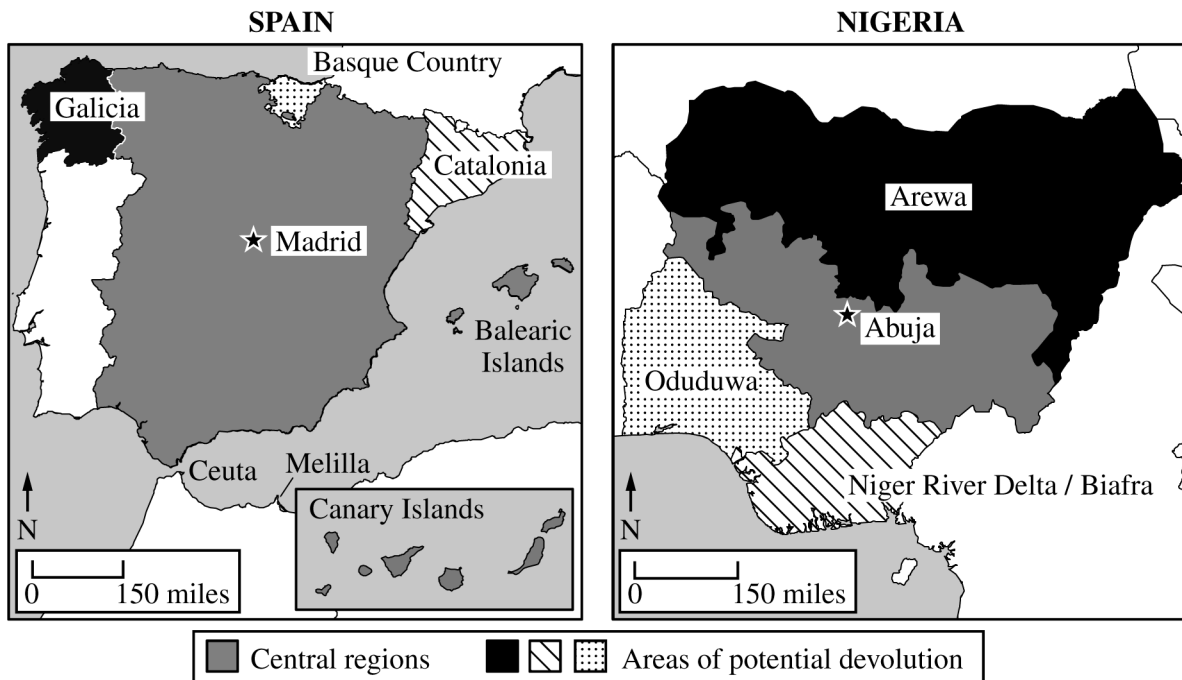


2019 AP[®] HUMAN GEOGRAPHY FREE-RESPONSE QUESTIONS

AREAS OF POTENTIAL DEVOLUTION IN SPAIN AND NIGERIA



3. The number of states in the world has grown to approximately 200. The creation of new countries has been possible as a result of devolutionary forces. Countries such as Spain and Nigeria face devolutionary pressures.
- Define devolution.
 - Describe how each of the following forces contributes to devolutionary pressures within a country.
 - Cultural diversity
 - Regional economic differences
 - Physical geography and territorial size
 - Identify and explain ONE political impact resulting from devolutionary pressures related to cultural differences in either Spain or Nigeria.

STOP

END OF EXAM

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Question 3

6 points: 1 + 3 + 2

A. Define devolution. (1 point)

- A1. The breakup of a state
- A2. The movement of power from a central government to regional governments (or subnational governments) within the state
- A3. The transfer of some central powers or ceding of authority to regional or local governments
- A4. Transfer of some power from a state to a self-identified community within it to accommodate separatist pressures
- A5. The process whereby regions within a state demand and gain political strength and growing autonomy at the expense of the central government
- A6. Recognition or creation of regional governments with varying degrees of autonomy and local administrative control (multilevel government) while the state retains authority over countrywide concerns, such as monetary policy, defense, and foreign relations

B. Describe how EACH of the following forces contributes to devolutionary pressures within a country.

(3 points: 1 point for each) Response must specifically describe how each factor contributes to devolutionary pressures (e.g., a desire for autonomy/separation/statehood, areas or peoples who are isolated or less connected, increasing centrifugal forces within the country).

Forces	Description
Cultural diversity	B1. Differences in language, religion, history, or ethnicity
Regional economic differences	B2. Inequality, uneven economic development or differences in predominant economic activities
Physical geography and territorial size	B3. Physical features or barriers, such as mountains or bodies of water B4. Distance between capital or core areas and the periphery B5. Barriers to infrastructure, communication, or connectivity, e.g., lack of roads, railroads B6. Regional differences in the location or availability of natural resources B7. In large countries, smaller areas may want autonomy or separation B8. Comparatively smaller territories or regions within a country

C. Identify and explain ONE political impact resulting from devolutionary pressures related to cultural differences in either Spain or Nigeria. (2 points: 1 identification + 1 explanation)

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Question 3 (continued)

Country	Identification	Explanation
Spain	1. Factors of secession or division <ul style="list-style-type: none"> secessionist movements or attempted secession vote for independence or self-determination irredentism terrorism or violent conflict 	1a. Full separation from Spain resulting in regional population's ability to communicate in their own language (Catalan, Galician, or Basque) in schools, business, or government 1b. Region's peoples would have their own identity, political system, national heritage (e.g., cultural history, holidays, festivals, traditions) 1c. To reunify a culture currently divided between Spain and a neighboring country 1d. Armed conflict as a means for political change
	2. Factors of autonomy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> limited autonomy limited self-determination 	2a. Autonomous regions were created to increase local control of regional languages and reduce tensions with the majority (Castilian-speaking) Spanish country or population and decrease the appeal of a separatist movement 2b. Allowance for a dual culture or dual society that embraces separate cultural identities or separate nations
	3. Factors of unification <ul style="list-style-type: none"> unification or reunification Spanish nationalism zero autonomy preservation of Spanish constitutional monarchy increasing authoritarianism 	3a. Spanish state (or EU) currently functions as a multicultural society (despite economic woes) 3b. Spanish military or police forces used in response to regional votes and associated protests 3c. Spanish nationalism being promoted by the central government 3d. Spain faces challenges to political unity due to internal cultural factions
Nigeria	4. Factors of secession or division <ul style="list-style-type: none"> secessionist movements or attempted secession vote for independence or self-determination irredentism terrorism or violent conflict 	4a. Religious differences have led to regional social movements 4b. Ethnic (tribal) differences have led to regional social movements 4c. Ethnic conflict, Ogoni movement, Biafra, Nigerian civil war, Islamist movements (e.g., Boko Haram, sharia law)
	5. Factors of autonomy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> allowance for multiple legal systems limited autonomy limited self-determination 	5a. Acceptance of many cultures or multicultural society that embraces separate cultural identities or separate nations 5b. Government allowing for multiple legal systems within the federal state (e.g., [English] common law, tribal or customary legal systems, sharia) 5c. Linguistic differences have led to regional social movements
	6. Factors of unification <ul style="list-style-type: none"> maintaining federal state or confederation unification or reunification zero autonomy federal popular elections 	6a. Movement of the capital to help bridge the cultural divide and shed the colonial past 6b. Nigerian federal state allows for more ethnonational political representation 6c. Nigerian nationalism being promoted by the central government 6d. Nigeria faces challenges to political unity due to internal cultural factions