



4.1 Political Patterns and Processes



4.1 Introduction to Political Geography



A map of the state of Oregon is shown, with a large red 'X' superimposed over it. The text 'NOT A STATE' is written in white, serif, all-caps font across the center of the 'X'. The map shows various geographical features including the Pacific Ocean to the west, the Cascade Range and Willamette Plateau to the east, and the Klamath Mountains to the south. Major cities like Portland, Eugene, and Medford are labeled, along with numerous rivers and lakes. The text 'NOT A STATE' is centered over the Willamette Valley and the Cascade Range.

NOT A
STATE

State

- ◆ A political unit with a permanent population, territorial boundaries that are recognized by other states an effective government, a working economy and sovereignty.



Is Sealand a State?



◆ http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=P_LnPYRSLIc

Politically
Organized

Permanent
Population

State

Defined
Territory and
Government

Recognized by
other States

How many States (countries) in the world?

◇ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4AivEQmfPpk>

Nation

- ◆ A group of people who think of themselves as one based on a shared culture and history.
- ◆ May share religion, language, an ethnicity, etc.

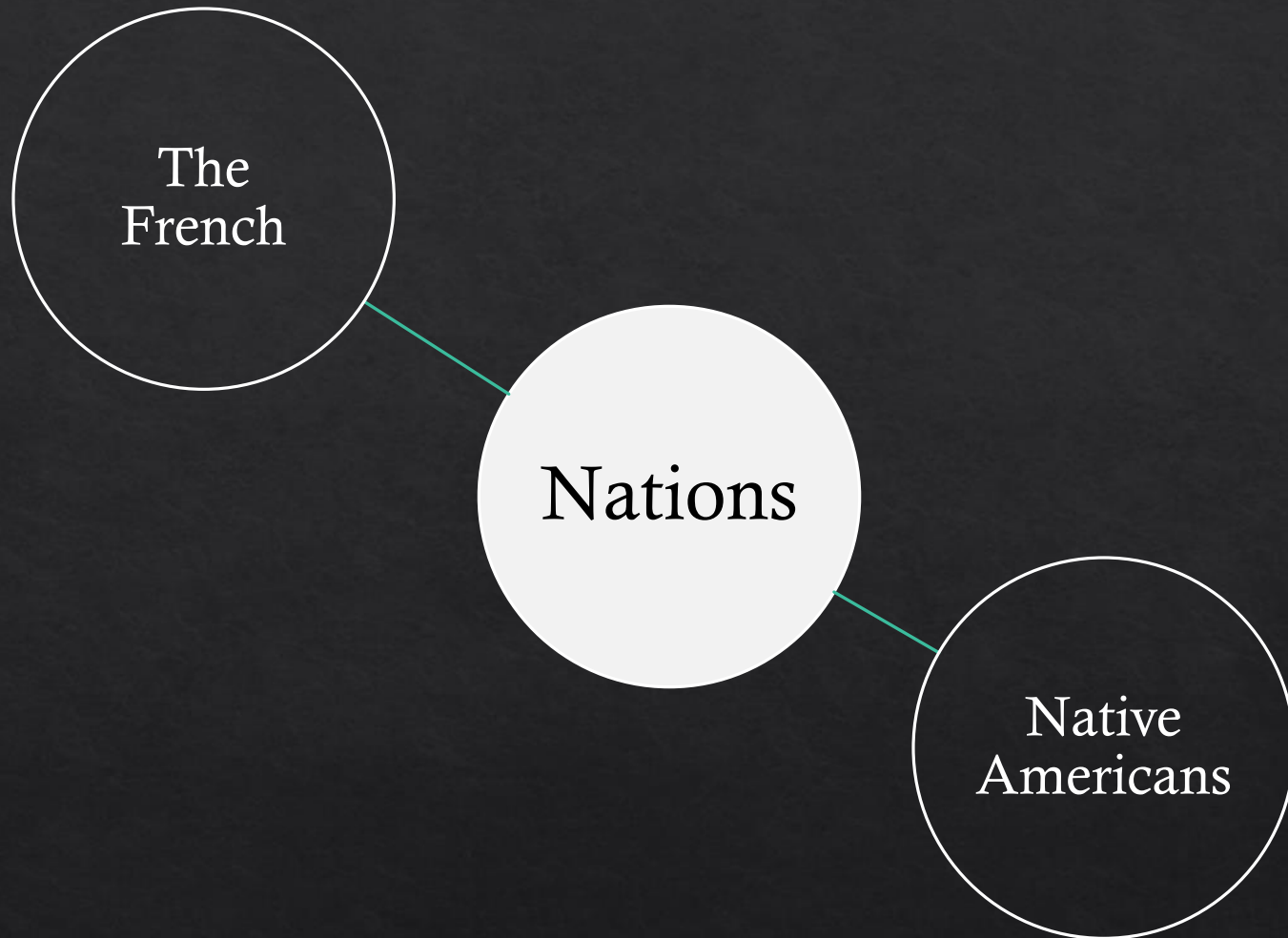
Culturally
Defined

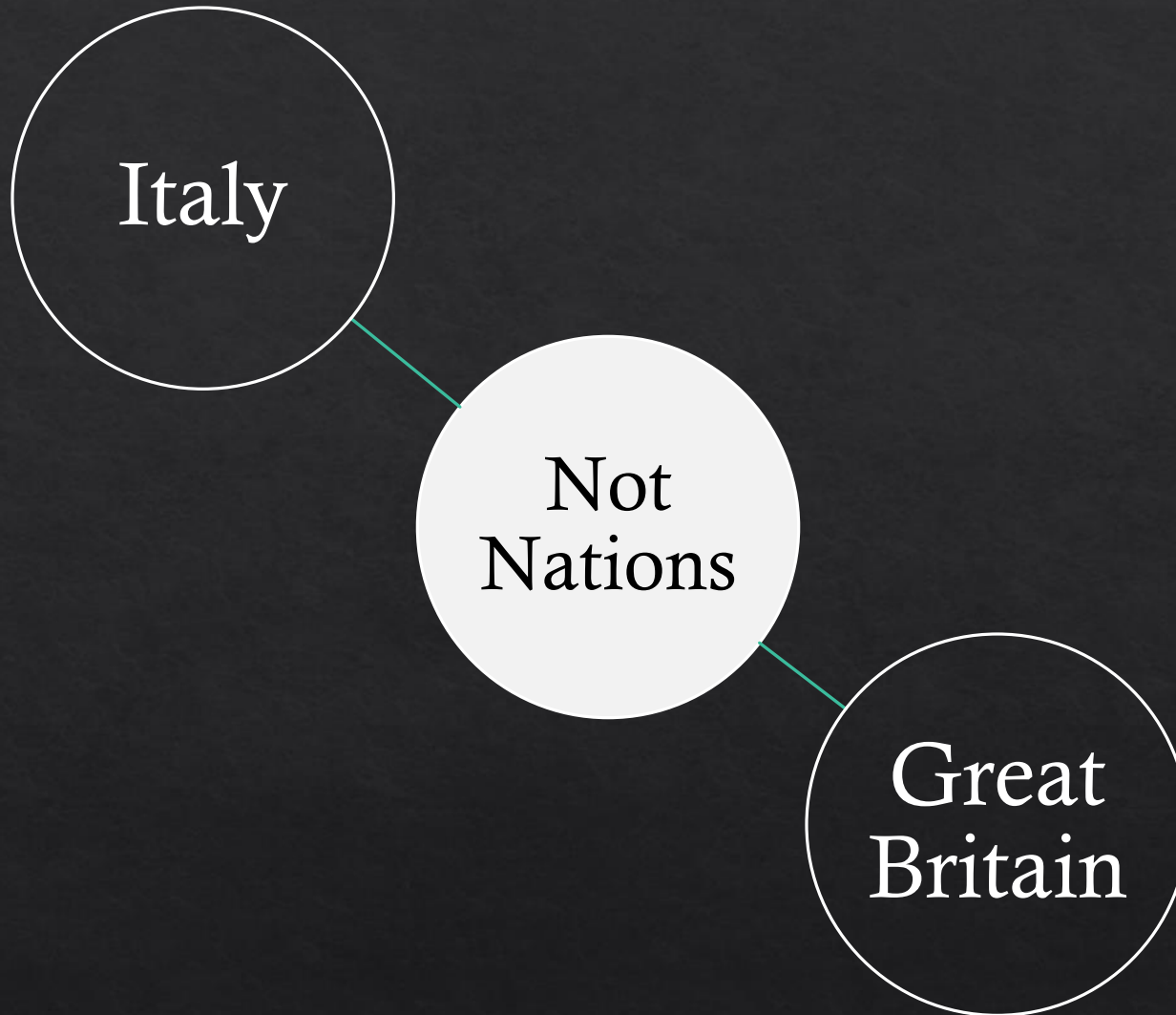
Shared
Culture

Nation

Not defined
by territory

“An Imagined
Community”





Nation-State

- ◊ A politically organized area in which a nation and state occupy the same space.
- ◊ An ATTEMPT to marry the concepts of nation and state into one big happy territory.

