Chapter 8 Political Geography
The facts!

• Political geography- way governments organize and administer space
  – Wars have broken out over political control
    • Within states & between neighboring states
  – Geographers look at causes of political change/instability + anticipate potential trouble

*Political geography HAS been a favorite topic for FRQ so understand states, nations, political conflicts related to centripetal forces. Also have a few good examples for evidence.
Political Geography thoughts...

• There are approximately 200 “states” countries on Earth...
• State = country
• A state is a political unit with a permanent population, territorial boundaries that are recognized by other states, and effective government, a working economy, and sovereignty.
Connection to State

US Map
A state has...
population
defined territory
government
sovereignty
Sovereignty

• The recognized control a place has over the people and territory within its boundaries.

• 200 “states” on Earth with sovereignty

• Russia largest landmass (11% Earth) –
  – Vatican City- smallest landmass (44 hectares)
League of Nations

• 1\textsuperscript{st} attempt of International Peacekeeping
• Unable to stop aggression by these states against neighboring countries
• USA \textit{never joined} (vote by Congress)
• Ended 1930s (time)
United Nations

• Global organization

• Discuss international problems
  – Occasionally intervene (Rwanda) conflicts with MEMBER states, authorizing military/peacekeeping

• Promote international cooperation on
  – Global economic issues
  – Promote human rights
  – Humanitarian relief

*Vote for peacekeeping force/Request military contributions #Neutral
United Nations

• Created end WWII-51 member states

• Non Members Vatican City - Because of its tiny population and unique status, the Vatican City is a permanent observer state, but not a full member. ([Holy See and the United Nations](http://www.un.org/en/members/aboutpermobservers.shtml))

Palestine - Attempted to gain membership in 2011/2012, but failed due to lack of support from the Security Council. The US would have likely vetoed membership. It is currently recognized as a non-member observer state.

• Taiwan - The UN considers the People's Republic of China and the Republic of China to be a single state

There are several partially recognized states like Kosovo, Abkhazia, South Ossetia, and the Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic, which are not members

WHAT HAVE WE LEARNED?!
One State or Two?

• Korea: divided in ½ “occupation zones” by US and former Soviet Union after defeating Japan WWII
• 1940s USA and Soviet Union leave...leaving 2 governments
• 1992 N + S Korea admitted UN as separate
• N Korea nuclear weapons- stopped reuniting
One State or Two?

- China “Peoples Republic of China”
  Taiwan “Republic of China”

- Sovereign
- China does not recognize

- USA involved because Nationalists in Taiwan were official government China until 1971
- UN voted Nationalists in Taiwan to Communist government in China
- Taiwan most populated state not in the UN
• The **Sovereignty** of Taiwan has been disputed by China. Republic of China/Peoples Republic of China
• 1940s nationalists vs. communists flee Taiwan said still ruled China- but will rule Taiwan until communists overthrown
• 1971 United Nations recognized China as communist, Taiwan most populated state not in the United Nations
• 1999 claim independence-USA doesn’t want to admit China communist
One State or Two?

• Western Sahara (Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic) recognized sovereign by African states

• Spain left area in 1976 #independence

• Morocco and Mauritania annexed
  – Mauritania left
  – Morocco built wall around it to keep rebels out
Polar Regions

• S Pole large landmass NOT PART of a STATE
  – Argentina, Australia, France, New Zealand, UK/Chili (overlapping) claim

• Antarctica: Research stations for scientific investigations- no military
What have we learned?
Ancient States

• Middle east “states” were territories surrounding cities – City-states

Included walls w/ agricultural land producing food/outer line of defense against attack for urban residents.

