

Geopolitical Science and Strategic Theory

Geopolitics · Practice Test · 15 Questions

1. Which scholar introduced the concept of the 'Heartland' in his 1904 paper 'The Geographical Pivot of History'?

- A) Nicholas Spykman
- B) Halford Mackinder
- C) Alfred Thayer Mahan
- D) Friedrich Ratzel

2. The concept of 'Rimland' theory, which argues that the power controlling the maritime fringes of Eurasia determines global influence, was proposed by which geographer?

- A) Nicholas Spykman
- B) Isaiah Bowman
- C) Halford Mackinder
- D) Ellen Churchill Semple

3. According to the 'Law of the Sea' (UNCLOS), the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) extends to how many nautical miles from a country's coastal baseline?

- A) 12
- B) 24
- C) 100
- D) 200

4. What is the primary scientific focus of the 'Strait of Hormuz' in terms of global geopolitical energy security?

- A) The transit of roughly 20-30% of the world's total global petroleum liquids
- B) The location of the world's largest deep-sea mineral deposit
- C) The junction of three tectonic plate boundaries
- D) The primary fiber-optic cable node for the Middle East

5. In political geography, what does the term 'Anocracy' define?

- A) A regime that mixes democratic and autocratic features
- B) A state with no centralized governing authority
- C) A system governed exclusively by elderly religious leaders
- D) A geography-based theory regarding river basin control

6. What specific geographic feature is identified as the 'Choke Point' that connects the Mediterranean Sea to the Atlantic Ocean?

- A) The Suez Canal
- B) The Bosphorus Strait
- C) The Strait of Gibraltar
- D) The Bab-el-Mandeb

7. The 'Lebensraum' theory, often associated with geopolitical expansionism, was originally popularized by which human geographer?

- A) Karl Haushofer
- B) Friedrich Ratzel
- C) Alexander von Humboldt
- D) Halford Mackinder

8. Which theory posits that state power is inextricably linked to the control of the sea, famously detailed in 'The Influence of Sea Power upon History'?

- A) Mahanian Theory
- B) Mackinderism
- C) The Domino Theory
- D) The Peloponnesian Theory

9. Which of the following describes the 'Thucydides Trap'?

- A) The inevitability of civil war in island nations
- B) The structural stress when a rising power threatens to displace an established ruling power
- C) The collapse of landlocked states due to lack of trade
- D) The tendency for maritime empires to overextend their supply lines

10. The 'Great Game' of the 19th century was a geopolitical competition between which two empires for control over Central Asia?

- A) Ottoman and Austro-Hungarian
- B) British and Russian
- C) French and German
- D) Portuguese and Spanish

11. What is the term for a state that is completely surrounded by other landlocked states?

- A) Doubly landlocked state
- B) Enclaved sovereign state
- C) Fragmented state
- D) Archipelagic state

12. The 'Arctic Council' focuses on geopolitics in the north, primarily dictated by which legal framework regarding sovereignty over the seabed?

- A) The Antarctic Treaty
- B) UNCLOS
- C) The Geneva Convention
- D) The Svalbard Treaty

13. Which geopolitical term describes the reduction of the influence of distance as a factor in human interaction, often caused by technological advancements?

- A) Time-space compression
- B) Geodeterminism
- C) Territoriality
- D) The Digital Divide

14. The 'Buffer State' theory is best exemplified by which historical geopolitical role of Afghanistan between the British Raj and the Russian Empire?

- A) A resource-rich colony
- B) A neutral zone to prevent direct contact between rivals
- C) A maritime trading hub
- D) A puppet state for direct military occupation

15. In geopolitics, what does the term 'Irredentism' refer to?

- A) The movement to reclaim territory culturally or historically associated with one's nation
- B) The act of building defensive walls along borders
- C) The isolationist economic policy of a state
- D) The migration of people due to climate change