Dates to the
French
Revolution

Created to inspire
nationalism
within a state

Nation-
State

Largely an ideal
rather than fact

Unifies groups
that may destroy
the state

Stateless Nation

◈ When a nation does not have a territory to call its own



Multinational State

- ◊ A state that contains more than one nation within its borders.

Autonomous Regions

- ◊ An area within a state that has a high degree of self-government and freedom from its parent state. It is essentially able to conduct its own government, but is not an independent country.
- ◊ Example = Greenland

Semi-Autonomous Regions

- ◊ A region that governs itself in certain agreed upon areas with the country to which it belongs, but it does not have complete power to govern.
- ◊ Example = Scotland

Ultimate Guide: States and Nations

- ◆ Describe and explain the differences between a state and a nation (1 paragraph).
- ◆ Describe and explain one example of a multinational state (1 paragraph).
- ◆ Describe and explain one example of a semi-autonomous region (1 paragraph).
- ◆ Case study – choose a stateless nation and write a one page case study – describe the group, their geographic location, a brief history of the group, what territory do they want as a state, etc.



4.2 Political Processes

Sovereignty

- ◊ A recognized right to control a territory both politically and militarily
- ◊ Under international law states are sovereign

Self-Determination

- ◆ The right of a country to be independent and for the people of that country to choose their form of government.

Nationalism

- ◊ A nation's desire to create and maintain a state of its own.
- ◊ Strong identification with one's own nation and support for its interests.

Colonialism

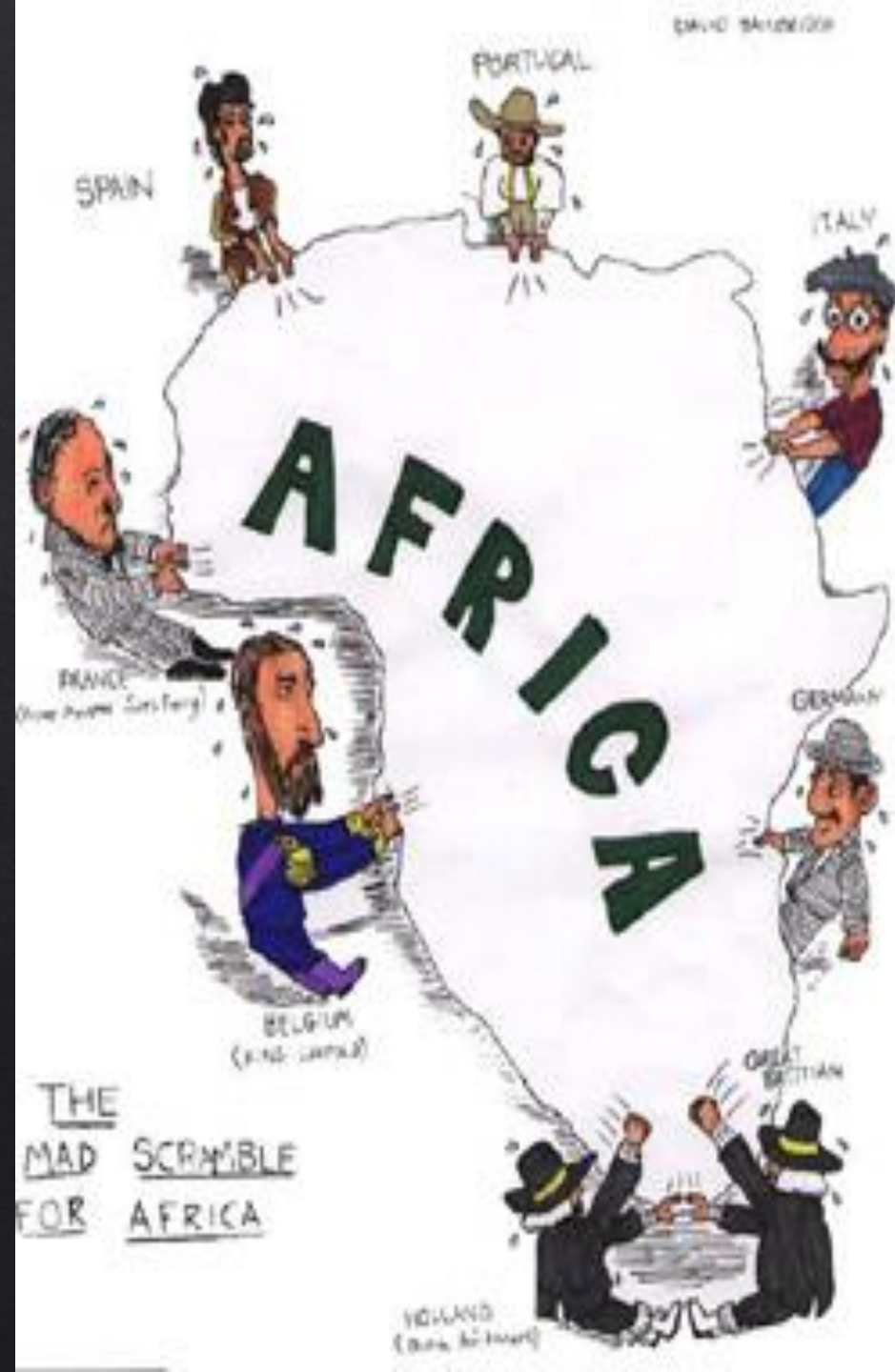
- ◆ Establishing a new territory by a group of people who keep their ties to their home government.
- ◆ The control of one state over another place
- ◆ Often the colonizer has a more industrialized economy
- ◆ Major factor in colonialism was the industrial revolution

Colonialism

- ◆ Age of European Colonialism lasted from 16th century until end of WWII
- ◆ Two Major Periods
 - ◆ First occurred after European explorers discovered land in the western hemisphere (15th century)
 - ◆ Second – Late 1800's when Euro powers competed to carve up Africa
- ◆ France and England would control 70% of Africa

Scramble for Africa

◆ Period between 1880 and 1914 when European countries competed to claim territory in Africa.

