Key to Practice FRQ #1

1. Define devolution.
2. The movement of power from a central government to regional governments (or subnational governments) within the state
3. The transfer of some central powers or ceding of authority to regional or local governments
4. Transfer of some power from a state to a self-identified community within it to accommodate separatist pressures
5. The process whereby regions within a state demand and gain political strength and growing autonomy at the expense of the central government
6. 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
7. Describe how cultural diversity contributes to devolutionary pressures within a country.

Cultural diversity like religion, language, or ethnicity means there are many different ideas within the country and those different ideas may contribute to groups wanting more power to govern themselves

1. Describe how regional economic differences contributes to devolutionary pressures within a country.

When some areas of a country are richer or poorer than other areas it can cause conflict and division between those areas can occur which can lead to wanting to break off and become independent

1. Describe how physical geography and territorial size contributes to devolutionary pressures within a country.
2. Physical features or barriers, such as mountains or bodies of water
3. Distance between capital or core areas and the periphery
4. Barriers to infrastructure, communication, or connectivity, e.g., lack of roads, railroads
5. Regional differences in the location or availability of natural resources
6. In large countries, smaller areas may want autonomy or separation
7. Comparatively smaller territories or regions within a country
8. Identify and explain ONE internal effort on the part of a government to lessen devolutionary pressures in a country.

Public education within a country can create a shared history

Universal healthcare within a country can ensure everyone gets the same treatments

Economic stabilization laws can work to be sure no one part of country is too poor

Giving a group their own local government

Increase communication between regions

Creating a sense of nationalism

Starting a war with another country to unite nation

1. Identify and explain ONE political impact resulting from devolutionary pressures related to cultural differences in either Spain or Nigeria.

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| Spain secessionist movements or attempted secession, vote for independence or self-determination, irredentism, terrorism or violent conflict, limited autonomy, limited self-determination | 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 Region’s peoples would have their own identity, political system, national heritage (e.g., cultural history, holidays, festivals, traditions) Armed conflict as a means for political change |
|  | To reunify a culture currently divided between Spain and a neighboring country |
|  | Allowance for a dual culture or dual society that embraces separate cultural identities or separate nations |
|  | 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 |
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| unification or reunification, Spanish nationalism orincreasing authoritarianism, zero autonomy, preservation of Spanish constitutional monarchy | Spanish state (or EU) currently functions as a multicultural society (despite economic woes) Spanish military or police forces used in response to regional votes and associated protests |
|  | Spain faces challenges to political unity due to internal cultural factions |
|  | Spanish nationalism being promoted by the central government |
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| Nigeriasecessionist movements or attempted secession, vote for independence or self-determination, irredentism, terrorism or violent conflict, allowance for multiple legal systems, limited autonomy, limited self-determination | Religious differences have led to regional social movementsEthnic (tribal) differences have led to regional social movementsEthnic conflict, Ogoni movement, Biafra, Nigerian civil war, Islamist movements (e.g., Boko Haram, sharia law) |
|  | Acceptance of many cultures or multicultural society that embraces separate cultural identities or separate nations |
|  | Government allowing for multiple legal systems within the federal state (e.g., [English] common law, tribal or customary legal systems, sharia) |
|  | Linguistic differences have led to regional social movements |
|  | Movement of the capital to help bridge the cultural divide and shed the colonial past |
|  | Nigerian federal state allows for more ethnonational political representation |
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| maintaining federal state or confederation, unification or reunification, zero autonomy, federal popular elections | Nigerian nationalism being promoted by the central governmentNigeria faces challenges to political unity due to internal cultural factors |

1. Identify and explain ONE impact on population which can result from devolutionary pressures related to cultural differences.

Populations can immigrate from one region of a country to another to find a more hospitable place to settle

Populations can begin to conflict with one another if pressures grow to a boiling point

Populations can immigrate outside the country for safety if tensions continue to grow