Test Bank for Understanding World Regional Geography 2nd Fouberg

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Understanding World Regional Geography, 2nd Edition

Testbank

Chapter 2 Global Connectedness

Learning Objectives

2.1 Describe the nature of globalization and how it is impacting the global system.
2.2 Explain how global institutions shape global connectedness.
2.3 Describe how global and local factors affect connectivity.
2.4 Discuss how global environmental change is affecting the world.

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Which of the following describes the process of heightening interactions, increasing interdependence, and deepening relations across country boundaries?

a) internationalism
b) international trade
c) cultural exchange
d) globalization

Ans: D
Difficulty: Easy
Blooms: Knowledge
Learning Objective 2.1 Describe the nature of globalization and how it is impacting the global system.

2. Identify the correct trade flow in the triangular trading system amongst Europe → Africa → the Americas → Europe, which ultimately helped establish the foundations of the capitalized world economy.

a) manufactured goods, slaves, commodities (cotton, tobacco, rice, etc.)
b) slaves, manufactured goods, commodities (cotton, tobacco, rice, etc.)
c) commodities (cotton, tobacco, rice, etc.), manufactured goods, slaves
d) commodities (cotton, tobacco, rice, etc.), slaves, manufactured goods

Ans: A
Difficulty: Easy
Blooms: Knowledge
Learning Objective 2.1 Describe the nature of globalization and how it is impacting the global system.

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3. In early history (dating back to the Greeks and Romans), the primary purpose or reason for colonialism was:

a) religious expansion.
b) need for resources and tribute.
c) exploration.
d) decreasing populations.

Ans: B
Difficulty: Easy
Blooms: Knowledge
Learning Objective 2.1 Describe the nature of globalization and how it is impacting the global system.

4. The first wave of colonialism was sparked by these European colonial powers.

a) France and Spain
b) British Isles
c) Italy and France
d) Spain and Portugal

Ans: D
Difficulty: Easy
Blooms: Knowledge
Learning Objective 2.1 Describe the nature of globalization and how it is impacting the global system.

5. There were two waves of colonialism between 1500 and 1975. Which of the following is **not** true of the first wave (1500–1825)?

a) Europeans colonized the Americas.
b) Europeans setup trading posts on the coast of Africa.
c) Colonization fueled the triangular trade network.
d) Europeans colonized the interior of Africa.

Ans: D
Difficulty: Easy
Blooms: Knowledge
Learning Objective 2.1 Describe the nature of globalization and how it is impacting the global system.

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6. There were two waves of colonialism between 1500 and 1975. Which of the following is **not** true of the second wave (1825–1975)?

a) Europeans colonized Asia.
b) Europeans colonized Africa.
c) Colonization fueled the capitalist world economy.
d) The power of first wave colonizers grew even stronger.

Ans: D
Difficulty: Easy
Blooms: Knowledge
Learning Objective 2.1 Describe the nature of globalization and how it is impacting the global system.

7. Early European colonizers focused on gaining lands to establish large-scale agricultural production in the Americas and to establish trading posts for the Atlantic slave trade in Africa and ports for the spice trade in Asia. What best describes this trading system?
    a) It was isolated.
    b) It only affected the local port communities.
    c) It had a global reach.
    d) It had a regional reach.

Ans: C
Difficulty: Easy
Blooms: Knowledge
Learning Objective 2.1 Describe the nature of globalization and how it is impacting the global system.

8. What does the term *Scramble for Africa* refer to?

a) African countries scrambled to modernize and develop.
b) The African region struggled to produce sufficient food for a growing population.
c) The competition between China and the United States for resources in Africa.
d) European powers arbitrarily divided the world's second-largest continent among themselves.

Ans: D
Difficulty: Easy
Blooms: Knowledge

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Learning Objective 2.1 Describe the nature of globalization and how it is impacting the global system.

9. What fueled the second wave of colonization in the second half of the nineteenth century?
a) Exploration and religious proselytizing
b) Industrialization and competition
c) agriculture
d) the slave trade

Ans: B
Difficulty: Easy
Blooms: Knowledge
Learning Objective 2.1 Describe the nature of globalization and how it is impacting the global system.