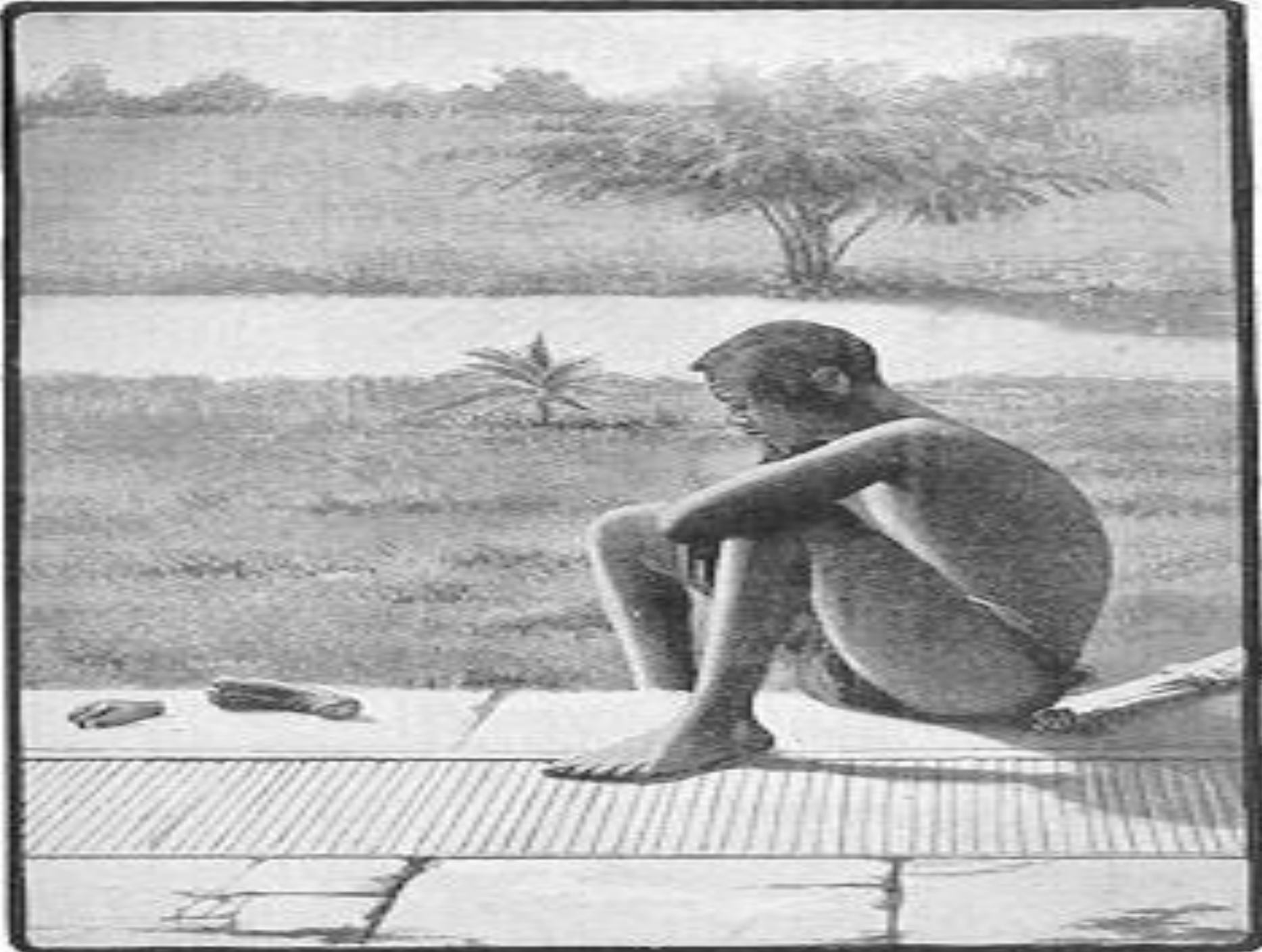


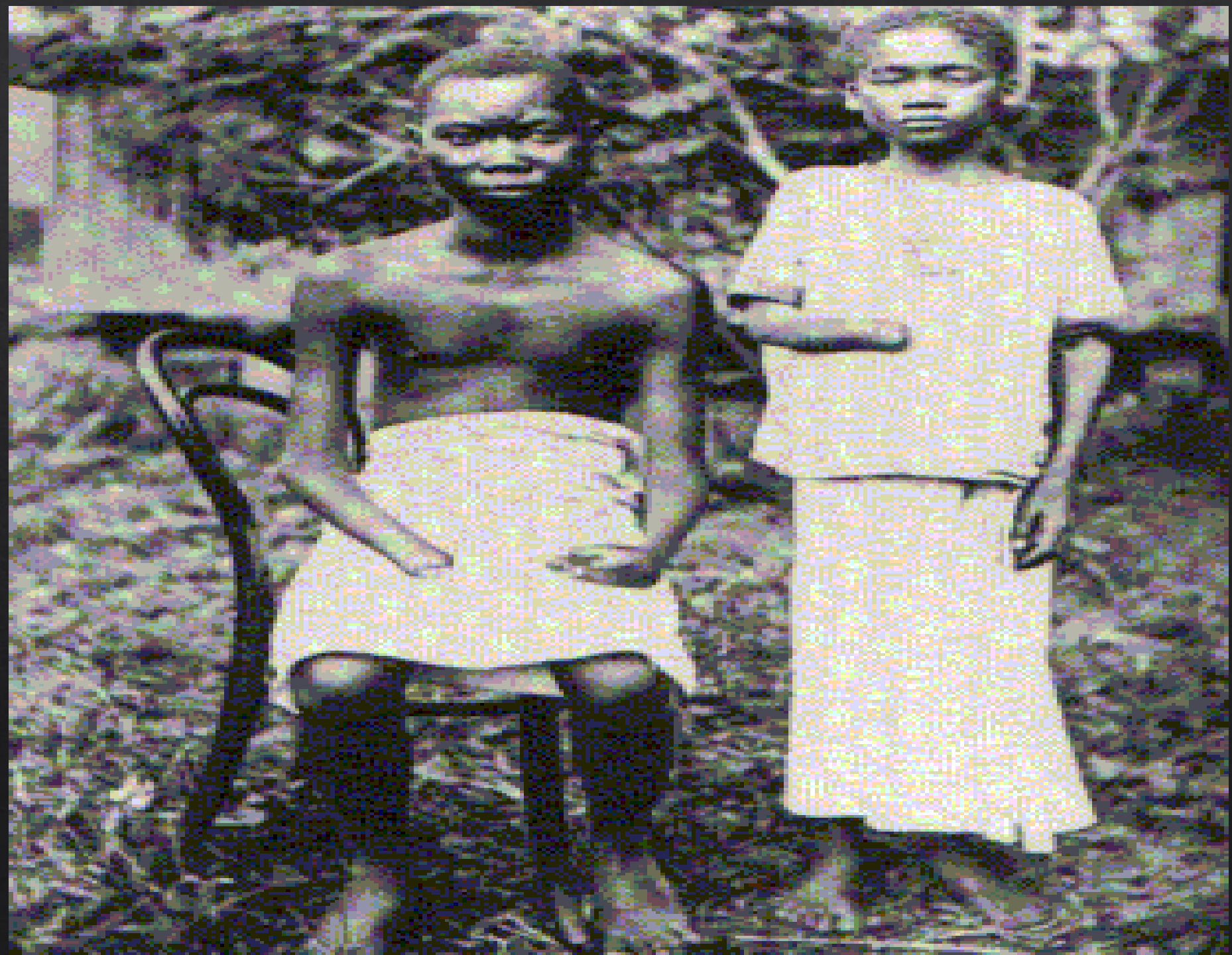
Berlin Conference (1884)

- ◆ Called together all the European powers to lay down rules for the division of Africa.
- ◆ Agreed that any European power could claim land in Africa by notifying other nations of their claims and showing they could control the area

Imperialism

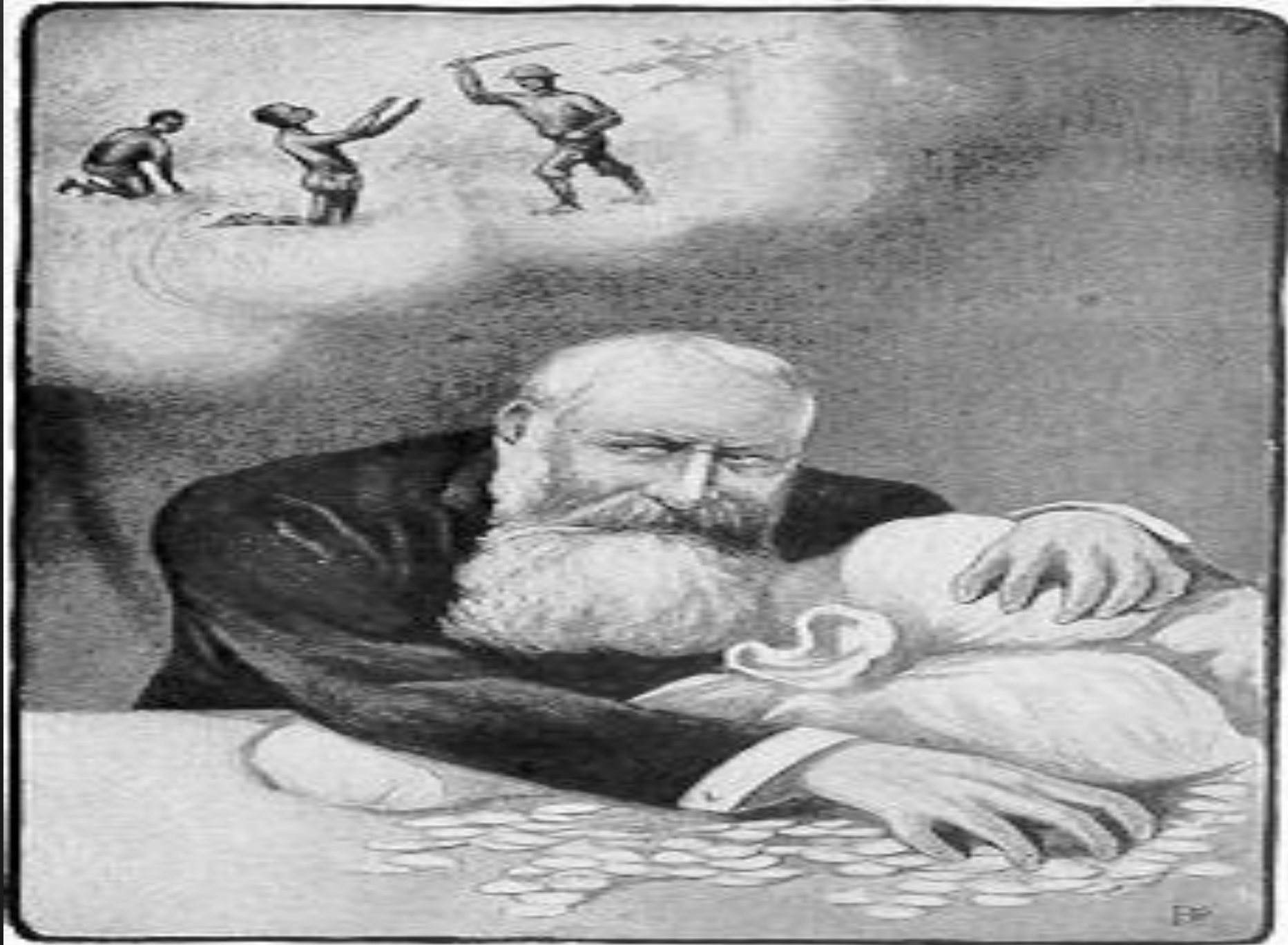
- ◆ The process of establishing political, social and economic dominance over a colonized area











Superimposed Borders and Colonialism

- ◊ Colonialism in 10 Minutes
- ◊ <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Pw12KGSj53k>
- ◊ Sir Mapsalot
- ◊ <http://www.cc.com/video-clips/kovgs5/the-daily-show-with-jon-stewart-sir-archibald-mapsalot-iii>

Continued Borders Issues in Israel

- ◇ <http://www.cc.com/video-clips/kovgs5/the-daily-show-with-jon-stewart-sir-archibald-mapsalot-iii>
- ◇ <http://www.cc.com/video-clips/kovgs5/the-daily-show-with-jon-stewart-sir-archibald-mapsalot-iii>

Independence Movements

- ◆ Inspired by nationalism, colonial subjects resisted the rule of Europeans, sometimes with violence.
- ◆ People in the colonies wanted economic control over natural resources, free elections and changes in society such as racial equality and religious freedom.

