

**Hunter College-CUNY  
Geography Department  
GEOG 101 – Atlas Extra Credit for Exam III  
Instructions for Extra Credit exercise for Exam 3**

The extra credit exercises associated with each third of the course are worth a maximum of **8 points** added to your exam score at the end of each third. As indicated on the syllabus, the number of extra credit points is based on the percent of correct answers. Maximum points are +8.

**For Exam 3, the extra credit exercise consists of questions on Location Studies with a focus on Political Geography. Consult Chapter 11 in the textbook (Fig. 11.1: World Political Map) and appropriate maps from a thematic atlas.**

**All answers are to be placed on the attached answer sheet and returned to me as an MS-Word attachment or PDF.**

Please be very careful to place the answers in the correct spaces. Use **UPPER CASE** letters if you hand-write the answers. Be sure to type or print **your name** on the **TOP** of the sheet.

**DUE DATE**  
**Thursday, May 13, 2021 by 11 PM.**

**There are 84 questions in Extra Credit III.**

- Use the **Answer Sheet on the last page** of this exercise for your responses.
- Be sure to include **Your Name** at the **TOP**.
- **Type** or **Clearly Print** your answers on the blank answer sheet provided.
- **Then do one of the following:**
  - Copy and save the exercise as a file; delete all pages except for the answer sheet, save the file and then attach it to a return email to me.
  - Print the blank answer sheet, fill in the answers. Then scan or photograph the completed answer sheet and send it to me as an attachment or within the body of the email.
  - On your own sheet of page construct a 2-column grid or list. Fill in the answers. Then scan or photograph the completed answer sheet and send it to me as an attachment or within the body of the email.
  - Within the body of an email, type the answers using a 2-column format and send it to me.
- **Email it to me by 11 PM, May 13, 2021.**
- Any answer sheet with a time stamp after 11 PM will not be graded.
- The number of extra credit points earned is based on the percent of correct answers.

## GEOG 101 EXTRA CREDIT EXERCISE III

### Location Studies

#### Focus on Political Geography

#### Chapter 11 of the textbook

*Consult the textbook and an atlas for the answers to this extra credit assignment. Always use the most detailed maps to find your answers. Place all answers on the sheet found at the end of the exercise and return that page to me by the deadline.*

CONSULT THE WORLD POLITICAL MAP IN THE TEXTBOOK or a WORLD POLITICAL MAP FOUND IN ANY ATLAS and appropriate REGIONAL MAPS as needed.

Boundaries are used to mark the territorial limit of a political entity. It is used to designate sovereignty and encloses the area ruled by a legal code. The role of a boundary depends on the situation between adjoining units.

Indicate the number of countries having common boundaries with each of the following.

1. **Brazil** (a) eight (b) ten (c) twelve
2. **Chad** (a) five (b) six (c) seven
3. **Oman** (a) one (b) two (c) three
4. **Slovakia** (a) three (b) four (c) five
5. **Tajikistan** (a) four (b) five (c) six
6. **Turkey** (a) four (b) six (c) eight
7. What nation borders on **both** Burundi and Kenya?  
a) Malawi b) Tanzania c) Mali d) South Sudan
8. What nation borders on **both** Botswana and Mozambique?  
a) Zimbabwe b) Namibia c) Angola d) Malawi

Consult a United States political map in an any atlas.

9. Which state borders on **only one other** state?  
a) Maine b) Alaska c) Florida d) California e) Rhode Island
10. Other than Hawaii, which U.S. state **does NOT have a line of latitude or longitude** as a portion of its political border?  
a) Arkansas b) Wyoming c) Michigan d) New York e) New Jersey
11. Missouri and Tennessee both share borders with eight other states. Besides bordering on each other, with which states do **both of them share** borders?  
a) Kentucky and Illinois c) Arkansas and Mississippi  
b) Kentucky and Alabama d) Arkansas and Kentucky
12. In only one case in the United States do **four states touch** each other at the same point. Which state does **NOT** touch the others at that point?  
a) Utah b) Arizona c) Colorado d) Oklahoma e) New Mexico
13. New York State is the **only state** to border upon a Great Lake and an ocean.  
a) TRUE b) FALSE

Consult your textbook for definitions and any world political map.