10. Which of the following is **not** consistent with weak globalization?
a) long-standing process
b) began in the 1500s with the expansion of the Spanish and Portuguese empires
c) many trade relationships operating today have their roots in older systems of exchange
d) emerged since the 1970s

Ans: D
Difficulty: Easy
Blooms: Knowledge
Learning Objective 2.1 Describe the nature of globalization and how it is impacting the global system.

11. Which of the following is **not** consistent with strong globalization?
a) The global economy has emerged since the 1970s.
b) The global economy is significantly different from previous economies.
c) States (countries) play an increasingly significant role in world trade.
d) The market is all important and not constrained by state governments.

Ans: C
Difficulty: Easy
Blooms: Knowledge

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Learning Objective 2.1 Describe the nature of globalization and how it is impacting the global system.

12. Modern colonialism began in fifteenth-century Europe. It was different from the Roman or any other preceding empire because the focus in this modern era was specifically on gaining:
a) territory
b) wealth
c) shipping facilities (ports and docks)
d) power

Ans: A
Difficulty: Easy
Blooms: Knowledge
Learning Objective 2.1 Describe the nature of globalization and how it is impacting the global system.

13. During the Age of Exploration, stretching from the 1400s to the 1900s, which of the following regions was a focal point for global trade and exchange of culture?
a) Pacific
b) Atlantic World
c) Mediterranean
d) African

Ans: B
Difficulty: Easy
Blooms: Knowledge
Learning Objective 2.1 Describe the nature of globalization and how it is impacting the global system.

14. Which of the following is **not** one of the three financial institutions that came into existence as a result of the Bretton Woods conference at the close of World War II?
a) International Monetary Fund (IMF)
b) World Bank
c) General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs / World Trade Organization (WTO)
d) International Reserve Bank

Ans: D

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Difficulty: Easy
Blooms: Knowledge
Learning Objective 2.2 Explain how global institutions shape global connectedness.

15. Which of the following was **not** a driving force behind the Bretton Woods conference?
a) providing stability and growth
b) national defense
c) rebuilding economies
d) preventing another depression

Ans: B
Difficulty: Easy
Blooms: Knowledge
Learning Objective 2.2 Explain how global institutions shape global connectedness.

16. To "maintain international peace and security," "to develop friendly relations among nations," to "achieve international cooperation" in order to solve economic and social problems, and to "be a center for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends," was the mission statement for this organization following World War II.
a) the United Nations (UN)
b) the International Monetary Fund (IMF)
c) the League of Nations (LN)
d) the World Bank

Ans: A
Difficulty: Easy
Blooms: Knowledge
Learning Objective 2.2 Explain how global institutions shape global connectedness.

17. In 1945, following the world wars, this organization had 51 member countries; in 2015, membership has grown to 193 members.
a) European Union (EU)
b) African Union (AU)
c) Red Cross (international relief organization)
d) United Nations (UN)

Ans: D

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Difficulty: Easy
Blooms: Knowledge
Learning Objective 2.2 Explain how global institutions shape global connectedness.

18. What was the reasoning behind the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs to promote free trade?
a) There was a belief that trade restrictions had led to the Great Depression.
b) The World Bank only protected the interests of developing countries.
c) Bretton Woods had been ineffective in promoting free trade.
d) The World Trade Organization was interested in expanding its authority.

Ans: A
Difficulty: Moderate
Blooms: Analysis
Learning Objective 2.2v Explain how global institutions shape global connectedness.

19. What is the practical result of the UN Security Council being dominated by only five countries (the United States, France, the United Kingdom, China, and Russia) with permanent seats and veto power?
a) The other countries on the Security Council can get a majority and make decisions that favor smaller countries.
b) The Security Council's decisions are some of the most politicized.
c) Peacekeeping missions are never authorized.
d) There is constant pressure for the five countries to step down and let other countries have a turn to get veto power.

Ans: B
Difficulty: Moderate
Blooms: Application
Learning Objective 2.2 Explain how global institutions shape global connectedness.