Empire building: 1 city gained military dominance over others
Medieval States

- Roman Empire: largest unified preindustrial territory
- Rome set law standard for 38 provinces
- Collapse- kings, dukes, barons, nobles take "estates" in Europe
Nation States in Europe

- Definition?
- Territory corresponds to that land occupied by particular ethnicity
- Self-determination - right to govern yourself
- Post WWI - Allies used LANGUAGE to readjust borders of states (punishment)
- WWII Nazis claim Germanic speaking parts Europe 1 nationality - Austria/Chechoslovakia
- Advance to Poland...France/England stop them
• How did they come to be?
  – City-states, empires, kingdoms, hereditary class of nobles, nation-states-
    • territory corresponds to occupation by a particular ethnicity-
    • desire for self determination,

Answer: Political Geography
STOP

• Exit slip
Nation-States in Europe

• Denmark
  – 90% Dane shared culture + language

• Slovenia
  – 83% Slovenes- relatively accurate ethnic boundaries promotes peace
  – Former Yugoslavia 1991

*ethnic minorities both countries are economic migrants Europe
Nation-States in Europe

• Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia 1990s
• Breakup
  – Ethnicities opportunity-nation-states (sovereign/self-determined) instead of local government units
  – Smaller ethnic groups now minorities in multinational states or across many states
- Suppressed Nationalist aspirations or sovereignty
- 15 republics because of 15 largest ethnicities
- Unrest
Turmoil in Caucasus

- When part of USSR, Soviet govt. promoted allegiance and quelled disputes among ethnicities
- Breakup: long-standing conflicts erupt.
  - Every ethnicity in Caucasus wants sovereign nation-state
  - None achieved
Peaceful
Multinational Russia

• 39 nationalities officially recognized-largest Multinational state

• Learned from Soviet Union to allow independence movements w/in limitations

• Ex limitation: Chechens-Muslims-speak Caucasian w/distinctive social customs-sovereign in 1991- Russia ignored- War-petroleum+ setting examples for other ethnicities
Ethnonationalism

• EMOTION! Minority nation does not feel like the rest of the state’s people

• Feeling: lacking self-determination...CONFLICT!

• Chechen people violent with the Russian Government
Stateless Nations

• Nation does not have a territory to call its own.
• Ex. Kurds (Iraq, Iran, Syria, Turkey)
Checkpoint!

• What is a state in human geography?
• What is a nation-state?
• What is a stateless nation?
• What is a multinational state?
• Examples...
colonialism

- Territory legally tied to a sovereign state rather than independent
- Imposing political, economic and cultural principles on them
- Examples?
- Globally?
- Puerto Rico-most populated colony...51st?
- 43 indigenous populations
- 25 no permanent population

- Europe to Western Hemisphere 1400-1824
- Europe Africa/Asia next
  - WWII
  - 1960s- Africa
- UK and France largest colonial empire builders
Africa Colonialism
I would rename the border between Denmark and Germany the “Dane-Ger Zone.”
#ifiwerepresident

LatentMoths
Why boundaries cause Problems

• Educated guess?
• Invisible line marking the extent of a state’s territory.
• Frontiers separated states in the past; buffer zone; no state exercises complete control; non-existent today

• Physical boundaries-examples?
• Deserts, mts, H2O
• Successful physical barriers to movement+ SEEN
• Cultural boundaries-examples?

• Geometric-straight lines drawn on a map
• Cultural-religion, language,
• Ex) Cyprus, N. Ireland
• Turkish/Greeks
Frontiers

• Regions where boundaries are very thinly or weakly developed, zones where territoriality is unclear and not well established.
• Antarctica
• Saudi Arabia/Yemen
• 1100 Europe states begin as the Roman Empire collapsed from attacks on the frontier and internal disputes

*local communities can have frontier regions between neighborhood boundaries.
*boundaries are lines; frontiers are regions
Buffer Zones

- **Buffer state**: is an independent country located between two larger countries in conflict.

- **Buffer zone**: when two or more countries sit between two larger countries.

- Russia, China, Mongolia

- Post WWII, Eastern Europe was a buffer zone between Soviet Union and W. Europe
Cyprus

78% Greek
18% Turkish
Turkish side claims independence, but no one acknowledges outside Turkey.
Boundary Evolution

- **Antecedent boundaries** - before human cultures developed. Ex. KY and Indiana due to...

