

Name: _____ Date: _____

Mapping World Power 4th Grade Quiz

Learners analyze how mountains and minerals change national friendships through critical thinking exercises designed for Social Studies stations.

1. Imagine a country is completely surrounded by high mountains like the Andes. How might this physical geography impact its relationship with neighbors?

- A. It makes trading goods much easier and cheaper.
- B. It prevents the country from having any government.
- C. It acts as a natural barrier that might limit conflict but also slow down trade.
- D. It ensures the country will never have a military.

2. A country with a very long coastline on a major ocean generally has more 'geopolitical power' than a country that is landlocked.

- A. True
- B. False

3. If two countries both want to control a forest that contains rare minerals used in smartphones, this is an example of a conflict over _____.

- A. cultural holidays
- B. natural resources
- C. weather patterns
- D. ocean tides

4. Chile is a very long, narrow country. What is a likely geopolitical challenge for a country with this specific shape?

- A. It is impossible for people to live in long countries.
- B. The country has no neighbors to talk to.
- C. It is difficult to defend and unite the entire territory from north to south.
- D. It means the country has the exact same climate everywhere.

5. When countries agree to help and protect each other because of their shared location or goals, they form a(n) _____.

- A. peninsula
- B. island
- C. alliance
- D. plateau

6. Why might a small island nation like Iceland hold more geopolitical importance than its size suggests?

- A. Because it has the largest population in the world.

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- B. Because its location is a strategic 'stepping stone' across the Atlantic.
- C. Because it is the only country that uses money.
- D. Because it is located underneath the South Pole.

7. The 'Great Green Wall' project in Africa, aimed at stopping the desert from growing, is strictly a local farming issue and has no impact on politics.

- A. True
- B. False

8. Which of these is the best example of a 'human-made' geopolitical border rather than a 'physical' one?

- A. The border follows the peak of a high mountain range.
- B. The border is a wide, deep river that ships use.
- C. The border is a straight line drawn by leaders on a map regardless of the land.
- D. The border is the edge of a large desert.

9. A nation that is 'landlocked' (no access to the ocean) must usually pay _____ to its neighbors to transport goods to a port.

- A. taxes or fees
- B. with gold only
- C. nothing at all
- D. with pieces of the moon

10. If a country discovers a massive underground aquifer (water source) that stretches under its neighbor's land, what is a likely geopolitical outcome?

- A. The water will instantly disappear.
- B. Both countries will stop using water forever.
- C. The two countries must negotiate a treaty to share or compete for the water.
- D. The countries will trade the water for space rockets.