Decolonization

- ◆ The process of winning independence from a colonial power.
- ◆ Within a century of the Berlin Conference almost all European colonial territories had won independence.

Devolution

- ◆ Process where regions within a state demand and gain political strength and autonomy at the expense of the central government.



4.3 Political Power and Territoriality

Neocolonialism

- ◈ A new form of colonization in which control over developing countries was exerted through indirect means, whether economically, politically or culturally.
- ◈ Transnational corporations continue to control the extraction of resources through mining and the cultivation of luxury crops such as coffee, cacao and bananas.

Genocide

- ◆ A mass, organized killing, in which people are targeted because of their race, religion, ethnicity or nationality.
- ◆ Decolonization often resulted in ethnic rivals being forced to share the same political space. This led to civil wars and genocide.

The Cold War

- ◆ A period of diplomatic, political and military rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union (USSR).
- ◆ It started at the end of WWII (1945) and continued through the collapse of the Berlin Wall (1989).
- ◆ Never led to direct war, but to a series of proxy wars.

Proxy Wars

- ◆ A war fought through representatives.
- ◆ The superpowers wanted to extend their spheres of influence, which meant winning allies in other countries and thwarting the other side from gaining allies. This often led to conflict.
- ◆ The largest proxy wars were Vietnam, Korea and Afghanistan.

Satellite States

- ◈ A country controlled by another, more powerful state.
- ◈ After WWII, the Eastern European countries liberated by the Soviet army and became satellite states.



Collapse of Communism

- ◆ In the late 1980's the Soviet Union began to relax its grip over its satellite states in Eastern Europe.
- ◆ In 1989, citizens of both East and West Germany brought down the Berlin Wall and reunified.
- ◆ By the early 1990's Germany had reunited and the former Satellite states were holding free elections.
- ◆ The Confederation of 15 republics that made up the Soviet Union began to collapse. Eventually all 15 would become independent countries.

Ethnic Cleansing

- ◆ The forced removal of an ethnic group from a territory.
- ◆ After the collapse of the Soviet Union an enormous power vacuum was created.
- ◆ Most transitioned peacefully, but in Yugoslavia long standing ethnic tensions erupted in violence and ethnic cleansing.
- ◆ Hundred of thousands died in clashed between Serbs, Bosnian and other ethnic groups before a handful of independent countries emerged

Shatterbelt

◆ A state or group of states that exist within a sphere of competition between larger states and is often culturally, economically and politically fragmented.



Choke Points

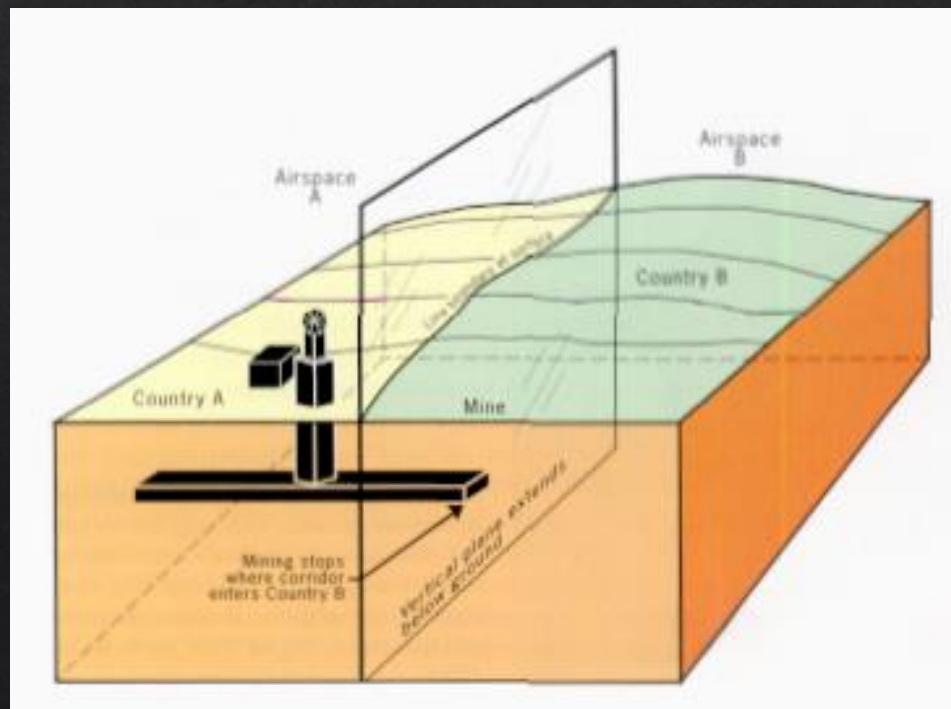
- ◆ A military strategy, a choke point is a geographical feature, such as a valley or a bridge, which an armed force is forced to pass.
- ◆ Decreases the forces combat power and makes them vulnerable to attack.



4.4 Defining Political Boundaries

Boundary

- ◆ A vertical plane that cuts through the airspace and ground to determine ownership



Geometric Boundary

- ◆ Boundaries drawn based on a grid system
 - such as line of latitude or longitude.

Natural Boundary

- ◈ Boundaries that follow an agreed upon feature in the natural landscape.

Cultural Boundary

- ◆ A boundary based on human traits or behavior.
- ◆ Often exists in the midst of a gradual change over space.
- ◆ Example: In China cuisine was once divided into two regions – Wheat based in the North and rice based in the south. But no exact line divided the two regions.

Relic

◆ Boundary that no longer functions as a border.

◆ Example: The Berlin Wall

Superimposed

- ◆ Boundaries forcibly put on the landscape by outside parties, such as invaders or supranational organizations.
- ◆ Example: The UN created borders of Israel and the borders created by the European colonial powers in Africa.

Antecedent Boundaries

- ◊ Boundary lines that existed before human cultures developed into their current form.
- ◊ Many physical boundaries grew from antecedent boundaries
 - ◊ Kentucky and Indiana grew as distinct cultures around an already existing divider – the Ohio River.

Subsequent Boundaries

- ◊ Boundary is determined after an area has been settled.
- ◊ Boundary is a result of human interaction and negotiation.
 - ◊ Berlin Wall
 - ◊ DMZ

Consequent Boundary

- ◆ A type of subsequent boundary
- ◆ A boundary is created as a result of a cultural divide, such as religion or language.
 - ◆ Sudan / South Sudan
 - ◆ Ireland / North Ireland

Militarized Boundary

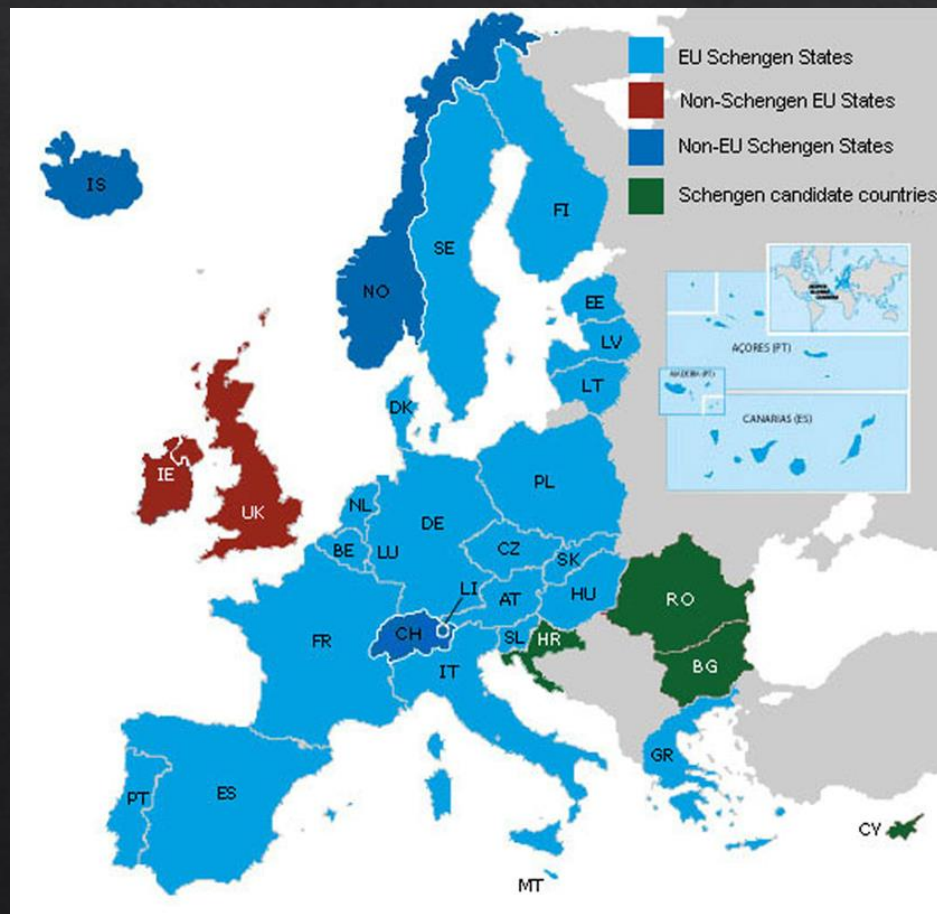
- ◆ A boundary that is heavily guarded and discourages crossing and movement.
- ◆ Example: DMZ – Border between South and North Korea.