20. As a result of environmental scrutiny from nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), what does the World Bank now require for World Bank–sponsored projects?
a) nondiscriminatory hiring practices for workers
b) environmental impact statements
c) a contract with local worker's unions
d) the use of environmentally certified products

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Ans: B
Difficulty: Easy
Blooms: Knowledge
Learning Objective 2.2 Explain how global institutions shape global connectedness.

21. Which of the following is a term often used by geographers to describe the dominance of one state on the global stage?
a) first world
b) hegemon
c) neocolonial
d) imperialist state

Ans: B
Difficulty: Easy
Blooms: Knowledge
Learning Objective 2.2 Explain how global institutions shape global connectedness.

22. Political scientists outlined four hegemons between 1500 and 2000. Select the correct match of country and century below.
a) Portugal—1500s; Spain—1600s; Great Britain—1700s and 1800s; and the United States—1900s
b) Spain—1500s; Great Britain—1700s and 1800s; the United States—1900s; and China—2000s
c) Spain—1500s; the Netherlands—1600s; Great Britain—1700s and 1800s; and the United States—1900s
d) the Netherlands—1500s; Spain—1600s; Great Britain—1700s and 1800s; and the United States—1900s

Ans: C
Difficulty: Easy
Blooms: Knowledge
Learning Objective 2.2 Explain how global institutions shape global connectedness.

23. Why do some scholars think China will supersede the United States as the dominant world superpower?
a) China is leading the way in recognizing human rights for all its people.

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b) China's willingness to build clean-energy infrastructure is making it a magnet for industry.
c) China has an increasingly open government and minimal corruption.
d) China has grown as a global epicenter of manufacturing, and its entrepreneurs are some of the biggest investors in the world.

Ans: D
Difficulty: Moderate
Blooms: Analysis
Learning Objective 2.2 Explain how global institutions shape global connectedness.

24. The process of a company adapting its product to meet the demands of local culture is known as:
a) glocalization.
b) globalization.
c) cultural branding.
d) cultural ecology.

Ans: A
Difficulty: Easy
Blooms: Knowledge
Learning Objective 2.2 Explain how global institutions shape global connectedness.

25. Geographers recognize the power of individuals to affect a wide range of issues, such as the content of national policies or the behavior of multinational companies... The ability of individuals to impact broader scale issues is often referred to as ?
a) revolutionaries
b) glocalizers
c) structuralism
d) agency

Ans: D
Difficulty: Easy
Blooms: Knowledge
Learning Objective 2.2 Explain how global institutions shape global connectedness.

26. The origin or place that a new idea or technology is initially devised is referred to as the:

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a) epicenter.
b) hearth.
c) hegemon.
d) select location.

Ans: B
Difficulty: Easy
Blooms: Knowledge
Learning Objective 2.3 Describe how global and local factors affect connectivity.

27. Ideas and goods diffuse from the hearth:
a) to other places that export to the same region as the hearth exports.
b) to places most connected to the hearth.
c) from spoke to spoke in a hub-and-spoke system.
d) Always to the places closest to the hearth.

Ans: B
Difficulty: Easy
Blooms: Knowledge
Learning Objective 2.3 Describe how global and local factors affect connectivity.

28. The relative importance of cities over smaller towns and rural areas is referred to as:
a) urban hierarchies.
b) Rank-size rule.
c) rural to urban migration.
d) urbanization.

Ans: A
Difficulty: Easy
Blooms: Knowledge
Learning Objective: 2.3 Describe how global and local factors affect connectivity.

29. A transportation network that favors movement to and from a central point or location, such as a capital city to a residential area, is known as what type of network?
a) central business district (CBD) network
b) linear network
c) radial
d) rails to trails network

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Ans: C
Difficulty: Easy
Blooms: Knowledge
Learning Objective: 2.3 Describe how global and local factors affect connectivity.

30. Which of the following describes a type of transportation network where a few large, central nodes are connected to smaller points?
a) regional network
b) hub-and-spoke system
c) linear network
d) nodal network

Ans: B
Difficulty: Easy
Blooms: Knowledge
Learning Objective: 2.3 Describe how global and local factors affect connectivity.

