) First century
- B) 15th century
- C) 9000 BC
- D) end of 18th century
- E) mid-20th century

29) Beginning of the first agricultural revolution

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 1.5 Remembering/Understanding

NG Standards: 16 Resources

Section Headings: 2.1 The Premodern World

30) Beginning of the industrial revolution

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 1.5 Remembering/Understanding

NG Standards: 11 Economic interdependence

Section Headings: 2.2 An Interdependent World Geography

31) Beginning of Cold War

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 1.5 Remembering/Understanding

NG Standards: 13 Political: Cooperation and Conflict

Section Headings: 2.4 Future Geographies

32) Beginning of the Age of Discovery

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 1.5 Remembering/Understanding

NG Standards: 11 Economic interdependence

Section Headings: 2.2 An Interdependent World Geography

33) Roman Empire

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 1.5 Remembering/Understanding

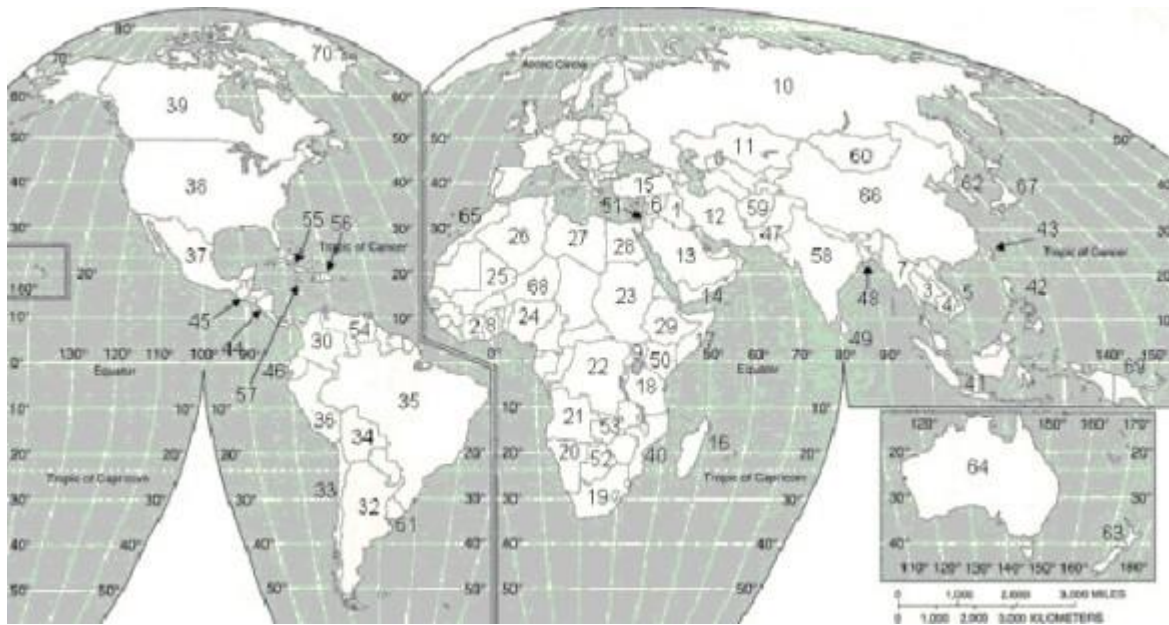
NG Standards: 13 Political: Cooperation and Conflict

Section Headings: 2.1 The Premodern World

Answers: 29) C 30) D 31) E 32) B 33) A

2.5 Map Identification

World Map



1) To drive from Portugal to France, one must drive through

- A) Morocco.
- B) Turkey.
- C) Argentina.
- D) India.
- E) Spain.

Answer: E

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

NG Standards: 01 Maps & spatial thinking to communicate info

2) The country of Argentina is identified by the number

- A) 2.
- B) 12.
- C) 22.
- D) 32.
- E) 42.

Answer: D

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

NG Standards: 01 Maps & spatial thinking to communicate info

3) Which of the following is NOT in Africa?

- A) Kazakhstan
- B) Kenya
- C) Ghana
- D) Ethiopia
- E) Morocco

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

NG Standards: 01 Maps & spatial thinking to communicate info

4) Lisbon is the capital of

- A) Portugal.
- B) Canada.
- C) Argentina.
- D) Kenya.
- E) India.

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

NG Standards: 01 Maps & spatial thinking to communicate info

5) Which of the following is a North African country.

- A) Ghana
- B) Kenya
- C) Spain
- D) Morocco
- E) Ethiopia

Answer: D

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

NG Standards: 01 Maps & spatial thinking to communicate info

6) Countries 26, 27 and 28 are all part of

- A) North Africa.
- B) Sub-Saharan Africa.
- C) Southeast Asia.
- D) the Middle East.
- E) North America.

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

NG Standards: 01 Maps & spatial thinking to communicate info

7) The European country nearest to Morocco is

- A) Spain.
- B) Portugal.
- C) France.
- D) Canada.
- E) Ghana.