- **Subsequent boundaries** - dividing space because of human interaction/negotiation/settlement occurred
  - Ex. USA/Canada

- **Superimposed boundaries** - forced by outside parties/
  - invaders/organizations. Ex. Israel created by UN

- **Relict boundary** - reminder of a line that once divided space
  - Berlin wall - yellow bricks
BERLIN (West)
Our 3 West-Allied troops had stationed about 10,000 soldiers

BERLIN (East) (GDR)
Soviet sector
Inside & around of East-Berlin were about 250,000 communist men in arms, ready to go to war!

COLD WAR ERA
Ocean Boundaries

- United Nations created “shared H2O’s”
- Law of the Seas
  - Coastal states can stake their claim 12 nautical miles from their shoreline
  - Coastal states can claim up to 200 nautical miles for “exclusive economic zone” - use natural resources
  - Another country less than 200 nautical miles away from you? “median line principle” divide water.
Boundaries- Political

1) Geometric - straight line boundaries that do not relate to cultural or physical feature of territories - Ex. N/S Korea follows latitude U.S./Canada


3) Cultural - divided along religion or language
   Ex. Pakistan created to give Muslims a territory [perceptual region] *often focal point of conflict

Modern technology allows for monitoring/guarding boundaries even in inaccessible locations
What do the Green and Blue Represent?
Types of Boundary Disputes

- **Definitional** - fight over the language of the border agreement in Treaty
  - Japan/Russia- islands north of Japan boundary?

- **Locational** - where on the map?

- **Operational** - way boundary should operate...migration...allowed to cross the border?

- **Allocational** - fighting over resources that may not be divided by the border
start
Development of Europe’s boundaries

- [http://loiter.co/v/watch-as-1000years-of-european-boarders-change/](http://loiter.co/v/watch-as-1000years-of-european-boarders-change/)
- What are causes of boundary change again?
Shapes impact political issues...

- Territorial morphology-shape, size, relative location, political situation
  - Fragmented
  - Elongated
  - Compact
  - Prorupt
  - Perforated
  - landlocked
Partner Presentations of Shapes

• Groups of 2
• Picture
• Define
• Own Example from a state we have studied
  USA
  Europe
  Asia
  Africa
Shapes of States

• Fragmented- unity issues or dealing with states in between
  – Examples?
• Elongated- lose power over “edges;” representation & transportation-
  – Where’s the capital?
• Compact- circle best example although most square
  – Effective communication + transportation
• Prorupt- protruding piece may try to break away/easy to invade
  – Access to resources; used to separate two states otherwise share boundary
• Perforated- rely on surrounding state, differences of people
• Landlocked- require water/trade from neighbors
  – Lesotho “enclave” (territorially) of South Africa (14 of 54 Africa-cooperation)
  – West Berlin “enclave” (politically) in East Germany /E Berlin “enclave” of West Germany- political extension of another state
Checking in!

- Two types of boundaries are
- Desert, mts, water serve as _____________ kind of boundary between states
- Geography and ethnicity can create ________type of boundaries between states
Internal political organization of states

• **Unitary Govt.** – one main governmental decision-making body for the entire state.
  – Ex. Singapore (size + cultural composition)

• Regions with a unitary government structure can have local govt, but they are weak and serve as administrative organs to the base in the countries capital. (Religion- small administrative administrative...Review!)

*A dictator could be an example of a unitary govt.*
Federal Governmental Structure

• Larger + more diverse
• Central govt. + strong regional govt. = shared power...states rights/Constitution...explain
  - Balance of powers sheet
• “State,” “provinces,” “estados,” all regional govt.

