

Name: _____ Date: _____

Geopolitical Chess: Winning the Global Game (9th Grade)

Crack 10 strategic puzzles focusing on demographic shifts, maritime law, and how landlocked status impacts a nation's sovereign power.

1. A nation that is completely surrounded by water and utilizes its territory to control underwater fiber-optic cables is exercising power through which geographic concept?

- A. Landlocked vulnerability
- B. Thalassocracy
- C. Buffer zone logistics
- D. Equatorial dependency

2. True or False: According to the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), an Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) extends 2,000 nautical miles from a country's coast.

- A. True
- B. False

3. The ____ Theory, proposed by Halford Mackinder, suggests that whoever controls Eastern Europe and Northern Asia (the 'pivot area') could eventually dominate the world.

- A. Rimland
- B. Containment
- C. Heartland
- D. Domino

4. Bolivia remains at a geopolitical disadvantage compared to its neighbors primarily because it transitioned to being a ____ state after the War of the Pacific.

- A. Fragmented
- B. Landlocked
- C. Perforated
- D. Elongated

5. True or False: Geopolitically, 'Shatterbelts' are regions located between stronger colliding external cultural-political forces under persistent stress.

- A. True
- B. False

6. Critical mineral disputes today often focus on ____, which are essential for manufacturing electric vehicle batteries and high-tech weaponry.

- A. Rare Earth Elements
- B. Limestone deposits
- C. Agricultural runoff

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D. Solar gradients

7. Which term describes a sovereign state whose internal affairs are dominated by another more powerful state, often used during the Cold War in Eastern Europe?

- A. Balkanized state
- B. Autonomous region
- C. Satellite state
- D. Enclave

8. True or False: Supranationalism occurs when three or more countries form an alliance for mutual benefit, which may involve giving up some individual sovereignty.

- A. True
- B. False

9. When a country like Turkey sits on two continents, it is known as a _____ state, often providing it with unique geopolitical leverage.

- A. Prorupted
- B. Compact
- C. Transcontinental
- D. Microstate

10. The concept of 'Soft Power' in geopolitics refers to a nation's ability to influence others through:

- A. Nuclear deterrence and military size
- B. Economic sanctions and trade embargoes
- C. Culture, values, and diplomacy
- D. Geographic isolationism