31. According to a 2008 European Commission study, what percentage of the world's population is more than two days travel time from a city of 50,000 people or more?
a) 2 percent
b) 5 percent
c) 10 percent
d) 20 percent

Ans: C
Difficulty: Easy
Blooms: Knowledge
Learning Objective 2.3 Describe how global and local factors affect connectivity.

32. Transportation networks may be intentionally designed to:
a) enhance connectivity for some communities while marginalizing others.
b) increase environmental impacts.
c) limit connectivity.
d) benefit automotive manufacturing.

Ans: A
Difficulty: Easy
Blooms: Knowledge

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Learning Objective 2.3 Describe how global and local factors affect connectivity.

33. In cities, one often sees a radial network of commuter trains that goes out from the central business district (CBD) of a city to residential neighborhoods and suburbs. Why has the growth of businesses within the city suburbs led to massive traffic congestion?
a) Taking the train downtown is more of an exciting adventure, whereas taking the trains between suburbs is boring, so people would rather just drive.
b) The hub and spoke system favors train travel between suburbs, but train travel downtown is inconvenient.
c) Trains make too many stops when they go from one suburb to the other.
d) The hub and spoke system favors train travel to the city, but makes train travel from suburb to suburb inconvenient.

Ans: D
Difficulty: Moderate
Blooms: Analysis
Learning Objective 2.3 Describe how global and local factors affect connectivity.

34. Which of the following is the most remote place in the world (in terms of the number of people who live far from a city of 50,000 or more)?
a) The Pacific Islands
b) The Tibetan Plateau
c) Antarctica
d) The Siberian Plateau

Ans: B
Difficulty: Easy
Blooms: Knowledge
Learning Objective 2.3 Describe how global and local factors affect connectivity.

35. Approximately, how many landlocked countries are in the world?
a) less than 30
b) 30–35
c) 35–40
d) above 40

Ans: D

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Difficulty: Easy
Blooms: Knowledge
Learning Objective 2.3 Describe how global and local factors affect connectivity.

36. What is the cheapest method to transport heavy goods and materials?
a) by sea
b) by rail
c) by air
d) by truck

Ans: A
Difficulty: Easy
Blooms: Knowledge
Learning Objective 2.3 Describe how global and local factors affect connectivity.

37. Landlocked countries face particular exporting problems because both time and money are required to cross country borders, making transportation:
a) efficient.
b) expensive.
c) sustainable.
d) fast.

Ans: B
Difficulty: Easy
Blooms: Knowledge
Learning Objective 2.3 Describe how global and local factors affect connectivity.

38. Although people in remote locations have gained connection through Internet access and mobile phone usage, there is a notable gap between the average bandwidth and accessibility, creating what is referred to as the:
a) rural urban divide.
b) Net neutrality divide.
c) income divide.
d) digital divide.

Ans: D
Difficulty: Easy
Blooms: Knowledge

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Learning Objective: 2.3 Describe how global and local factors affect connectivity.

39. Which of the following describes the process that accelerates the experience of time and reduces the significance of distance in information technology networks?
a) time–space compression
b) distance decay
c) distance depression
d) distance compression

Ans: A
Difficulty: Easy
Blooms: Knowledge
Learning Objective: 2.3 Describe how global and local factors affect connectivity.

40. Which of the following pairs are two of the wealthiest countries in the world that are also landlocked?
a) Liechtenstein and Germany
b) Bolivia and Paraguay
c) Lesotho and Andorra
d) Luxembourg and Switzerland

Ans: D
Difficulty: Easy
Blooms: Knowledge
Learning Objective: 2.3 Describe how global and local factors affect connectivity.

41. Suburbs, large roads, limited sidewalks, and a near lack of public transportation characterize the United States. These aspects are largely the result of:
a) inexpensive oil prices and government policy.
b) efficient urban planning.
c) expensive transportation and excessive taxes.
d) expensive oil prices.

