1. Define State - an independent unit that occupies a specific territory and has control of its internal/external affairs (self-governing, independent political entity or Country)

2. What is another term used to mean State? ________________

3. Define Nation-State * ____________________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________________

4. Group of people who share common customs, origins, history, and frequently language who DON’T have their own Nation-State are called * __________________________________________________________________________
Give one example: ______________

Using the Notes on government on the next page, answer the following questions:

5. ____ Which citizenship practice best characterizes a dictatorship?
   A. voting to elect those opposed to the dictator
   B. attending demonstrations to show support of the government
   C. writing letters to newspapers attacking government policies
   D. joining a political party opposed to the government

6. ____ A theocratic government is often characterized by
   A. the existence of multiple political parties
   B. censorship, religious laws, and repression
   C. a written constitution
   D. direct elections for governmental decisions

7. ____ Which characteristics are shared by the political cultures of the US, Great Britain and Mexico?
   A. a union of political and religious authority
   B. a hereditary monarch
   C. a totalitarian government
   D. a democratically elected national legislature

8. ____ Texas is a: A. nation-state B. State C. Country D. state

9. _____ Which types of government are most closely linked with the above characteristics?
   A. anarchy / republic B. democracy / dictatorship C. theocracy / democracy D. monarchy / dictatorship

10. T   F    A dictatorship may have an election.

11. T   F    Citizens who want to criticize the government would most like a totalitarian system.

Draw a picture to represent the following governments:

12. Republic

13. Dictatorship
### TYPES OF GOVERNMENT

- **DEMOCRACY** - the government is elected by the people. Ordinary citizens hold supreme power because all government decisions ultimately come from the people. A democracy is unlike an oligarchy because it is not ruled by a certain group and it is unlike a dictatorship or monarchy because it is not ruled by one person - the people have the power. The government is based on the will of the people and people enjoy certain basic rights. This gives citizens the confidence to criticize the government freely.

  Direct Democracy - where citizens decide issues directly by voting, like in open assemblies (ancient Greece).

  Representative Democracy - where citizens elect representatives to decide issues (started with Romans).

- **REPUBLIC** - is a country that has no monarch (king or queen). The supreme power rests in the body of citizens entitled to vote and is exercised by representatives chosen directly or indirectly. The head of the country is usually an elected president. Often, the people in a republic choose representatives to make decisions. In modern republics such as the US and India, the executive is legitimized both by a constitution and by popular suffrage (vote). Other examples: Argentina, Mexico, Costa Rica.

- **MONARCHY** - has a king, queen, emperor or empress. The ruling position can be passed on to the ruler’s heirs. Monarchy is probably the oldest form of government. Other examples: Brunei, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia. In some traditional (older) monarchies, the monarch had absolute power or rulers claimed to hold this power by “divine right”. In more recent times, monarchs have shared power with an elected legislature.

- **CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY** - like the UK, also has a democratic government that limits the monarch’s control. Other examples: Norway, Australia, Bahamas, Monaco, Japan.

- **DICTATORSHIP** - a system of government in which a single person or small group exercise complete power over others. The individual or Junta (group) is not constitutionally responsible to the people or their elected representatives. Dictators usually eliminate all opposition and rule through a single legal party while maintaining strict control. Dictators sometimes hold elections but these election are not truly free as opposition parties are not permitted. In a military dictatorship, the army is in control. Examples: Libya, Belarus, Turkmenistan, Burma.

- **TOTALITARIAN** - government controls all aspects of individual life. People are forced to do what the government tells them and may also be prevented from leaving the country. Under totalitarianism, people can only belong to organizations controlled by the government. Modern dictators, like Adolf Hitler (Nazi Germany), Joseph Stalin (USSR), and Saddam Hussein (Iraq) established totalitarian systems. The government either controls or prohibits all churches/religious groups and controls television, radio and newspapers. All dissent is suppressed and citizens are terrorized by secret police. Current examples: Cuba, North Korea.

- **THEOCRACY** - is a government run by religious leaders. The government claims to be directed by God, or divinely blessed. There is no legal separation between church and state. The Iranian Constitution emphasizes the importance of religion and Islamic law (Sharia). Iran has both a theocratic and democratic government. Voters elect the President and representatives to the legislature. However, these officials remain subject to the control of Iran’s religious leader, the head of state or Supreme Leader. The Supreme leader interprets religious law, can dismiss the President, and can declare war.

