**Ch. 8 Political Geography**

**Key Issue 3 Why Do Boundaries Cause Problems?**

**Rubenstein, p.280-293**

1. Define **boundary**:
2. Define **frontier**:

**TYPES OF BOUNDARIES**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Boundaries** | **Definition** | **Examples & Notes** |
| *Cultural* |  |  |
| *Geometric* |  |  |
| *Physical* |  |  |

**V. GOVERNING STATES**

1. What are the two levels of government?
2. Identify and define the three types of governments:
3.

\*Also called:

1.

\*Also called:

1.

3. Democracies and autocracies differ in what three elements?

4. The world has become (more or less?) democratic due to what three reasons?

5. The most fragile states in the world are in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

6. Identify and describe the two ways states are organized:

 a.

 Examples:

 b.

 Examples:

 \*federal – also a synonym for national government

**VI. ELECTORAL GEOGRAPHY**

7. a. Define **gerrymandering**:

 b. Where does the name come from?

 c. In most states, who draws district voting boundaries? Why is this problematic?

 d. What is significant about Iowa?

 e. How does Kentucky rank/compare to other states?