

**AP Human Geography Lesson Plan**  
**4.1 - Introduction to Political Geography**

**Part 1:** Use these maps of the [United States](#) and of [Arizona and New Mexico](#) to answer the following:

1. Identify three different kinds of administrative units visible on the US map.

The map shows counties, states, and the country of the United States. Each of these is an administrative unit.

2. Can the highlighted areas on the map of Arizona and New Mexico be best described as autonomous, semi-autonomous, or independent states? Explain your answer.

The highlighted areas on the map of Arizona and New Mexico can best be described as semi-autonomous, since the Native American reservations have a degree of tribal sovereignty but still respect Federal laws and authority.

3. Identify one historical factor that helps explain the location of these regions.

Answers may vary. One historical factor that helps explain the location of these regions is the Indian Removal Act of 1830.

**Part 2:** Use this [video about the Kurdish people](#) and this [map of Kurdish regions](#) to complete the following.

4. Identify three states in which Kurds currently live.

Answers may vary. Kurds live in Turkey, Syria, and Iraq.

5. Do the Kurds constitute a nation, nation-state, stateless nation, or multinational state? Explain.

The Kurds constitute a stateless nation since they are a group of people with a common culture (and thus a distinct nation) but they do not have a state.

6. Identify three ways in which Kurds have attempted to create autonomous regions in southwest Asia.

The Kurds have attempted to create autonomous regions in southwest Asia through political activism and negotiations with governments, military actions, and taking advantage of the power vacuum left behind due to the Syrian civil war.

7. Explain two factors that have contributed to the Kurdish sense of national identity.

Answers may vary. Both a common language and common history, especially of oppression by regional governments, have contributed to the Kurdish sense of national identity.

**Part 3:** Use this ethnic [map of Europe in 1918](#) to complete the following:

8. On the map, identify two nation-states that have come into existence since 1919. Explain your thinking.

Answers may vary. Two future nation-states are Ukraine and Poland. They do not exist as states on this map, but they are there as ethnic groups.

9. Based on the map, identify two future multinational states. Explain your reasoning.

Two future multinational states are Russia and Yugoslavia. The state of Russia includes Russians, Kyrgyz, and Tartars. Yugoslavia included Serbs, Croats, Montenegrans, Slovenes, among others.

10. Explain why the Germans can be described as a multi-state nation.

The Germans can be described as a multi-state nation since people who share the German culture can be found in Germany, Switzerland, Austria and more.