• Provides freedom from domination of central govt.
  • Brings unity
• Succession movements- Canada, Vermont, Alaska, Hawaii,
Confederation Structure

• Weak central government, strong regional govt.
• Articles of Confederation...unity/defense during Revolutionary War
Autocracy

- Country that is run according to the interests of the ruler rather than the people - restrict or suppress citizen participation
- No meaningful checks and balances.
- Leaders selected perhaps hereditary or within political elite.
Self-determination is killing Unitarianism
Geo Politics- Gerrymandering

• Redrawing electoral boundaries to give a political party an advantage.
• Each district has approximately the same population
• 435 districts = House of Representatives-census-redraw

Benefits

1) Wasted votes-spreads opposition
2) Excess votes- concentrates opposition
3) Stacked votes- like minded votes oddly shaped

1985 this was ruled illegal

They avoid this in Europe by having independent people draw homogeneous districts w/o voting preference
Quiz!

- Explain the way boundaries can be manipulated in electoral districts

- Current estimate 724, 137/rep
The Cold War

• Pre WWI superpowers were Austria, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia, UK and USA
Era of Two Superpowers

• US and Soviet Union
  – Military bases in other countries
    • Ex Cuba – military strength if necessary

North Atlantic Treaty Organization-NATO
  Prevent spread of communism AKA Soviet Union
  Imperialism

Warsaw Pact-Eastern Europe agreed to defend each other with buffer states against 3rd invasion by Germany of the Soviet Union
By the mid-1950s, two powerful military alliances, NATO and the Warsaw Pact, were facing each other in Europe. Applying Geography Skills: How many European nations had Communist governments in 1955?
New World Order

• International relations driven economically.
  – USA
  – European Union
  – Chinese

• Militarily the US “superpower status,” but challenged by terrorism
Supranationalism

- Organization politically and economically at the international level. 3+ countries form an alliance for cultural, economic, or military reasons
- Reach a goal - independently unattainable
- Punishment through international sanctions (Iraq threaten UN; trade embargo = no trading with Iraq)
- Threatens state’s sovereignty because they give up powers to the organization
Supranational Organizations

• **League of Nations** founded by Woodrow Wilson post WWI. Congress refused to ratify.
• **United Nations** post WWII.
• **Warsaw Pact**- Communist allies – Cold War
• **North America Treaty Organization** (NATO) fight expansion of communism- Cold War
• **Association of Southeast Asian Nations** (ASEAN) 1960s prevent China’s invasions!
United Nations

• Established Post WWII
• Provide forum for international problems to be discussed
  – Global economic problems (meet + vote w/o war- member states provide military; often lacking numbers)
  – Promote human rights
  – Provide humanitarian relief

Security Council- although there are “veto” powers
Ex. USA + USSR played system to keep UN out of Cold War
Prevent Iran from Nuclear Weapons? China/Russia being difficult
United Nations Implications

• How successful are they in their 3 goals?

Other Organizations
North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) military alliance Canada, USA, Europe
COMECON - 1949 promote trade/share natural resources (End w/communism- part of EU)
Organization on Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)-end conflict in Balkans- members supply troops
Organization of American States (OAS)-promote social, cultural, political, economic links W. Hemisphere Cuba Exiled 1962
African Union- (AU) 2002 countries that end Apartheid/promote economic integration
European Union

• Political and Military Power change to Economic power
• The EU has emerged as the world’s leading superpower - turned Europe into the world’s wealthiest market.
• The main task of the European Union is to promote development within the member states through economic and political cooperation.
• 27 member countries
• How it happened...
• EU GROUPS Student Investigation/Introductions

• A single bank, the European Central Bank, was given responsibility for setting interest rates / minimizing inflation in the EU countries.
• A common currency, the euro, was created for electronic transactions beginning in 1999 and in notes and coins beginning in 2002.
• European leaders bet - region would be stronger economically- if replaced its national currency- w/euro.
• For the first few years that was the case, but the future of the euro has been called into question by the severe global recession that began in 2008. Economically strong countries, especially Germany, have been forced to subsidize the weaker states.
European Union (EU) formed 1958

• Promote economic development through economic unity

• Reduce Trade barriers, crossable borders, common goals- universalizing education requirements (goods, services, capital move freely)