14. Name a **compact** country of Africa.  
a) Somalia b) Morocco c) Mali d) Sierra Leone

15. Name a **fragmented** country of Asia.  
 a) Saudi Arabia      b) Malaysia      c) Vietnam      d) Pakistan
16. Name a **landlocked** country of Asia.  
 a) Japan      b) Laos      c) Myanmar      d) North Korea
17. Name a **prorupted** country of Africa.  
 a) Namibia      b) Gambia      c) Morocco      d) Sudan
18. Name an **elongated** country of Europe.  
 a) Norway      b) Iceland      c) Greece      d) Belarus

**Sometimes countries exist under unique physical conditions.**

19. Kaliningrad Oblast is a \_\_\_\_\_ of Russia.  
 a) enclave      b) exclave
20. Lesotho is a \_\_\_\_\_ of South Africa.  
 a) enclave      b) exclave
21. Which **ministate** is **NOT** found in Europe?  
 a) Liechtenstein      b) Monaco      c) Andorra      d) Palau      e) San Marino
22. Which are the only two Central American countries that **lack a "two-ocean"** coastline?  
 a) Belize and Mexico      c) Honduras and Guatemala  
 b) Panama and El Salvador      d) El Salvador and Belize

**Water bodies and especially fresh water resources take on important political significance.**

23. The Panama Canal connects the Caribbean Sea with the  
 a) Gulf of Mexico      b) Red Sea      c) Pacific Ocean      d) Atlantic Ocean
24. Which countries share the lower part of the Ganges River before it enters the sea?  
 a) India and Nepal      c) Bangladesh and Sri Lanka  
 b) India and Bangladesh      d) India and Pakistan
25. Even though the Black Sea is an international body of water, Turkey controls access to and from ports of all the countries bordering on the Black Sea because shipping has to pass through the  
 a) Kattegat & Skagerrak      c) Caspian Sea  
 b) Suez Canal      d) Bosphorus & Dardanelles
26. Name of the body of water that is strategically important to the shipping lanes between the Indian Ocean and the South China Sea.  
 a) Torres Strait      c) Strait of Hormuz  
 b) Strait of Malacca      d) Strait of Gibraltar

**Large inland bodies of water are sometimes shared by more than one country.**

27. Which one does **NOT** have an international boundary passing through it?  
 a) Aral Sea      b) Lake Victoria      c) Lake Baykal      d) Lake Chad
28. Which of the Great Lakes of North America is **solely** in the United States?  
 a) Lake Ontario      c) Lake Huron      e) Lake Erie  
 b) Lake Michigan      d) Lake Superior

**The following rivers flow through or border upon more than one country. Indicate the number of countries each river encounters and the body of water into which the river empties.**

29. The **Zambezi River** begins in Zambia and then is in contact with  
 (a) three countries      (b) five countries      (c) seven countries
30. before emptying into the  
 (a) Gulf of Guinea      (b) Mediterranean Sea      (c) Mozambique Channel

31. The **Indus River** begins in China and then is in contact with  
 (a) two countries (b) five countries (c) eight countries
32. before emptying into the  
 (a) Arabian Sea (b) Bay of Bengal (c) Andaman Sea.
33. The **Parana River** begins in Brazil and then is in contact with  
 (a) two countries (b) four countries (c) five countries
34. before emptying into the  
 (a) Atlantic Ocean (b) Caribbean Sea (c) Pacific Ocean.

**Over the years, independent island groups that became colonies regained their independence.**

35. Which of the following Caribbean islands **is an independent** country?  
 a) Anguilla b) Saint Croix c) Guadeloupe d) Barbados
36. Which of the following South Pacific islands **IS NOT an independent** country?  
 a) Samoa b) Vanuatu c) New Caledonia d) Tonga

**Some overseas areas have been incorporated into the political base of former colonizers as official territories. Match the political unit with its home base.**

37. **Azores** is part of the  
 a) United States of America c) Kingdom of the Netherlands  
 b) Republic of France d) Republic of Portugal
38. **Northern Marianna Islands** is part of the  
 a) United Kingdom c) Kingdom of the Netherlands  
 b) Republic of France d) United States of America
39. **Curaçao** is part of the  
 a) United Kingdom c) Kingdom of the Netherlands  
 b) Republic of France d) United States of America
40. **Canary Islands** are a part of the  
 a) United Kingdom c) Kingdom of the Netherlands  
 b) Kingdom of Spain d) Republic of Portugal

**Match the capital city with the country.**

41. Bulgaria's capital city is  
 a) Nassau b) Gaborone c) Sofia d) Manama e) Ouagadougou
42. Bahrain's capital city is  
 a) Nassau b) Gaborone c) Sofia d) Manama e) Ouagadougou
43. Bahama's capital city is  
 a) Nassau b) Gaborone c) Sofia d) Manama e) Ouagadougou
44. Burkina Faso's capital city is  
 a) Nassau b) Gaborone c) Sofia d) Manama e) Ouagadougou

**Annexation refers to the action where one country takes away the sovereignty of another.**

45. This action is **defined** as a  
 a) forcible acquisition.  
 b) formal purchase.  
 c) mutually agreed upon merger.  
 d) secession by the people living there.