Ans: A
Difficulty: Easy
Blooms: Knowledge
Learning Objective: 2.3 Describe how global and local factors affect connectivity.

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42. In general, Americans change their behavior by increasing their use of public transportation and purchasing more fuel-efficient vehicles:
a) in response to a significant increase in gasoline prices.
b) as soon as more efficient options are available.
c) during war time.
d) when forced to by stricter environmental regulations.

Ans: A
Difficulty: Easy
Blooms: Knowledge
Learning Objective: 2.3 Describe how global and local factors affect connectivity.

43. Local factors have a significant influence on a place; two geographic terms that describe these local factors are:
a) location and proximity.
b) site and situation.
c) locale and place.
d) location and destination.

Ans: B
Difficulty: Easy
Blooms: Knowledge
Learning Objective: 2.3 Describe how global and local factors affect connectivity.

44. Which of the following is the negative impact on a region from economic growth in another region?
a) economic misdevelopment
b) negative development
c) negative stimulus
d) backwash effects

Ans: D
Difficulty: Easy
Blooms: Knowledge
Learning Objective: 2.4 Discuss how global environmental change is affecting the world.

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45. In 2014, scientists estimated that what percentage of the air pollution in Los Angeles, California, actually originated in China?
a) 5 to 10 percent
b) 10 to 30 percent
c) 12 to 24 percent
d) 30 to 35 percent

Ans: C
Difficulty: Easy
Blooms: Knowledge
Learning Objective: 2.4 Discuss how global environmental change is affecting the world.

46. What aspect of climate change most concerns scientists connected with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change?
a) the impact of natural Earth cycles
b) changes in the sun
c) the extent to which human activity causes it
d) how best to use sustainable practices

Ans: C
Difficulty: Easy
Blooms: Knowledge
Learning Objective: 2.4 Discuss how global environmental change is affecting the world.

47. The influence of human behavior on earth since the Industrial Revolution in the late 1700s is so significant that it constitutes a new geological era called the:
a) anthropocene.
b) holocene.
c) pleistocene.
d) eocene.

Ans: A
Difficulty: Easy
Blooms: Knowledge
Learning Objective: 2.4 Discuss how global environmental change is affecting the world.

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48. Several components in the atmosphere are responsible for global warming, including water vapor, methane, ozone, nitrous oxides, carbon dioxide, and other trace gases. Collectively, these are known as:
a) Goldi Locls syndrome.
b) greenhouse gases.
c) climate change.
d) outgassing.

Ans: B
Difficulty: Easy
Blooms: Knowledge
Learning Objective: 2.4 Discuss how global environmental change is affecting the world.

49. The greenhouse effect keeps the earth at a livable temperature. About how many degrees Fahrenheit (33 degrees Celsius) cooler would earth would be without the greenhouse effect?
a) 30
b) 40
c) 50
d) 60

Ans: D
Difficulty: Easy
Blooms: Comprehension
Learning Objective: 2.4 Discuss how global environmental change is affecting the world.

50. The effects of global climate change will be distributed unevenly across the planet. Which of the following is a factor contributing to the vulnerability of a group of people?
a) risk (or probability) of a biophysical disturbance
b) sensitivity of a livelihood (what you do for a living) to an environmental change
c) a household's ability to recover from an environmental shock
d) All of the above

Ans: D
Difficulty: Easy
Blooms: Knowledge
Learning Objective: 2.4 Discuss how global environmental change is affecting the world.

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True False Questions

51. The strong globalization viewpoint suggests that developing countries are now persuaded by the lure of global capital to open their economies to investment by foreign corporations.

a) True
b) False

Ans: True
Difficulty: Easy
Blooms: Knowledge
Learning Objective 2.1 Describe the nature of globalization and how it is impacting the global system.

52. Italy produced more Catholic missionaries during the second half of the nineteenth century than any other country in the world.

a) True
b) False

Ans: False
France
Difficulty: Easy
Blooms: Knowledge
Learning Objective 2.1 Describe the nature of globalization and how it is impacting the global system.