Open Boundary

- ◆ A boundary where crossing is unimpeded.
- ◆ Example: Boundaries between several European countries that signed the Schengen Agreement.

Schengen Area

- ◇ An area comprising 26 European countries that have abolished passport and any other type of border control at their common borders.



Ultimate Guide - Borders

- ◆ List two examples of a relic (relict) border – Use the examples to define and explain the concept.
- ◆ List two examples of a subsequent border – Use the examples to define and explain the concept.
- ◆ List two examples of a antecedent border – Use the examples to define and explain the concept.
- ◆ List two examples of a consequent border – Use the examples to define and explain the concept.
- ◆ 4 Paragraphs

Ultimate Guide - Borders

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- ◆ 4 Paragraphs



4.5 The Function of Political Boundaries

Three Step Process to Create a Border

1. Defining
2. Delimiting
3. Demarcating

Defining

- ◆ Boundaries are normally created in a treaty like legal document.
- ◆ The agreed upon border is put down in writing.

Delimiting

- ◆ The drawing of a boundary on a map.

Demarcating

- ◇ Creating visible means to mark a boundary – steel posts, fences, walls, etc.

Ultimate Guide – Border Walls

- ◆ Write an ultimate guide describing and explaining the impact of each of the following border walls. At least one page for each wall – 3 pages total.
 - US / Mexican - Border Wall
 - South Korea / North Korea - DMZ
 - Israeli / Palestinian - Green Wall
- ◆ Your ultimate guides should focus on why the walls were constructed and the impact of the walls. Include at least one social, political, economic and environmental impact for each wall
- ◆ Basic Outline
 - ◆ 1. General info about the wall (where is it, when was it built, why, etc.)
 - ◆ 2. Social Impact
 - ◆ 3. Political Impact
 - ◆ 4. Economic Impact
 - ◆ 5. Environmental impact

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 - ◆ 5. Environmental impact

QUICK REVIEW LIST

- ◆ List 3 examples for each of the following:
 - Nation
 - Nation State
 - Multinational State – Include at least 2 specific nations that are within that States boundaries.
 - Stateless Nations

- ◆ Be able to explain why they fit the definition.

UNCLOS – UN Convention on the Law of the Sea

- ◆ Determined territorial rights and boundaries in regards to the ocean.
- ◆ Defined four zones.
 - ◆ Territorial seas
 - ◆ Contiguous zones
 - ◆ Exclusive economic zones
 - ◆ High seas

Territorial Seas

- ◈ Coastal States have claim to the sea up to 12 nautical miles from the shoreline
- ◈ Must allow commercial ships from other countries to pass through these waters

Contiguous Zone

- ◆ Coastal states have limited sovereignty for up to 24 nautical miles. Can enforce laws on customs, immigration and sanitation.

Exclusive Economic Zone

- ◈ Coastal state can claim up to 200 nautical miles as an exclusive economic zone, over which it has control of resources (oil, fish, etc.)

High Seas

- ◊ Water beyond the EEZ is open to all states.

All at sea

Sovereign territory

Sovereign rights to the water column and the continental shelf

Extension possible to cover continental shelf

BASELINE

200 nautical miles

12nm 12nm

Territorial water:

It usually begins at the mean low-water baseline.

Sovereignty covers the airspace above and the seabed below.

Contiguous zone:

States may exercise the control necessary to prevent others from infringing its customs, immigration and other laws.

Exclusive economic zone:

Within the EEZ, states have control of economic resources (including mining and oil explorations), but cannot prohibit legal passage and loitering. They can request an extension to their EEZ to cover part or all of the continental shelf.

The high seas:

Also known as international waters, they are beyond national jurisdiction.

Frontiers

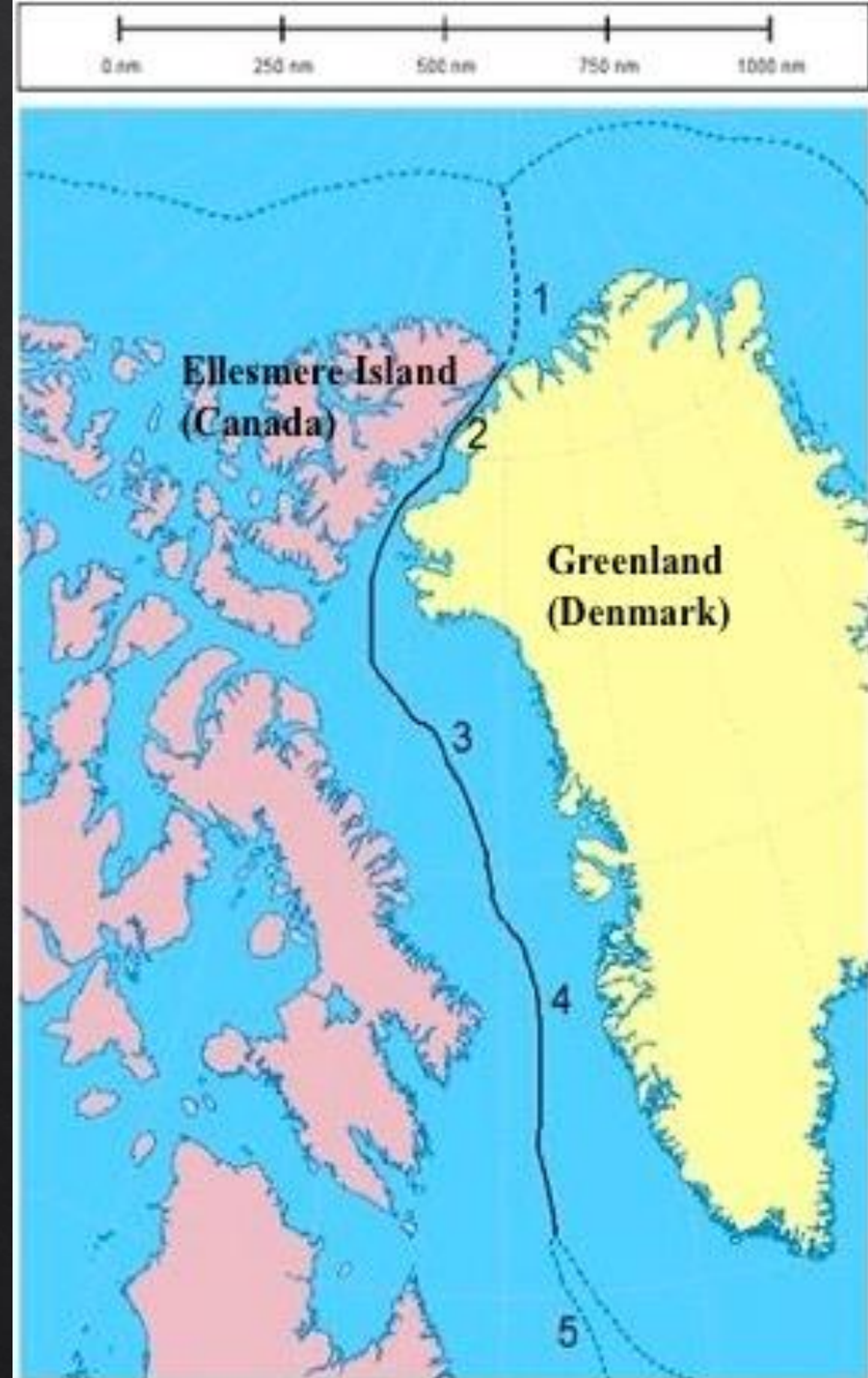
◆ Regions where boundaries are weakly developed, territoriality is unclear and not well established.