46. In 2014 Russia annexed the Crimean Peninsula from  
 a) Turkey      b) Crimea      c) Ukraine      d) Romania      e) Poland
47. All of the following countries have annexed territory between 1900 and the present **except**  
 b) Great Britain      b) Bolivia      c) Morocco      d) Germany      e) Israel
48. Which area of the United States was **NOT** an annexation?  
 c) Texas      b) Hawaii      c) California      d) Alaska      e) Guam

**Over the years, countries have both split apart and joined together because religious, ethnic, cultural and/or political reasons.**

49. All of the following countries were once unified but **are now officially divided** into separate sovereign political units **EXCEPT**:  
 a) Sudan      b) Korea      c) Cyprus      d) Yugoslavia      e) Thailand
50. All of the following countries now unified **were once divided** into two or more sovereign units **EXCEPT**:  
 a) Yemen      b) Germany      c) Tanzania      d) New Zealand      e) Vietnam

**Match the political unit with its former overseer:**

51. **Senegal, Seychelles and Madagascar** were all once under the influence of:  
 a) Portugal      b) Spain      c) France      d) Netherlands      e) Soviet Union
52. **Mongolia, Albania and Bulgaria** were all once under the influence of:  
 a) Portugal      b) Spain      c) France      d) Netherlands      e) Soviet Union
53. **Goa, Macau and São Tomé** were all once under the influence of:  
 a) Portugal      b) Spain      c) France      d) Netherlands      e) Soviet Union

#### **INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION, CONFRONTATION and CONFLICT**

**Exclusive Economic Zone Agreement (1982) allows a country to claim ocean surface and seabed areas up to 200 nautical miles from its coastline, including islands. Areas of overlapping claims and narrow water areas containing international shipping lanes could result in geopolitical conflicts. Identify areas of potential conflict.**

54. The **Florida Strait** is a potential conflict zone between  
 a) USA and Bahamas      c) Bahamas and Puerto Rico  
 b) Cuba and Haiti      d) USA and Cuba
55. The **Grand Banks** is a potential conflict zone for fish resources between  
 a) USA and Canada      c) USA and Iceland  
 b) USA and United Kingdom      d) USA and Russia
56. The **Strait of Hormuz** is a potential conflict zone for countries shipping oil from the  
 a) Red Sea      b) Gulf of Guinea      c) Black Sea      d) Persian Gulf
57. The **Sea of Japan** is a potential conflict zone for the countries bordering it. How many countries have economic interests in that area?  
 a) 3      b) 4      c) 5      d) 6      e) 7
58. The **Kattegat** (a strait) is a potential conflict zone between NATO and Russian forces moving in and out of the  
 a) Arctic Basin      b) Barents Sea      c) Baltic Sea      d) Black Sea

**WORLD CONFLICTS FOR INDEPENDENCE, AREA CONTROL AND SELF-DETERMINATION.** Centripetal and centrifugal forces are always at work as a group or groups of people seek to unify under its own banner or break away from the control of others (see section in the text-book for explanations and map below for locations). One of the chief reasons for conflict is the wish of a nation of people to govern themselves. The Kurds and Basques are among the more well-known groups trying to resolve their “stateless nation” situation, but there are many others around the world.

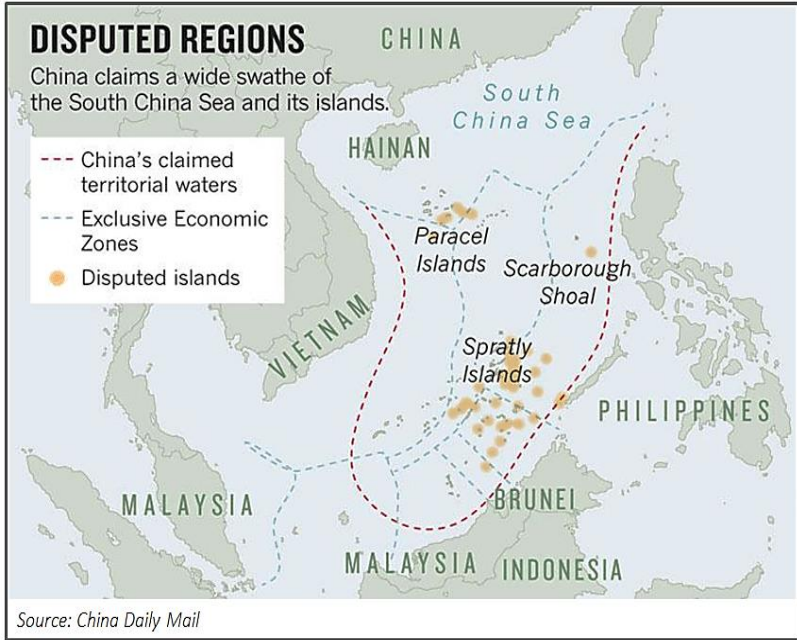


In the following questions, match the group with the conflict area.