53. International financial institutions (IFIs), including the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), have **not** succeeded in opening up national economies to global markets.

a) True
b) False

Ans: False
International financial institutions (IFIs), including the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), have played key roles in opening up national economies to global markets.
Difficulty: Easy
Blooms: Knowledge
Learning Objective 2.1 Describe the nature of globalization and how it is impacting the global system.

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54. The Opium War (1839–1842) between Great Britain and China originated when the Chinese banned opium sales in China due to public health concerns. However, Britain's main concern was the huge trade deficit it was running with China.
a) True
b) False

Ans: True
Difficulty: Easy
Blooms: Knowledge
Learning Objective 2.1 Describe the nature of globalization and how it is impacting the global system.

55. The World Bank was initially created to provide loans for reconstruction and development of Europe following World War II.
a) True
b) False

Ans: True
Difficulty: Easy
Blooms: Knowledge
Learning Objective 2.2 Explain how global institutions shape global connectedness.

56. By informal agreement, the president of the World Bank is always an American and the president of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) is always a European.
a) True
b) False

Ans: True
The president of the World Bank is always an American and the president of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) is always a European.
Difficulty: Easy
Blooms: Knowledge
Learning Objective 2.2 Explain how global institutions shape global connectedness.

57. If a country is importing far more than it is exporting, it may have a balance of payments problem.

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a) True
b) False

Ans: True
Difficulty: Easy
Blooms: Knowledge
Learning Objective 2.2 Explain how global institutions shape global connectedness.

58. In the United States, the value of the dollar is no longer tied to the value of gold.
a) True
b) False

Ans: True
Difficulty: Easy
Blooms: Knowledge
Learning Objective 2.2 Explain how global institutions shape global connectedness.

59. Due to every sovereign state having a vote, the World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF) tend to be more democratic that the United Nations (UN).
a) True
b) False

Ans: False
The UN tends to be more democratic than the World Bank and IMF because every sovereign state has a vote in the UN General Assembly.
Difficulty: Easy
Blooms: Knowledge
Learning Objective 2.2 Explain how global institutions shape global connectedness.

60. Nations within countries are not granted representation in the United Nations (UN), making it difficult for these groups to gain independence. Some examples include the Kurds of Iran, Iraq, Turkey, and Syria; the Tibetans of China; and the Basques of Spain and France.
a) True
b) False

Ans: True
Difficulty: Easy

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Blooms: Knowledge
Learning Objective 2.2 Explain how global institutions shape global connectedness.

Discussion Questions

61. Compare and contrast the two waves of Colonialism between 1500 and 1975 from a geographic viewpoint.

Ans:

First wave

- 1500 to 1825
- Early colonial powers
  - Spain
  - Portugal
- Europeans colonized the Americas and established trading posts and forts incoastal areas of Africa
- Colonizers sought to fuel the triangular trade network
- Economic activity focused on agriculture

Second wave

- 1825 to 1975
- Major colonial powers
  - Britain
  - France
  - The Netherlands
  - Belgium
  - Italy
  - Germany
- Europeans colonized
  - Africa
  - Asia
- Colonizers sought to fuel the capitalist world
- Economic activity focused securing raw materials and commodities in colonized areas to fuel industry and manufacturing in Europe

Difficulty: Moderate
Blooms: Analysis
Learning Objective 2.1 Describe the nature of globalization and how it is impacting the global system.

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62. In recent years, many governments have adopted a more free-market approach toward their economies. List and explain several things that a city or local government could offer a corporation as incentives to locate in their community.

Ans: There are multiple assets that cities or local governments have to offer businesses and industries when they are trying to recruit them to their area.

- Tax breaks or incentives
- Infrastructure upgrades, improvements, and additions (including direct access into their facility such as road, railroads, ports, and docks
- Utility upgrades, improvements, and rate reductions
  - Water
  - Waste disposal, including recycling and sewage and trash
- Choice locations in industrial complexes at reduced costs
  - Site preparation
  - Reduced property taxes
- Less restrictions human resources for employee benefits
  - Unions
  - Minimum wage
- Investments in developing an appropriately skilled workforce
- Partnerships with local institutions of higher education for training and education

Difficulty: Moderate
Blooms: Application
Learning Objective 2.1 Describe the nature of globalization and how it is impacting the global system.