◆ Example – The arctic region



Median Line Principle

- ❖ If there is not 200 nautical miles between two or more countries than the median line principle will be used.
- ❖ Waters will be divided evenly between two or more countries.



Quick Ultimate Guide

◆ The arctic region and South China Sea are two of the most disputed regions in the world. Numerous countries claim territory in these regions for economic and military purposes.

1. SOUTH CHINA SEA: List the countries that have claims to the South China Sea. Describe and explain the economic benefits to controlling the region. 1 paragraph

2. ARCTIC REGION: List the countries that have claims to the Arctic region. Describe and explain the economic benefits of controlling the region. 1 paragraph

Types of Boundary Disputes

1. Definitional
2. Locational
3. Operational
4. Allocational

Definitional Boundary Disputes

- ◆ Dispute based on the legal language of a boundary.
- ◆ Example: Japan and Russia have not agreed to the definition of the boundaries surrounding islands north of Japan.

Locational Boundary Disputes

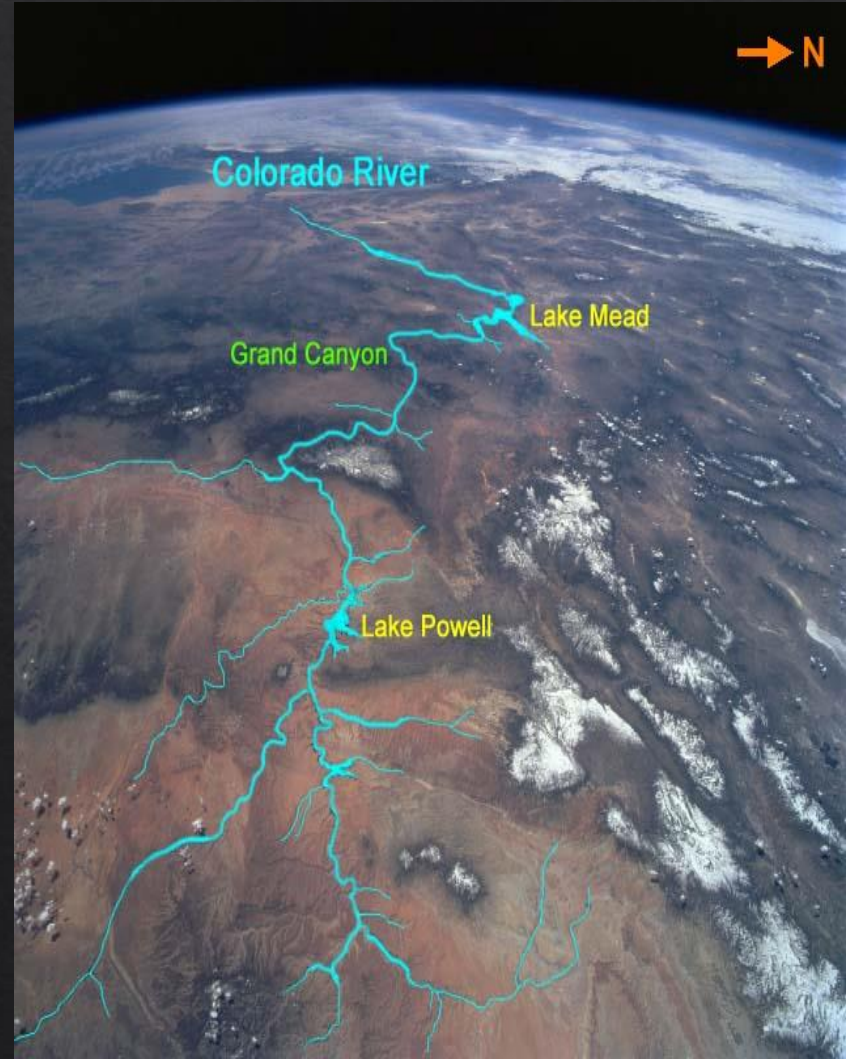
- ◆ Countries agree on the definition, but not on where the boundary exists on the earth or on a map.
- ◆ Example: Saudi Arabia and Yemen have agreed to a border, but not to exactly where that border is located.

Operational Boundary Disputes

- ◆ Disputes over how a border should be operated or controlled.
- ◆ Example: The US/Mexican Border in regards to immigration and transport of goods.

Allocational Boundary Disputes

- ❖ Disputes over natural resources (mineral deposits, fertile farmland, or rich fishing groups) that lie in the border area.
- ❖ Example: The US and Canada have fought over fishing grounds in the Atlantic Ocean



Another Quick List

◊ Find two real world examples of each border dispute type (cannot include examples included in the notes)

- Definitional
- Locational
- Operational
- Allocational

◊ Briefly, very briefly, describe the dispute.



4.6 Internal Boundaries

Territorial Representation

- ◇ System where each representative is elected from a territorially defined district.

Voting Districts

- ◆ A territorial subdivision for electing members to a legislative body.
- ◆ Oregon is subdivided into 5 voting districts. Each district votes for their representative to Congress.

Reapportionment

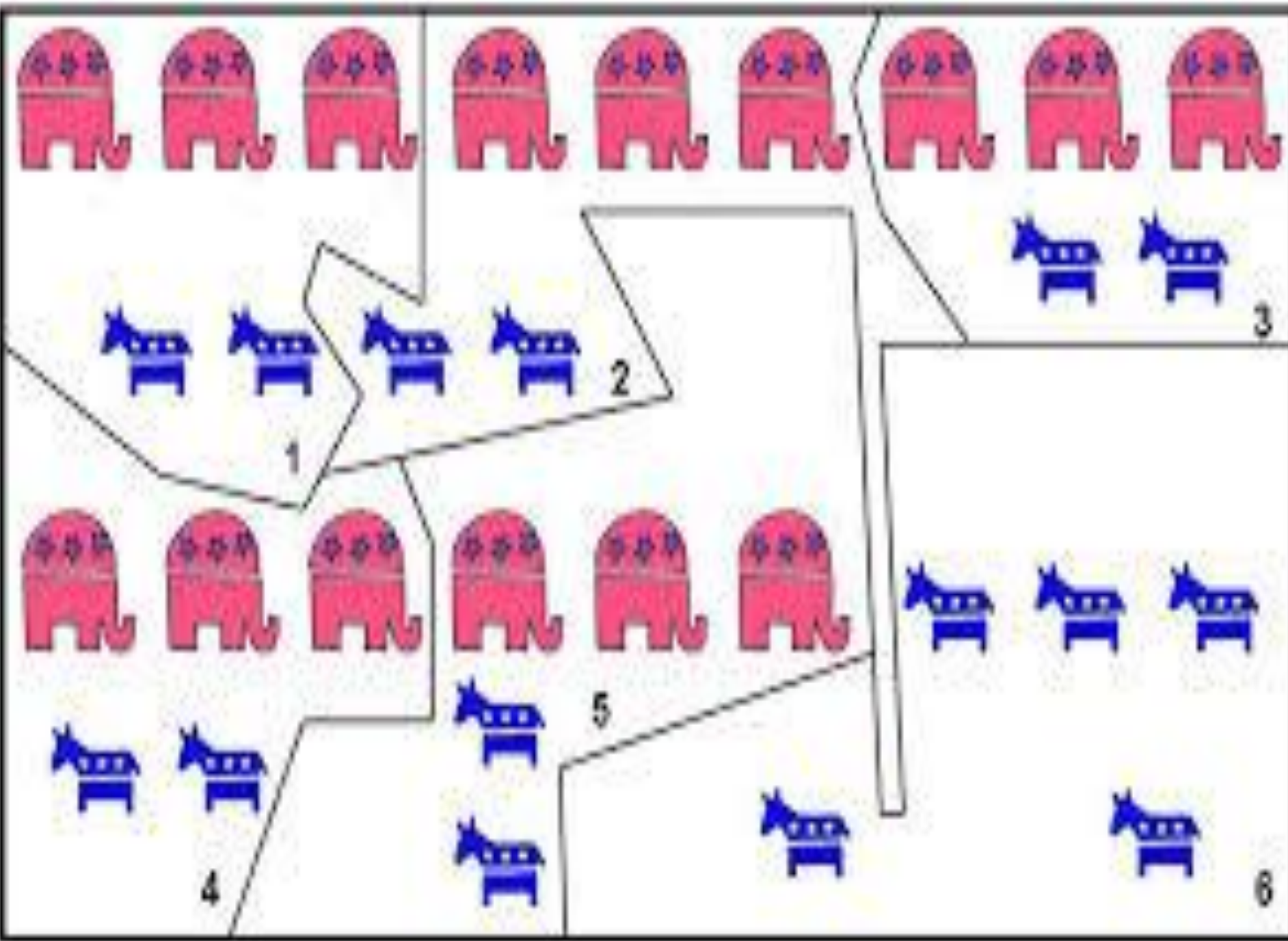
- ◆ Process where representative districts are switched according to population shifts so that each district has approximately the same number of people.

Redistricting

- ◆ The process of dividing an area into new voting districts, based on the reapportionment.