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

NG Standards: 01 Maps & spatial thinking to communicate info

8) Rabat is the capital of country labeled with the number

- A) 8.
- B) 24.
- C) 45.
- D) 58.
- E) 65.

Answer: E

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

NG Standards: 01 Maps & spatial thinking to communicate info

9) The capital city of country #58 is

- A) Tokyo.
- B) Dacca.
- C) New Delhi.
- D) Accra.
- E) Dakar.

Answer: C

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

NG Standards: 01 Maps & spatial thinking to communicate info

10) The capital city of #32 is

- A) Nairobi.
- B) Mexico City.
- C) Buenos Aires.
- D) Beijing.
- E) Madrid.

Answer: C

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

NG Standards: 01 Maps & spatial thinking to communicate info

11) Which pair of countries are nearest each other?

- A) Spain & Morocco
- B) Argentina & Ghana
- C) Kenya & Ghana
- D) USA & Japan
- E) Portugal & Ghana

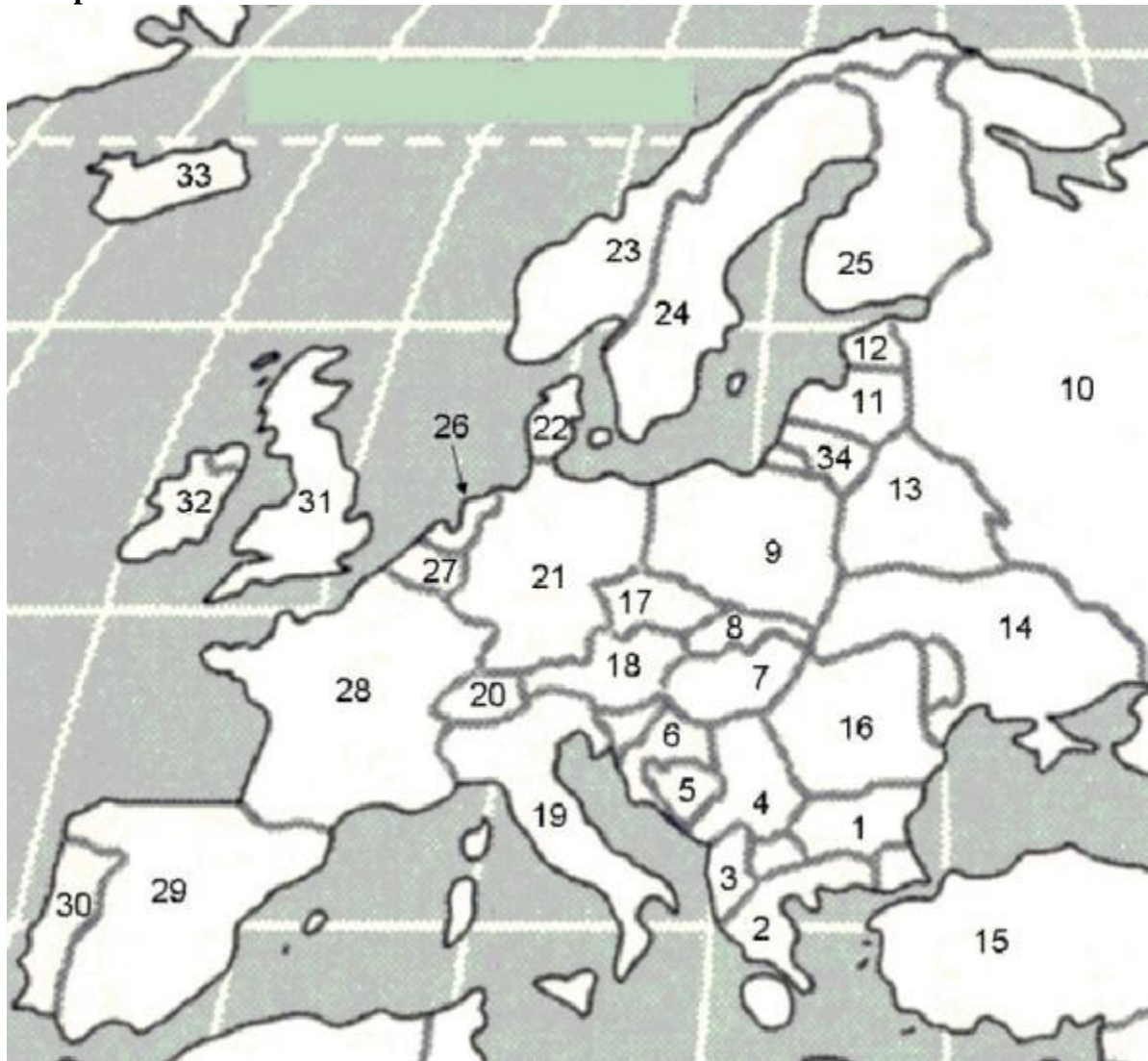
Answer: A

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

NG Standards: 01 Maps & spatial thinking to communicate info

Europe



12) Lisbon is the country of the capital labeled by with which number?