• Most countries use the EURO (1999)
  – Single bank, interest rates dictated to minimize inflation
  – Subsidies farms- economically depressed areas
  – Greece, Ireland, Italy, Spain- cutting services, rising taxes...stronger states forced to subsidize

  – *Wealthiest market in the world until 2008
EU

- English-business language- $$$ translating
- Tolerance of cultural values-neighbors
- Discriminate S/E w/darker skin and Islamic faith.
- Fear large scale immigration-nation state to Multiethnic societies, African/Asian have high CBR’s so population growth
Terrorism

• Systematic use of violence by a group in order to intimidate a population or coerce a government into granting demands.

1) Organized acts spread fear/anxiety (bomb/Kidnapping)
2) Publicity goals/grievances through violence
3) Believe so deeply willing to die for cause

*terrorist consider all citizens responsible/different from assassination (military/political leaders)
Al-Qaeda

• Osama bin Laden- father construction billionaire
• 1 of 50 children- inheritance-fund Afghanistan fighters
• 1980 fight Afghan Soviet-Installed Government
• Expelled from Saudi Arabia, Sudan, return to Afghanistan as “guest” to Taliban government.
• 1998 It’s a Muslim duty to fight America because they support Saudi government and Israel with Jews
• Get rid of Saudi + Jews= 3 holiest cities returned to Muslim control Mecca, Madinah, Jerusalem
• Responsible for terrorism in Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, London, Egypt, Jordan and the USA, al-Qaeda is more than a group of terrorist

• Organization with a leadership council-finance, military, media, religious policy specialists and franchising to country specific issues and copy cats.
State Supported Terrorism

1) Sanctuary (Afghanistan/Pakistan)
2) Supplies, weapons, $, intelligence
3) Planning attacks using terrorists

USA enters Pakistan- border, though Bin Laden was in border area, 15 miles from capital and 4 miles from military compound similar to West Point

Iraq- USA attacks for Saddam Hussein + weapons of mass destruction- Cuban Missile Crisis- UN, WMD-UN- fail.
Exit Slip

• Who were the two super powers during the Cold War?
• At the end of the Cold War what kind of alliances became important?
• Some states have provided support for terrorism. Give an example.
5.5 million children are in need of humanitarian assistance

56% of all Syrian children

1.2 million child refugees
out of 2.5 million refugees

37,498 babies born as refugees

nearly 3 million are out of school

4,072 schools destroyed or used as shelters

SOURCE: UNICEF
In conclusion!

Refresher/Other Concepts
Scale

- National
- Autocracy - interests of ruler
- Ex?
- Dictatorship
- Anocracy - not fully democratic not fully autocratic
- Leader selection
- Citizen participation
- Checks and balances
- Local
- Unitary
- Define - vocab challenge
- - strong central government
- Small/nation-states
- Federal
- Define
- Strong central + regional
- Large/multinational

Electoral
- 435 legislative districts w/in USA
- Migration gain/lose population
- Political party in control attempts to redraw boundaries - improve winning seats
Human Territoriality

- Ownership over a defined space
  - Often evokes an emotional response
  - Ex. Iraq invaded Kuwait’s territory and triggered the first Gulf War.
Territory: Defining Political Geography

• Study of human political organization of the Earth at various geographic levels

• Scale
  – Supranational scale (United Nations),
  – national/country scale (government organization,
  – subnational (local-boundaries of voting) scale.

*ever changing role of the country in world’s political affairs (+ Globalization-military/economics)
Nations

• Political geographers use nations to refer to a group of people who share common culture/identity as a cohesive group (We are 1).

Things that make a nation...

• Language
• Religion
• Shared history
• Territory
Nations

• Internal differences exist within a people who consider themselves nations
• Ex. Native American Nations
• Cherokee Nation-culture/language/etc.
• We are Native Americans!