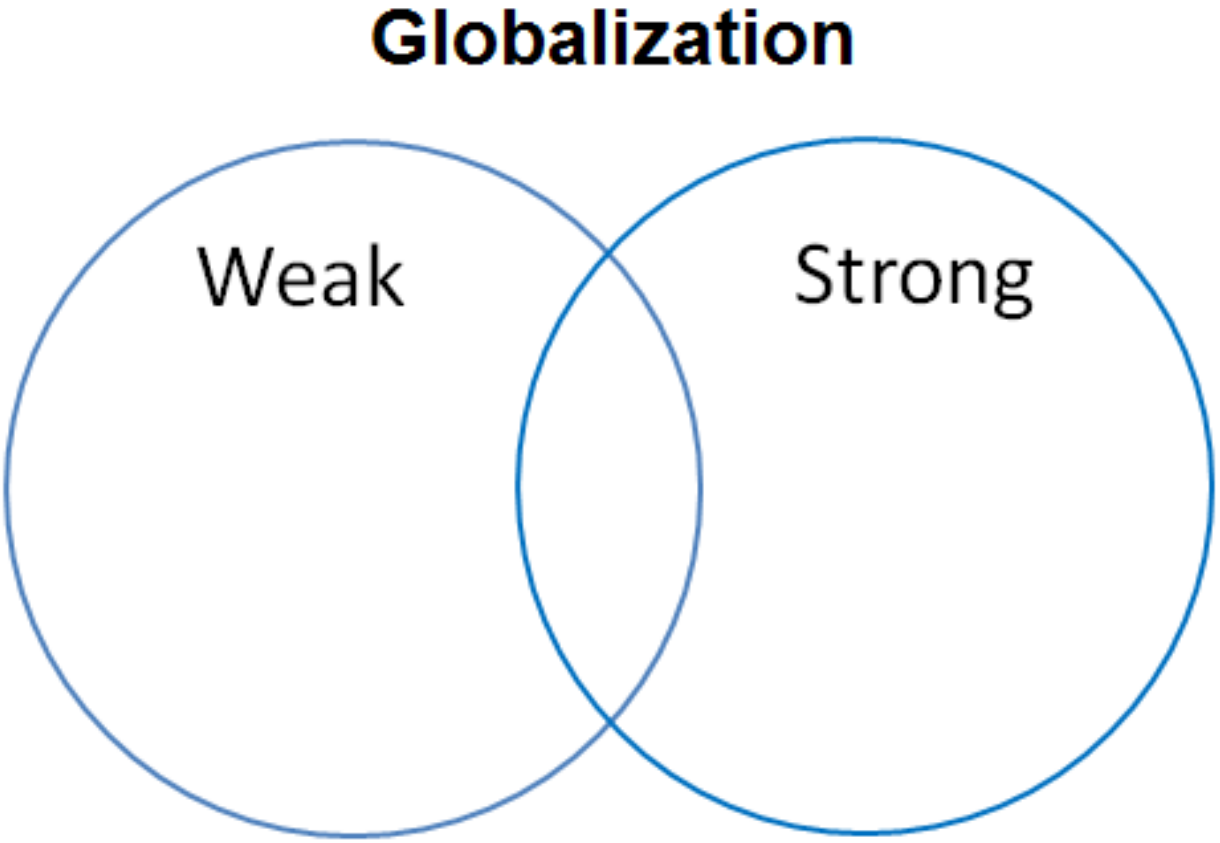
63. The United States has the highest level of per capita energy consumption in the world. Thoroughly explain how it got this way.

Ans: The expansion of the United States can be traced back to the American Revolutionary War. Following the war and through the late 1800s, the size of the country more than quadrupled. This sparked a campaign of westward expansion into these new areas. The availability of new land never pushed urban areas to ultra-high population densities. A petroleum-based form of development emerged in the twentieth century, with the government investing heavily in the federal highway system, which greatly encouraged automotive travel to and from cities. In addition, cheap and plentiful resources (land, water, coal, etc.) did not necessitate high levels of efficiency and recycling.