59. The **Mai-Mai Rebels** in Central Africa want to turn which area into an independent nation?  
 a) Rwanda      b) Katanga      c) Wakanda      d) Djibouti
60. The **Sahrawi Nationalists** in Western Sahara are fighting for an independent state in an area now controlled by  
 a) Algeria      b) Tunisia      c) Morocco      d) Ethiopia
61. The **Baluchi Nationalists** are fighting for an independent state in Southwest Asia that includes parts of  
 a) India and China  
 b) Yemen and Oman  
 c) Pakistan and Iran  
 d) Myanmar and Bangladesh

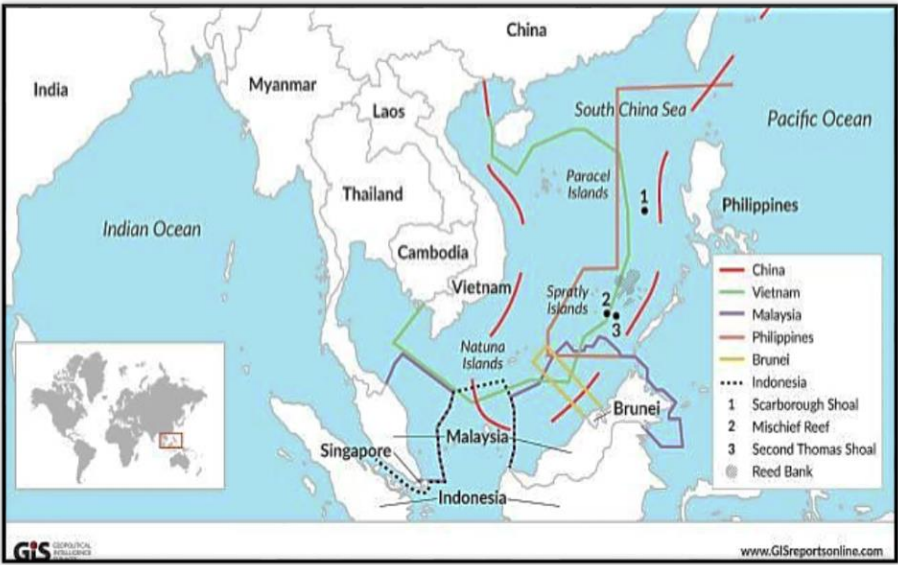
### TERRITORIAL CLAIMS and GEOPOLITICS

Colonialization and empire building by European countries from the 1400s-1800s and the Cold War between the United States and the Soviet Union in the 20<sup>th</sup> century were examples of this. In the 21<sup>st</sup> century China’s push to establish its influence in the South China Sea and the Indian Ocean basin have important geopolitical implications. India, which considers the Indian Ocean its sea, has been so concerned as to establish its own outposts away from its shores. Consult the following maps for the next 6 questions. Review sections in textbook Chapters 11 and 12 to gain insight to the following current events issues.