Gerrymandering

- ◆ Redistricting to create an advantage for one political party
- ◆ Divides districts to give one party a majority in most districts.

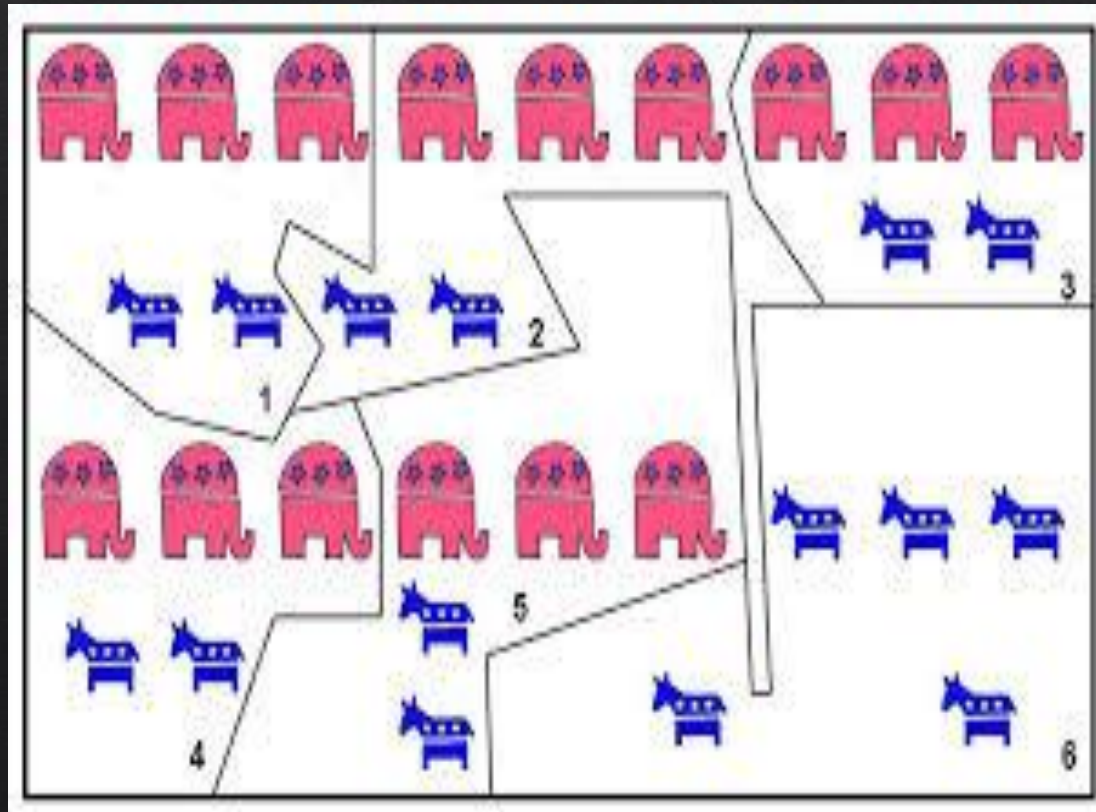


WAYS TO GERRYMANDER

- ◊ Cracking
- ◊ Packing
- ◊ Stacking
- ◊ Hijacking
- ◊ Kidnapping

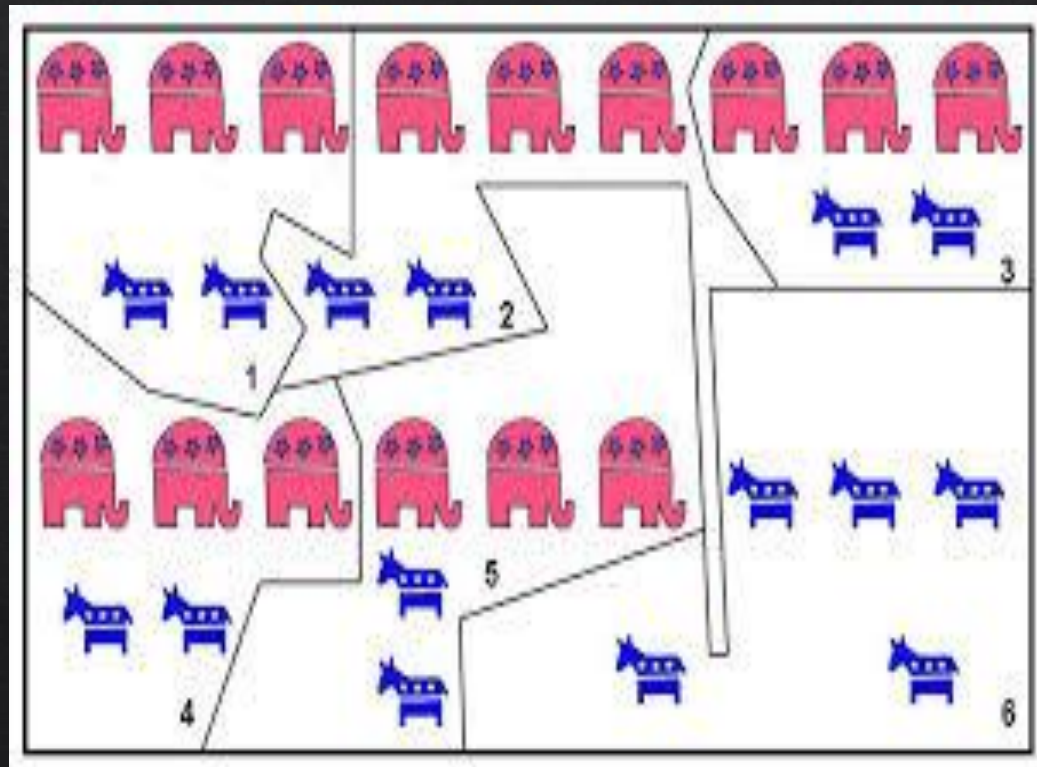
Cracking

- ◆ Dispersing a group into several districts to prevent a majority.



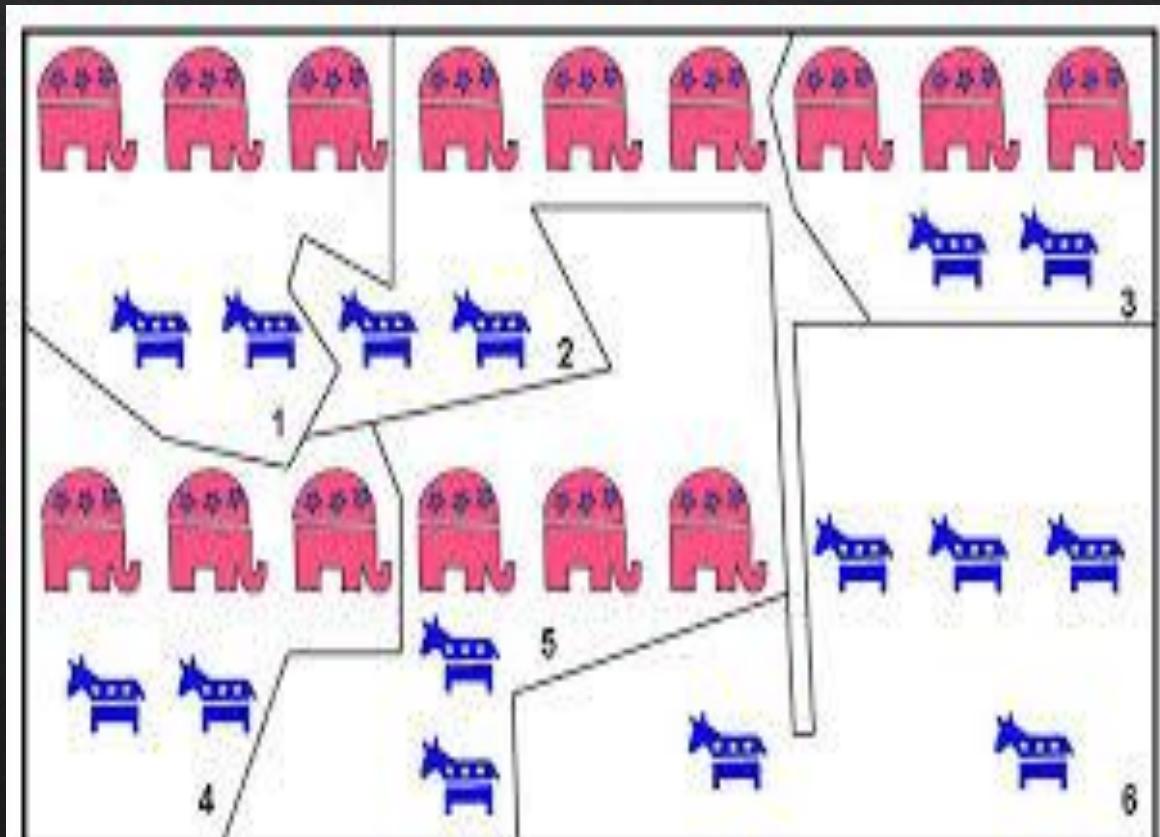
Packing

- ◆ Combining like minded voters into one district to prevent them from affecting elections in other districts.