- **ANARCHY** - is a situation where there is no government. This can happen after a civil war in a country, when a government has been destroyed and rival groups are fighting to take its place.
14. From the above passage, what ONE word from the passage means supreme authority? ________________

15. A country that has no outlet to the ocean surrounded by land is ________________

16. Shape, size and relative location are geographic characteristics of a ________________.

17. A natural boundary is based on ________________ of the land.

18. An artificial boundary is based on ________________ or ________________.

What type(types) of boundary does Texas have? ________________

19. What are the 3 land use patterns found in cities? residential, ________________, ________________

Section 4 - Matching using book, critical vocabulary, Smartboard examples, and dictionary/internet.

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<tr>
<td>20. <strong>suburbs</strong></td>
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<td>A. study of how people use space in cities</td>
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<td>21. <strong>urbanization</strong></td>
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<td>B. center of population, commerce and culture</td>
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<td>22. <strong>rural area</strong></td>
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<td>C. a city, its suburbs, exurbs form a function region</td>
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<td>23. <strong>megalopolis</strong></td>
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<td>D. a political unit touching the borders of the central city</td>
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<td>24. <strong>metropolitan area</strong></td>
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<td>E. slum settlement where poor people live outside of city</td>
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<td>25. <strong>urban geography</strong></td>
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<td>F. study characteristics of human populations &amp; where they settle</td>
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<td>26. <strong>shanty/squatter town</strong></td>
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<td>G. smaller cities with open land between them and central city</td>
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<td>27. <strong>urban area/cities</strong></td>
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<td>H. countryside that is not urbanized</td>
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<td>28. <strong>exurbs</strong></td>
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<td>I. urban area of adjoining cities and their suburbs merging</td>
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<td>29. <strong>demographers</strong></td>
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<td>J. the number of cities and their populations increase which result in changes in lifestyle and standard of living</td>
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30. ____ Which of the following would NOT be a characteristic of cities?
   A. a majority of world’s population lives in cities
   B. often the birthplace of change and innovation
   C. centers of business and culture
   D. a city is a perceptual region

31. ____ A city would NOT likely be built
   A. by the ocean.
   B. in mountainous areas
   C. near natural resources.
   D. in low lying, temperate areas.

32. ____ Would land (land lot) cost more in Katy or downtown Houston?
   A. Katy
   B. Houston

33. ____ Which of the following matches would NOT go together?
   A. Houston - oil
   B. Pittsburgh - steel
   C. Sacramento - gold
   D. Orlando - wheat
   E. Chicago - transportation hub

34. T F Megalopolis are found near large bodies of water.

35. T F The Industrial Revolution speed up world Urbanization.
Governments often make decisions. Government officials usually follow a logical decision-making process to make them: (Give answers on lines provided.)

- Identify a problem - **Protect citizens against acts of terrorism**
- Gather information - How? 34. ____________________________________________________________

- List various options

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<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
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<td>Do Nothing.</td>
<td>Politely ask other countries to expel terrorists.</td>
<td>Economic Sanctions: refuse to trade with countries housing or supporting terrorists.</td>
<td>Eavesdrop on conversations of suspected terrorists; freeze their bank accounts in US</td>
<td>Supply military assistance to foreign governments actively fighting terrorists.</td>
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36. • Consider the advantages and disadvantages of each option. Look at “D” and list one advantage and one disadvantage of eavesdropping.

Advantage - ________________________________________________________________________________

Disadvantage - ____________________________________________________________________________

37. • Choose and implement a solution - What would you do? - ______________________________________

38. • Evaluate the effectiveness of the solution - Did this solution work? Yes No

Writing: Read the 4 boxes and then write a short answer which explains your opinion clearly about ONE of the following questions. Minimum 3 complete sentences.

Should Texas students have to pass on End-of-Course test in geography? Should Taxes be increased to help reduce the national Debt? Should oil companies be allowed to drill in the Gulf of Mexico? Should American troops be kept in Iraq or Afghanistan to fight terrorism?

39. ______________________________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________________________________
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