• Willing to fight on behalf of their national identity
• Conflict w/different nations = ethnonational conflict
Multinational vs. Nation-State

• A state that includes more than 1 nation w/in it’s boarders
  • Ex. Russia- Chechens (currently-resources),
  • Ukrainians (formerly-willing to let go)

• A state with only 1 nation in its boarders
  • Ex. Japan/Iceland
History of the Nation State

• Early Organization: clans, tribes, villages. Conquered? Now formed kingdoms/empires

• Greeks/Romans use the term city-state: political space revolving around a central city and surrounding farmland

• Fall of the Romans...Europe-feudal structure: loosely based on grouping territories by religion...lacking centralization
History of the Nation State cont.

• Monarchies emerge like in France and England= more internal cohesion with political organization= nation-state- shared government and common goals

• BECOME A NATION STATE! #trending till 1945

• WWI/WWII about ethnonationalism. Nation States seemed to prevent that
Refresher!

- Post WWI Versailles Peace Conference divided territories by language-most important factor [ignorance- religious conflict]

- Denmark -90% Danes, 10% guest workers
  Turkey/refugees ethnic cleansing soviet union
  former Yugoslavia (close to being nation-state...)

  Azerbaijan 91% Azeri's
  Armenia- 98% ethnic homogeneous
  Iceland
  Japan
  Bangladesh
  Egypt
  Estonia
  Hungary
  N/S Korea
  Swaziland

  Why is it so difficult to have a nation state?
**Irredentism**

- Members of a nation can be spread between many states
- Ex. Serbs not just in Serbia
- Conflict within the homeland can also spread to other countries
- **Irredentism** - movement by a nation to reunite its parts when they have spread across other borders.
- Ex. Hitler tried to take over Czechoslovakian territory because he thought the German nation had spread there. Deutschland über alles!
Satellite States

• Countries controlled by another, more powerful state
• Poland satellite state of the Soviet Union controlled by Moscow
• “Iron Curtain:” boundary between Western Europe and the Soviet controlled Eastern Europe- Winston Churchill
Shatterbelts

• State or group of states that exists within a sphere of competition between larger states
• (Eastern Europe) the USSR and Western powers; culturally, economically, politically fragmented.

• Victims of invasion, boundary changes, poor economic development.
ACTIVITY!!!
Conflict

Western Sahara

• Morocco doesn’t recognize the independence of W.S.
• UN has failed to resolve Morocco’s dominance issues

Poles

• S. Pole claimed by many, some even overlapping borders
• Antarctica is not part of any state, but allowed to build research stations NOT MILITARY there
• 1982 UN allowed countries to claim inside the Artic circle, rich in energy sources- Ocean boundaries...
Colonialism

- The control by one state over another place. Most often more MDC economy than region it is taking over.
- 16th century Europe began territories across the globe.
- Columbus W. Hemisphere (1st wave).
- 1800s (2nd wave) carve up Africa.

Africa 1914

- British
- French
- Spanish
- Portuguese
- Belgian
- German
- Italian
- Independent
The Sun Never Sets on the British Empire!

The British Empire in the 1920’s
Remaining Colonies

• 68 places in the world are dependent (Pacific ocean)

• Most populated colony- Puerto Rico- 4 million ppl

• Hong Kong classified as autonomous from China
Quiz!

• Why do few colonies remain today?
Mercantilism

- Europe-Western Hemisphere- extract resources

- **Mercantilism** is an economic system in which a state acquires colonies that can provide it with the raw materials to ship back home and use in making products for the population of the mother country

- **Other motivations:**
  - Christianity/missionary
  - Glory of having more land!
Imperialism

• The process of establishing political, social, and economic dominance over a colonized area.

• “God, Gold, Glory”

• Indigenous peoples-Christianity-destroy indigenous landscape introduce European architecture-dominance
Legacy of Imperialism

- Still depend upon colonizers (especially France)
- Political boundaries were according to resources available not cultural groups of people (aka INDEPENDENCE = ununified)
- Essential elements of infrastructure were not built in most colonized lands.