

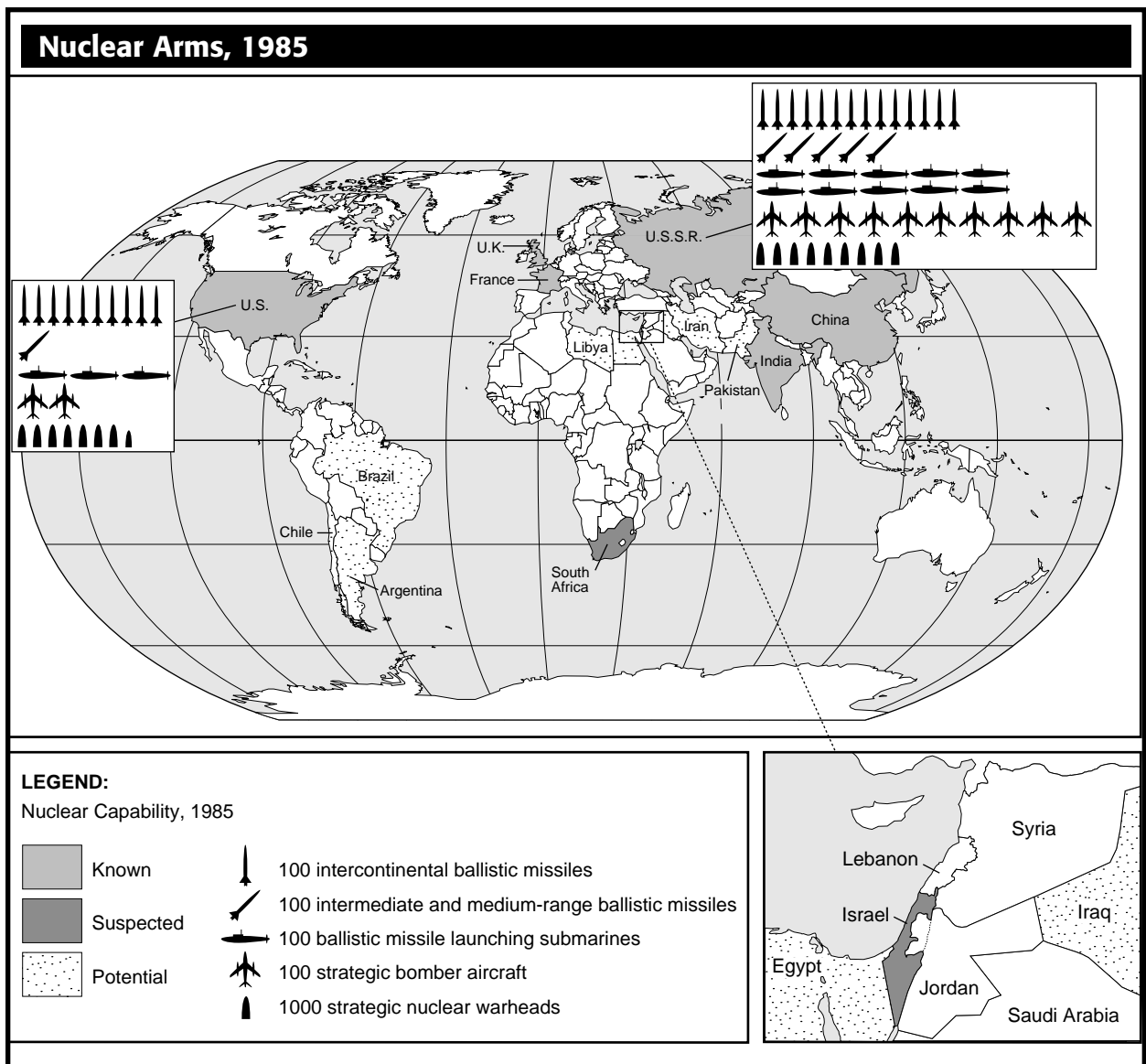
The Republican Revolution

GEOGRAPHY ACTIVITY

The Arms Race

By the mid-1980s the United States and the Soviet Union had taken cautious steps to limit their nuclear arms race. Nevertheless, both sides still possessed enough nuclear weapons to destroy the world several times over, and other

countries were developing nuclear arsenals of their own. The map below shows the extent of nuclear weapons stockpiles and capabilities in 1985. Examine the map, and answer the questions below.



1. Which countries were known to have nuclear weapons capability in 1985?

2. Which countries were suspected of having nuclear weapons?

3. Which countries were thought to have the potential to make nuclear weapons?

4. Which region of the world contains the greatest number of nations that were known, suspected, or potential nuclear powers?

5. How did the United States and the Soviet Union compare in numbers of intercontinental ballistic missiles? How did they compare in numbers of strategic bomber aircraft?

6. **Critical Thinking: The Uses of Geography** The INF (Intermediate-range Nuclear Forces) Treaty of 1987 called for the elimination of all medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. Based on the information presented in this map, was this treaty likely to have been an effective means of limiting the nuclear threat? Explain your answer.



ACTIVITY

Redraw the map on the worksheet so that it shows “Nuclear Arms” for this year. Color in the “Known,” “Suspected,” and “Potential” nuclear powers. Note countries that have joined the nuclear club since this map was drawn for 1985.

3. Zimbabwe is located between South Africa (to the south), Mozambique (to the east), Botswana (to the west), and Zambia (to the north). It won independence in 1980.
4. diamonds, copper, lead, uranium; in 1990, through war against South African rule
5. the Soweto riots of 1976; just southwest of Johannesburg and southeast of Bophuthatswana
6. **Critical Thinking: Places and Regions** Answers will vary. Students should note that U.S. policy makers may have believed that maintaining South African political stability was of primary importance because it ensured access to the region's valuable mineral resources. As an increasing number of nations in southern Africa gained their independence and were ruled by Africans instead of Europeans, however, friendship with South Africa was interpreted as support for apartheid. This perception increased the difficulties in forming new alliances in the region. In addition, abuses of human and civil rights conflicted with Jimmy Carter's morality-based policies.

ACTIVITY

Answers will vary depending on the theme chosen for each map.

CHAPTER 35

GEOGRAPHY WORKSHEET 35

1. United States, USSR, China, United Kingdom, France, India
2. South Africa, Israel
3. Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Libya, Egypt, Iraq, Iran, Pakistan
4. the Middle East
5. The USSR had more intercontinental ballistic missiles, by a count of 1,400 to 1,000 for the U.S. The Soviets also had more strategic bombers: 1,000 to 200.
6. **Critical Thinking: The Uses of Geography** Answers may vary, but students will probably note that the United

States and the USSR each had a vast nuclear arsenal, even after medium-range weapons were eliminated in Europe. The total number of devices represented a continued nuclear threat.

ACTIVITY

Students will find that the map is very much the same, but Pakistan has joined the "Known" category.

CHAPTER 36

GEOGRAPHY WORKSHEET 36

1. The states are Hawaii, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Delaware, Rhode Island.
2. The state is Vermont.
3. The fewest members are from the Rocky Mountains and Great Plains. This is because these areas have the fewest people.
4. Answers will vary depending on your state.
5. Maine has two representatives, one Democrat and one Republican.
6. **Critical Thinking: The World in Spatial Terms** Answers will vary, but students should recognize that this shows two-party dominance in the United States. Some students will think the system is bad because it is difficult for people from other parties to get on the ballot and get elected. Others might think that the situation merely shows the will of the voters, and that the presence of an independent proves that it is not impossible for people from other parties to win office.

ACTIVITY

Answers will vary depending on your congressional district.