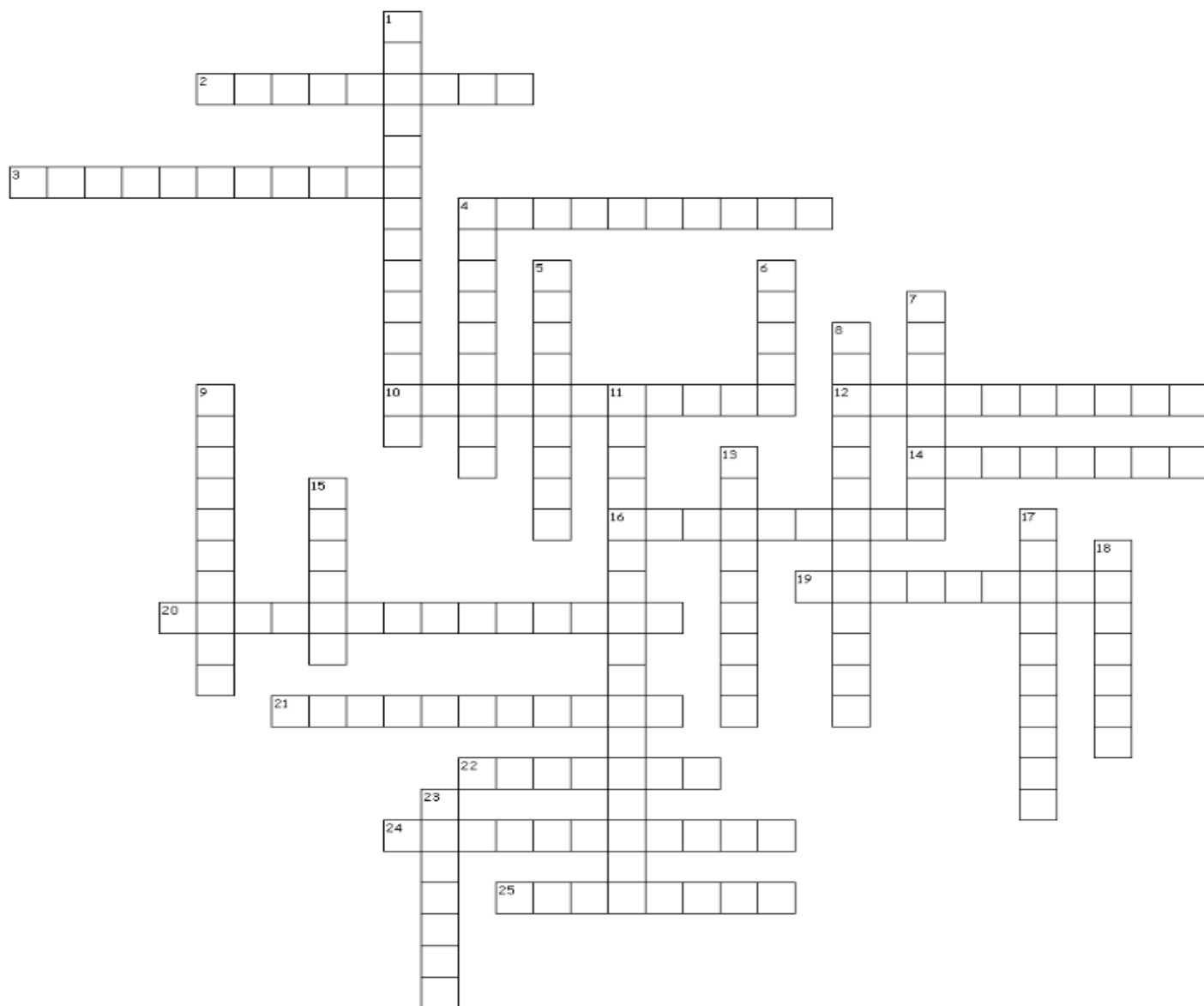


Unit 4 Vocabulary Review



Across

2. A country that is run according to the interests of the ruler rather than the people.
3. An attempt by one country to establish settlements and to impose its political, economic, and cultural principles in another territory.
4. A state that completely surrounds another one.
10. A state whose territory corresponds to that occupied by a particular ethnicity.
12. A state that does not have a direct outlet to the sea.
14. A country that is not fully democratic or fully autocratic but rather displays a mix of the two types.
16. A country in which citizens elect leaders and can run for office.
19. A sovereign state comprising a city and its immediate surrounding countryside.
20. A condition of roughly equal strength between opposing countries or alliance of countries.
21. A state that contains more than one ethnicity.
22. An internal organization of a state that places most power in the hands of critical government officials.
24. Ability of a state to govern its territory free from control of its internal affairs by other states.
25. A zone separating two states in which neither state exercises political control.

Down

1. The process of redrawing legislative boundaries for the purpose of benefiting the party in power.
5. An otherwise compact state with a large projecting extension.
6. A systematic use of violence by a group to create fear among a population and coerce the government to undertake or refrain from action.
7. An area organized into a political unit and ruled by an established government that has control over its internal and foreign affairs.
8. An invisible line that marks the extent of a state's territory.
9. A state that contains two or more distinct nationalities.
11. A state that encompasses a very small land area.
13. The concept that ethnicities have the right to govern themselves.
15. A state with a long, narrow shape.
17. A territory that is legally tied to a sovereign state rather than completely independent.
18. A state that includes several discontinuous pieces of territory.
23. An internal organization of a state that allocates strong power to units of local government.

KEY TERMS

Anocracy (p. 288) A country that is not fully democratic or fully autocratic but rather displays a mix of the two types.

Autocracy (p. 288) A country that is run according to the interests of the ruler rather than the people.

Balance of power (p. 295) A condition of roughly equal strength between opposing countries or alliances of countries.