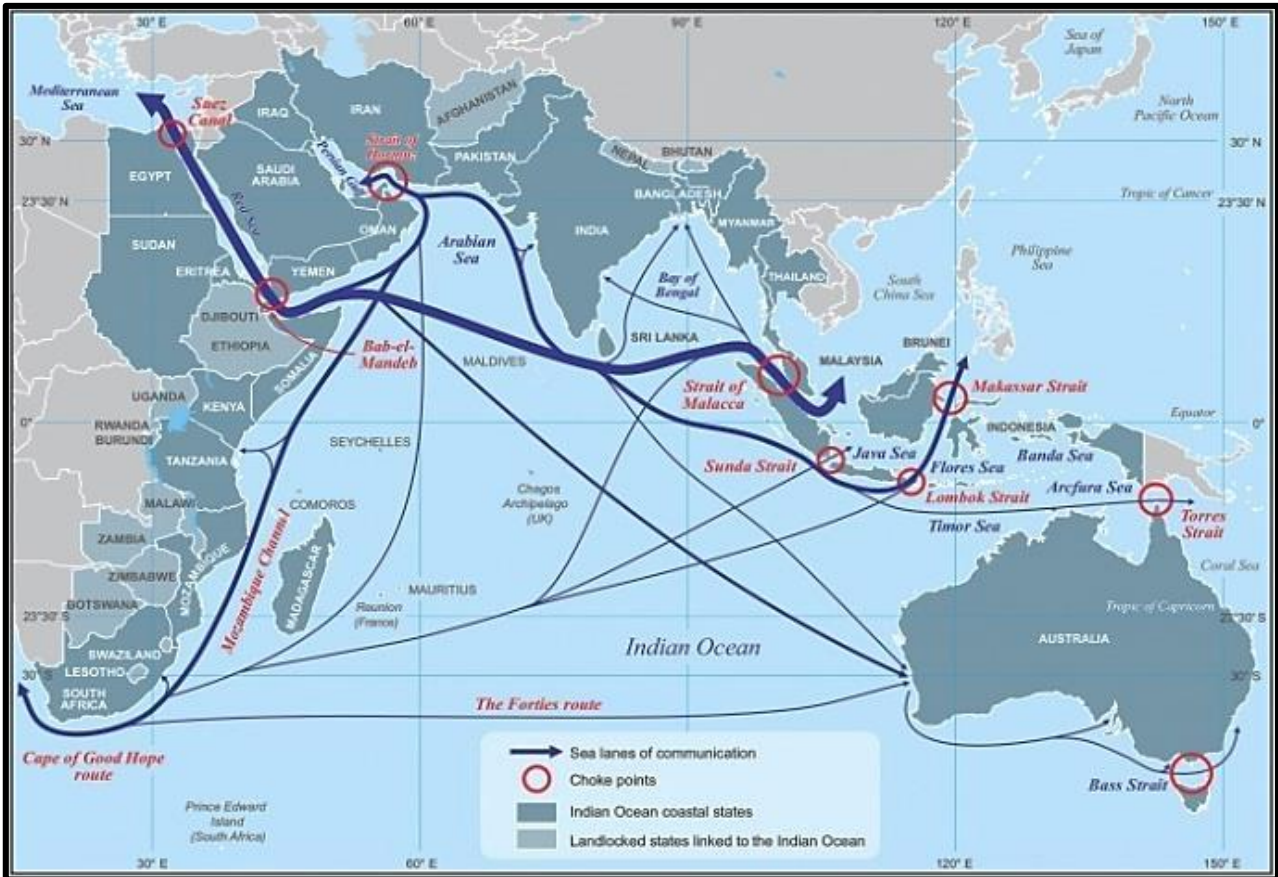


**Territorial claims in ocean areas beyond the 200-mile limit, as well as the establishment of coastal outposts far from a country's homeland base, have caused conflicts in the past and have the potential to upset balances of power and spheres of territoriality.**