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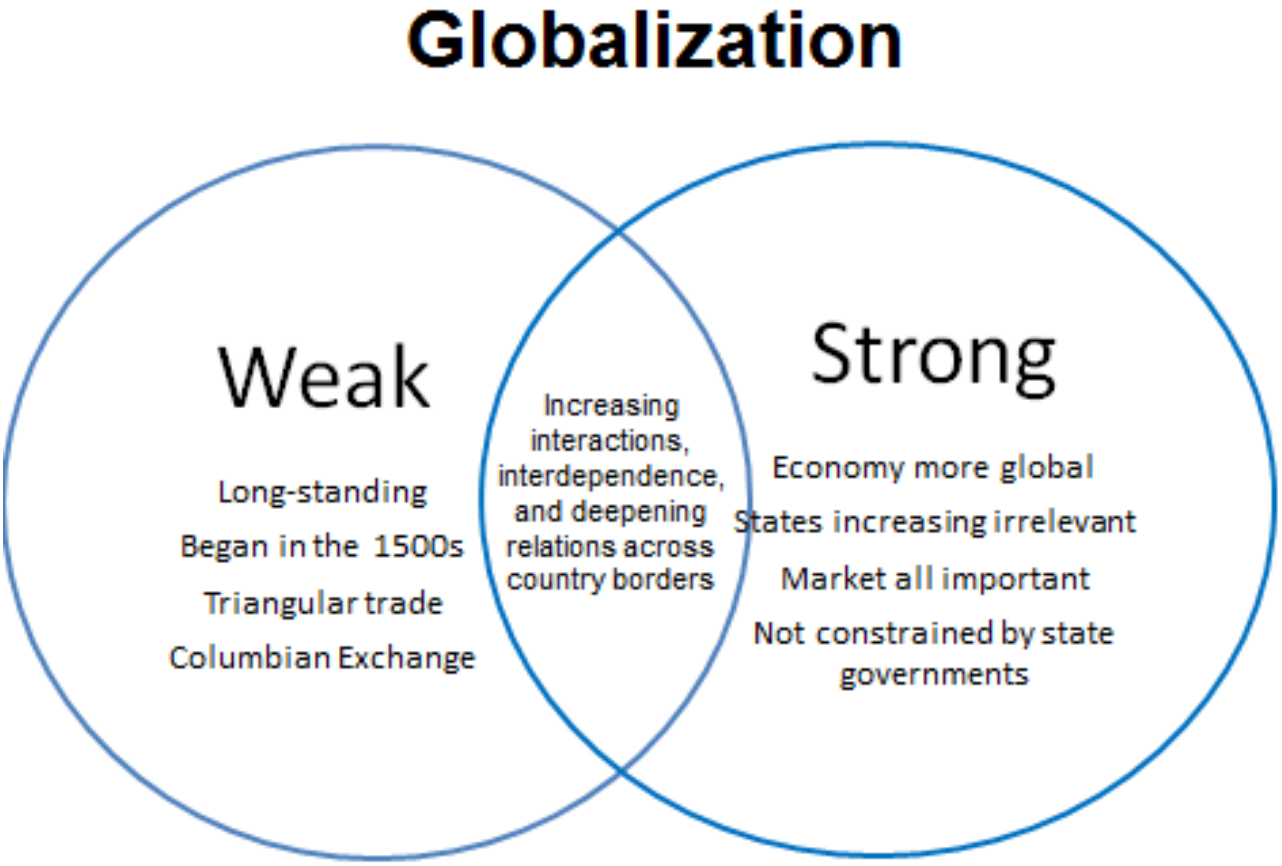
Difficulty: Moderate
Blooms: Application
Learning Objective 2.3 Describe how global and local factors affect connectivity.

64. Compare and contrast the theory of weak globalization and strong globalization from a geographic viewpoint by completing the following Venn diagram.



Ans:

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Difficulty: Moderate
Blooms: Analysis
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