- A) 32
- B) 31
- C) 30
- D) 28
- E) 22

Answer: C

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

NG Standards: 01 Maps & spatial thinking to communicate info

13) Country #29 is

- A) Morocco.
B) France.
C) Spain.
D) Portugal.
E) Italy.

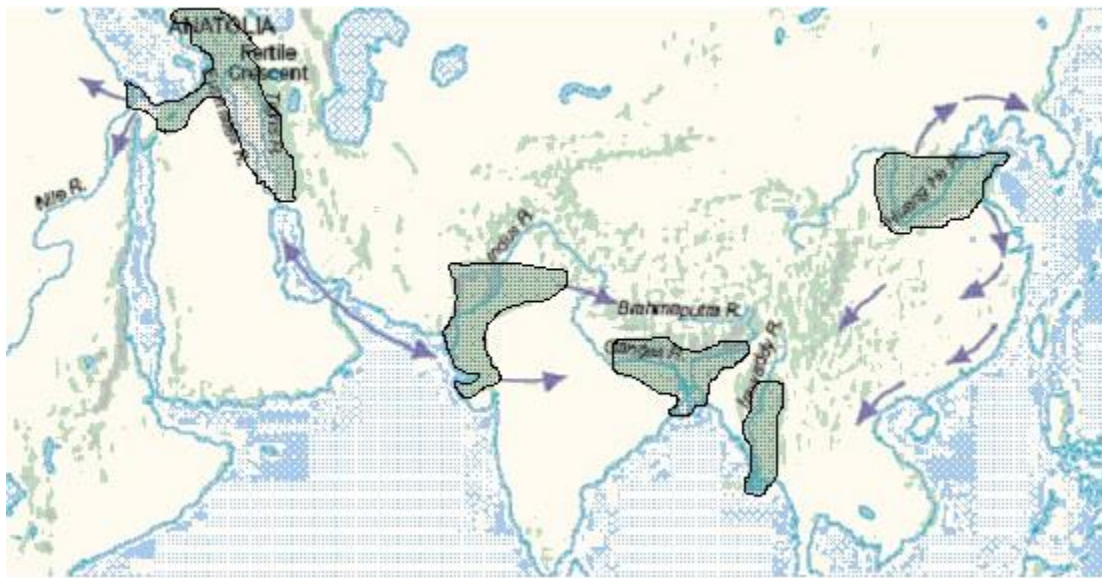
Answer: C

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

NG Standards: 01 Maps & spatial thinking to communicate info

2.6 Questions with Images



1) The regions highlighted in the above map represent

- A) Old World Hearth areas.
- B) colonies of Roman Empire.
- C) New World hearth areas.
- D) areas targeted for new Starbucks franchises.
- E) centers in the spread of the industrial revolution.

Answer: A

Diff: 3

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

PS GlobalOutcome: G3 Maps, graphs & data

NG Standards: 01 Maps & spatial thinking to communicate info

Section Headings: 2.1 The Premodern World



2) The above map shows the worldwide distribution of what phenomenon (darker colors indicate more of it)?

- A) HIV/AIDS
- B) Human Footprint
- C) SARS
- D) wealth
- E) fresh water

Answer: A

Diff: 3

Bloom's: 4 Analyzing

PS GlobalOutcome: G3 Maps, graphs & data

NG Standards: 01 Maps & spatial thinking to communicate info

Section Headings: 2.3 Contemporary Globalization



3) The above map represents

- A) the spread of the Industrial Revolution across Europe.
- B) the expansion of British colonialism.
- C) the occurrence of local conflicts that led to World War I.
- D) the migration of refugees from England.
- E) the diffusion of nuclear power plants across Europe.

Answer: A

Diff: 3

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

PS GlobalOutcome: G3 Maps, graphs & data

NG Standards: 01 Maps & spatial thinking to communicate info

Section Headings: 2.2 An Interdependent World Geography



4) In the above map, the darkest shaded regions represent the world's

- A) core.
- B) periphery.
- C) external arenas.
- D) hearth areas.
- E) wealthiest colonies.

Answer: A

Diff: 3

Bloom's: 1.5 Remembering/Understanding

PS GlobalOutcome: G3 Maps, graphs & data

NG Standards: 01 Maps & spatial thinking to communicate info

Section Headings: 2.2 An Interdependent World Geography



- 5) The above map best represents
- A) colonies and trading patterns of the British Empire.
 - B) today's world core.
 - C) the Silk Road and its trading routes.
 - D) global Internet connectivity.
 - E) the Columbian Exchange.

Answer: A

Diff: 3

Bloom's: 2 Understanding

PS GlobalOutcome: G3 Maps, graphs & data

NG Standards: 01 Maps & spatial thinking to communicate info

Section Headings: 2.2 An Interdependent World Geography