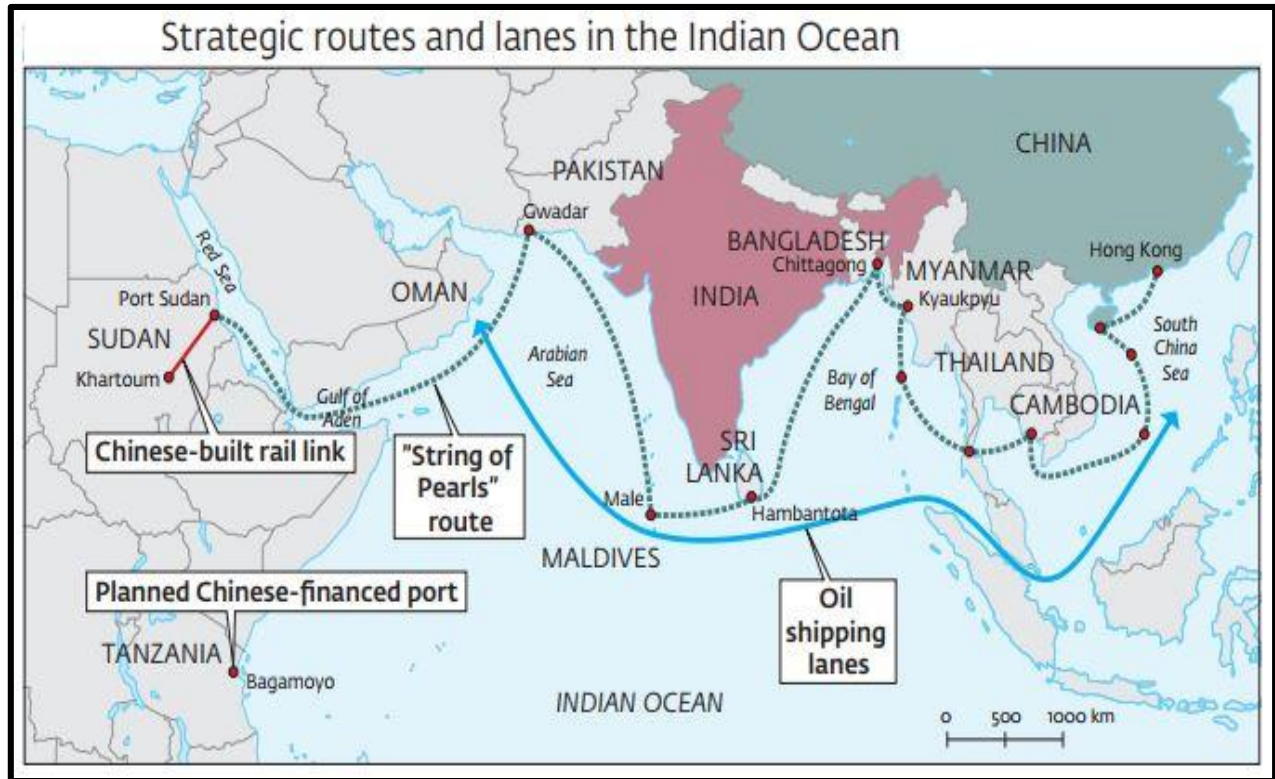




Tangled web in the South China Sea







62. The conflict zone of the South China Sea (see maps above) has been enhanced by the creation and occupation of artificial islands built over reefs by  
 a) Brunei    b) Malaysia    c) Vietnam    d) China    e) Philippines
63. The “tangled web” in the South China Sea (see maps above) refers to  
 a) Overlapping political boundaries  
 b) Too many tankers and freighters in the shipping lanes  
 c) Diverse ethnicity of the nations  
 d) Pollution from rivers emptying into the sea.

### GEOECONOMICS

**China’s “String of Pearls” maritime plan** creates a series of strategically connected geopolitical focal points in the Indian Ocean and South China Sea where its economic interests may be enhanced by both a strong economic and military presence. The String of Pearls Plan was followed by the **Belt and Road Initiative** which involved the building of infrastructure development and investments round the world. The “Belt” refers to overland road and railroad connects and “Road” refers to sea route connections (ports and facilities) first identified in the String of Pearls Plan.

64. **China’s interest** in the Indian Ocean basin may be in part because the major shipping lanes linking Chinese ports to ports in Europe, Africa, South Asia and Australia pass through the region.  
 a) TRUE                      b) FALSE
65. The “choke points” (circled areas on p. 8) are important because they designate areas  
 a) of poorest air quality  
 b) through which ships must pass to go between the Indian and Pacific oceans.  
 c) that cannot handle the volume of maritime trade  
 d) of shipping canals where tolls are charged for transit.



66. The combined aspects of the Belt and Road Initiative gives China the flexibility to access world markets (both for selling and purchasing products) by using any one of several routes available in the transportation network that they created.

- a. TRUE                      b) FALSE

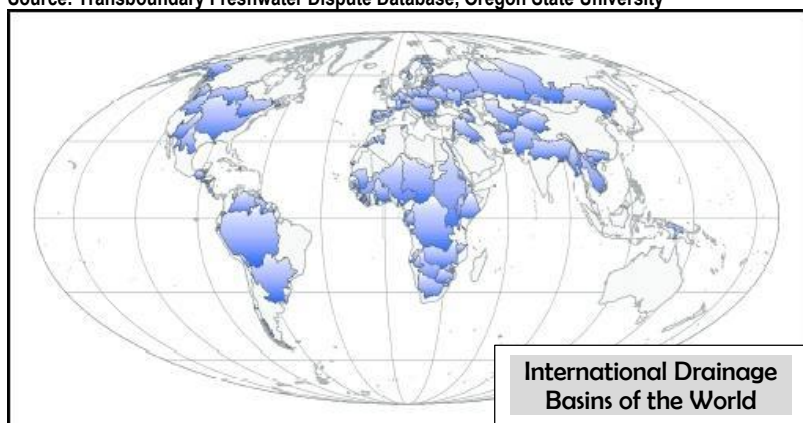
67. China's investment in upgrading the infrastructure of less wealthy countries (port facilities, railroad lines, highways, airports and storage and distribution terminals) is just an attempt to establish "innocent passage" through independent countries for the purpose of world trade and there is no geopolitical strategy involved to gain influence locally.

- b. TRUE                      b) FALSE

**INTERNATIONAL RELATIONSHIPS and COOPERATION**

The map below shows the 261 international drainage basins of the world. An international basin is composed of all territory contributing water to a stream that has at least one tributary crossing an international boundary. Some countries control source areas (headstreams), others share use of the river for mutual benefit, some divert water for their own use, and some are designated as international waterways with freedom of innocent passage.