Boundary (p. 280) An invisible line that marks the extent of a state's territory.

City-state (p. 270) A sovereign state comprising a city and its immediately surrounding countryside.

Colonialism (p. 278) An attempt by one country to establish settlements and to impose its political, economic, and cultural principles in another territory.

Colony (p. 278) A territory that is legally tied to a sovereign state rather than completely independent.

Compact state (p. 286) A state in which the distance from the center to any boundary does not vary significantly.

Democracy (p. 288) A country in which citizens elect leaders and can run for office.

Elongated state (p. 286) A state with a long, narrow shape.

Federal state (p. 289) An internal organization of a state that allocates strong power to units of local government.

Fragmented state (p. 287) A state that includes several discontinuous pieces of territory.

Frontier (p. 280) A zone separating two states in which neither state exercises political control.

Gerrymandering (p. 290) The process of redrawing legislative boundaries for the purpose of benefiting the party in power.

Landlocked state (p. 287) A state that does not have a direct outlet to the sea.

Microstate (p. 266) A state that encompasses a very small land area.

Multiethnic state (p. 272) A state that contains more than one ethnicity.

Multinational state (p. 272) A state that contains two or more ethnic groups with traditions of self-determination that agree to coexist peacefully by recognizing each other as distinct nationalities.

Nation-state (p. 270) A state whose territory corresponds to that occupied by a particular ethnicity.

Perforated state (p. 287) A state that completely surrounds another one.

Prorupted state (p. 286) An otherwise compact state with a large projecting extension.

Self-determination (p. 272) The concept that ethnicities have the right to govern themselves.

Sovereignty (p. 268) Ability of a state to govern its territory free from control of its internal affairs by other states.

State (p. 266) An area organized into a political unit and ruled by an established government that has control over its internal and foreign affairs.

Terrorism (p. 298) The systematic use of violence by a group calculated to create an atmosphere of fear and alarm among a population or to coerce a government into actions it would not otherwise undertake or refrain from actions it wants to take.

Unitary state (p. 289) An internal organization of a state that places most power in the hands of central government officials.