Source: Transboundary Freshwater Dispute Database, Oregon State University



68. The great rivers of South Asia – Indus, Ganges, Brahmaputra, Irrawaddy and Mekong - all have their headwaters (sources) in  
 a) Nepal                      b) Afghanistan                      c) China                      d) Kazakhstan
69. Which is Europe's **most international river** touching the greatest number of countries?  
 a) Volga                      b) Rhine                      c) Thames                      d) Danube
70. Which dam spans an international river border and provides hydroelectric power to Brazil and Paraguay?  
 a) Itaipu                      b) Ataturk                      c) Tarbela                      d) Kariba
71. Which dam may spark an international incident involving Egypt's dependence on the volume of water following in the Nile River?  
 a) Hoover                      b) Aswan                      c) Renaissance                      d) Three Gorges
72. The **St. Lawrence Seaway** (Textbook Fig.11.29), an international waterway maintained by the US and Canada, is a  
 a) link between Quebec and Alaska across the Arctic Ocean  
 b) canal linking the Atlantic Ocean at NYC with Montreal on the St. Lawrence River  
 c) series of channels and locks allowing ocean-going ships to reach the Great Lakes  
 d) sea lane across the Gulf of St. Lawrence

### International Organizations

73. International organizations are established to replace the governing legitimacy of member nations.  
 a) TRUE                      b) FALSE
74. International organizations are established to make small member nations stronger in relation to larger non-member nations  
 a) TRUE                      b) FALSE
75. Which of the following is **NOT** a member of the EU - European Union?  
 a) Spain                      b) Poland                      c) Romania                      d) Latvia                      e) Switzerland
76. Which of the following is **NOT** a member of NATO - North Atlantic Treaty Organization?  
 a) Iceland                      b) Ireland                      c) Portugal                      d) Slovenia                      e) Estonia
77. Which of the following is **NOT** a member of the OAS - Organization of American States?  
 a) Belize                      b) Bermuda                      c). Barbados                      d) Bahamas                      e) Bolivia
78. Which of the following is **NOT** a member of OPEC - Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries?  
 a) Iran                      b) Nigeria                      c) Egypt                      d) Venezuela                      e) Saudi Arabia

**FOCUS SECTION:** The **Mekong River Basin of Southeast Asia** is one of the world's most ecological diverse areas and is a life-line for about 70 million people, providing freshwater for drinking and irrigation, fish and fertile farmland. The headstreams of the Mekong rise on the Tibetan Plateau in China. The Upper Mekong flows in narrow gorges before leaving the plateau. The Lower Mekong flows through a flood plain supporting agriculture and fishing. The Mekong enters the sea through many distributaries that have created the extensive fertile and low-lying Mekong Delta. Freshwater flow throughout this region is essential to the basin's ecological health and to the economy of the countries within it. The **Mekong River Commission** is made up of four of the six countries that have territory within the basin.

To answer the next 6 questions, consult the following articles about the environmental and economic situations within the basin; also see the maps on the next page.

**Links to articles:**

<http://www.mrcmekong.org/>

<http://www.mrcmekong.org/assets/Publications/SOBR-Summary-06Feb2020.pdf>

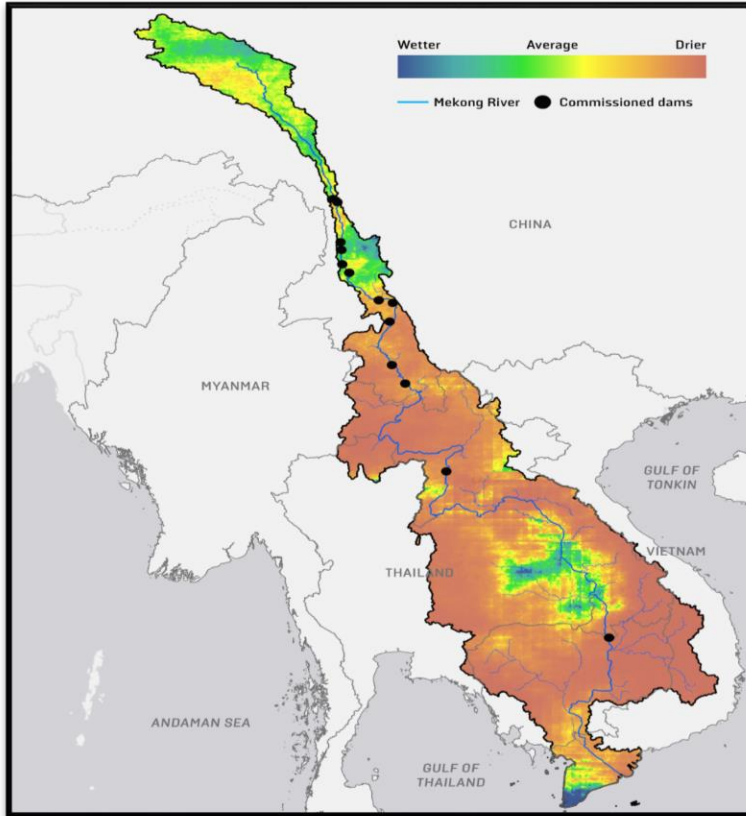
<https://www.nytimes.com/2019/10/12/world/asia/mekong-river-dams-china.html>

<https://www.nytimes.com/2020/02/15/world/asia/mekong-river-dams-thailand.html>

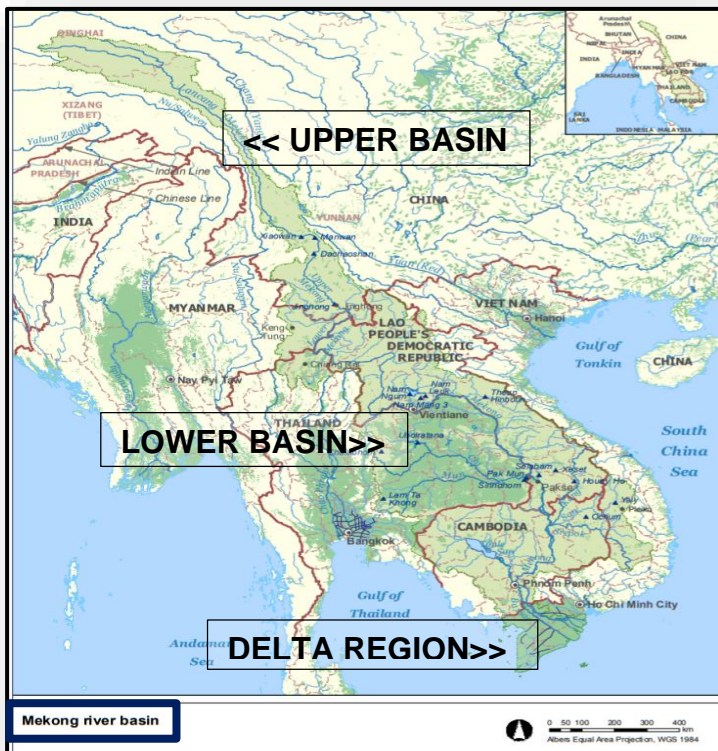
<https://www.nytimes.com/2020/04/13/world/asia/china-mekong-drought.html>

<https://foreignpolicy.com/2020/04/22/science-shows-chinese-dams-devastating-mekong-river/>

79. The number of dams built along the **entire length** of the Mekong River is:  
a) 1 dam      b) 2 dams      c) 11 dams      d) 13 dams
80. The number of dams built along the Mekong River that are **located in China** is  
a) 1 dam      b) 2 dams      c) 11 dams      d) 13 dams
81. Which country is not dependent of Chinese control of the release of freshwater into the Mekong River Basin?  
a) Vietnam      b) Malaysia      c) Thailand      d) Laos      e) Cambodia
82. According to the average moisture map, most of the Mekong River Basin is currently experiencing wetter than usual conditions.  
a) TRUE      b) FALSE
83. A minimum sustained flow of fresh water from the Upper Mekong Basin is needed to prevent salt water from disrupting food production (crops and fish) in the Lower Mekong Basin and Delta regions.  
a) TRUE      b) FALSE
84. The geopolitical effect of Chinese control of water collected, stored and released in the headstreams of the Mekong River on the economies of downstream countries is verified by all of the following except  
a) Statements from the Chinese Foreign Ministry  
b) Images from remote sensing satellites  
c) Studies by the UN FAO.  
d) Surveys by the Mekong River Commission



Mekong River Basin water situation in 2019



**GEOG 101 SPRING 2021**  
**ANSWER SHEET FOR EXTRA CREDIT III**  
 Type or clearly hand-print your answers in the spaces provided.

Copy or scan the answer sheet.  
 ATTACH the file to an email addressed to: [agrande@hunter.cuny.edu](mailto:agrande@hunter.cuny.edu)  
 no later than **11 PM Thursday, May 13, 2021**

YOUR NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

GEOG 101-02 Extra Credit III

QUESTION NUMBER	ANS.	QUESTION NUMBER	ANS.	QUESTION NUMBER	ANS.	QUESTION NUMBER	ANS.
1		22		43		64	
2		23		44		65	
3		24		45		66	
4		25		46		67	
5		26		47		68	
6		27		48		69	
7		28		49		70	
8		29		50		71	
9		30		51		72	
10		31		52		73	
11		32		53		74	
12		33		54		75	
13		34		55		76	
14		35		56		77	
15		36		57		78	
16		37		58		79	
17		38		59		80	
18		39		60		81	
19		40		61		82	
20		41		62		83	
21		42		63		84	