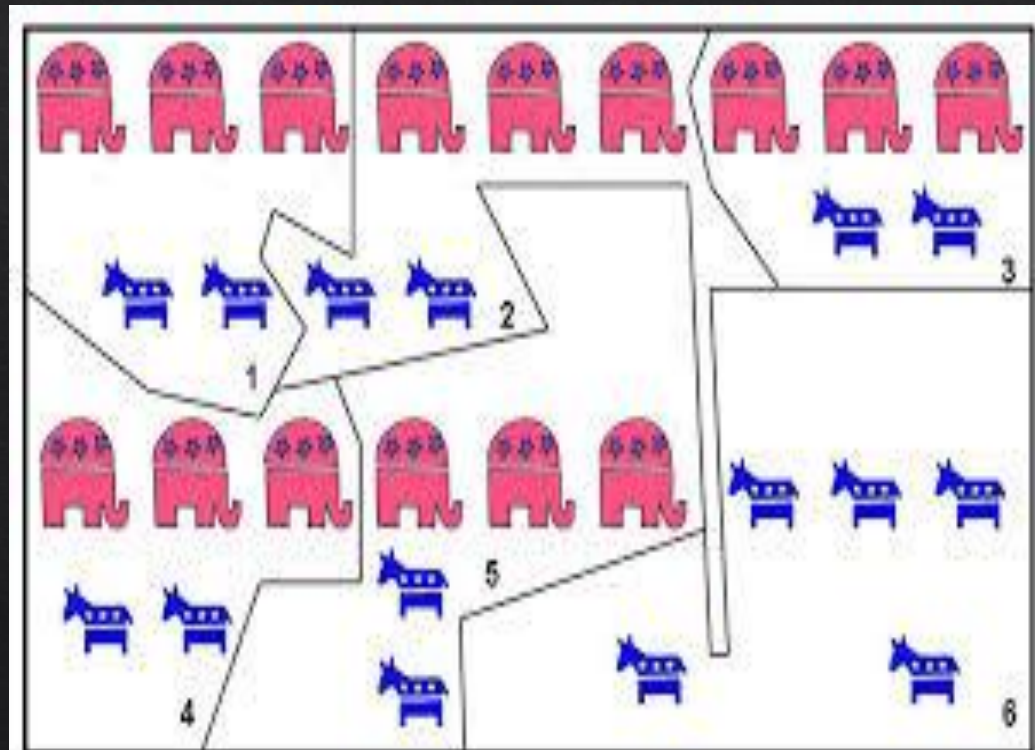
Stacking

- ◇ Diluting a minority populated district with majority population



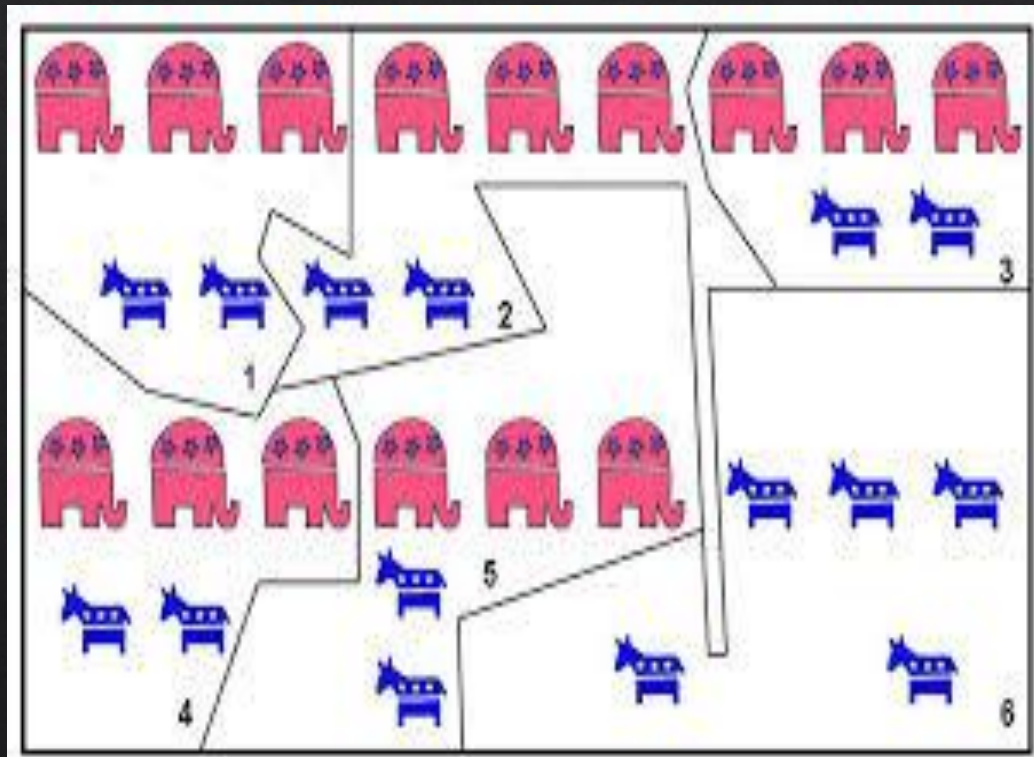
Hijacking

- ◆ Redrawing two districts in order to force two elected representatives of the same party to run against each other.

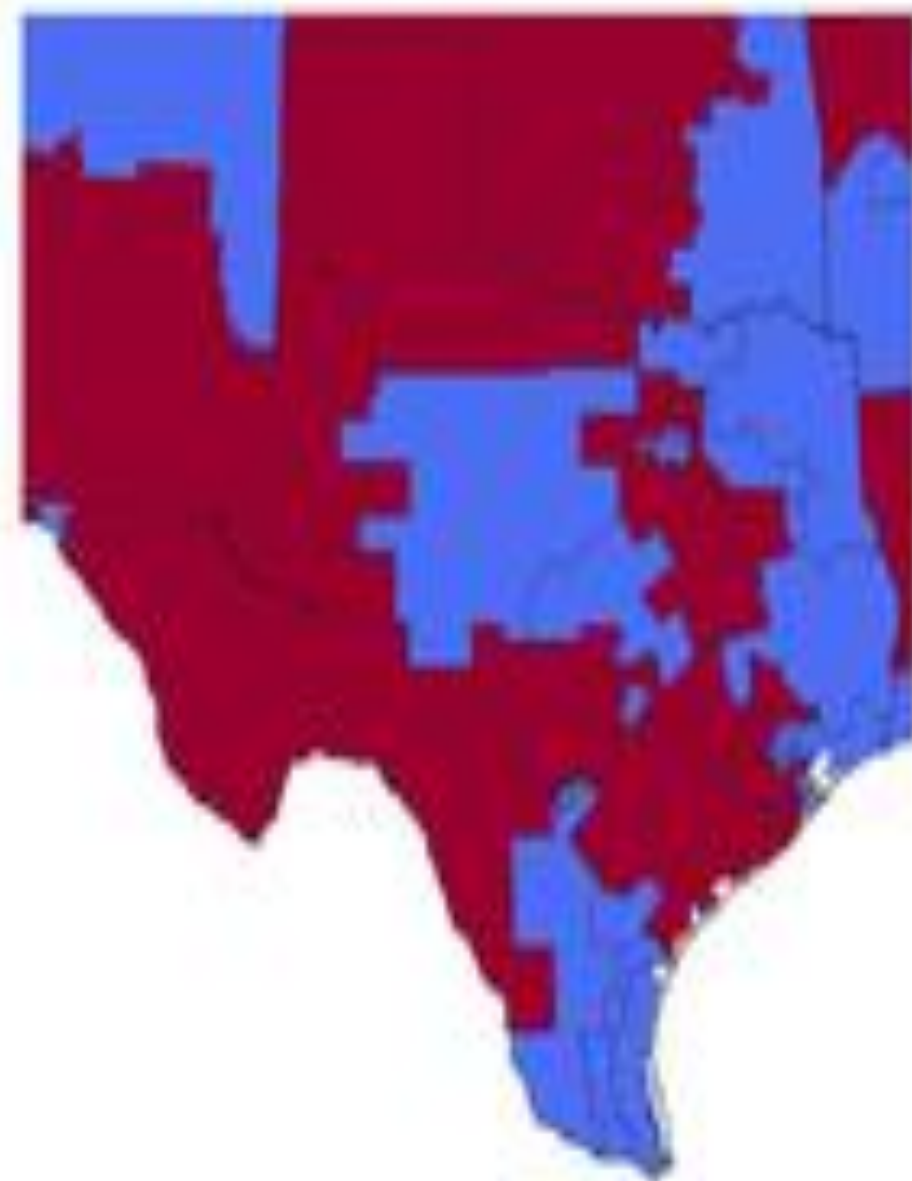


Kidnapping

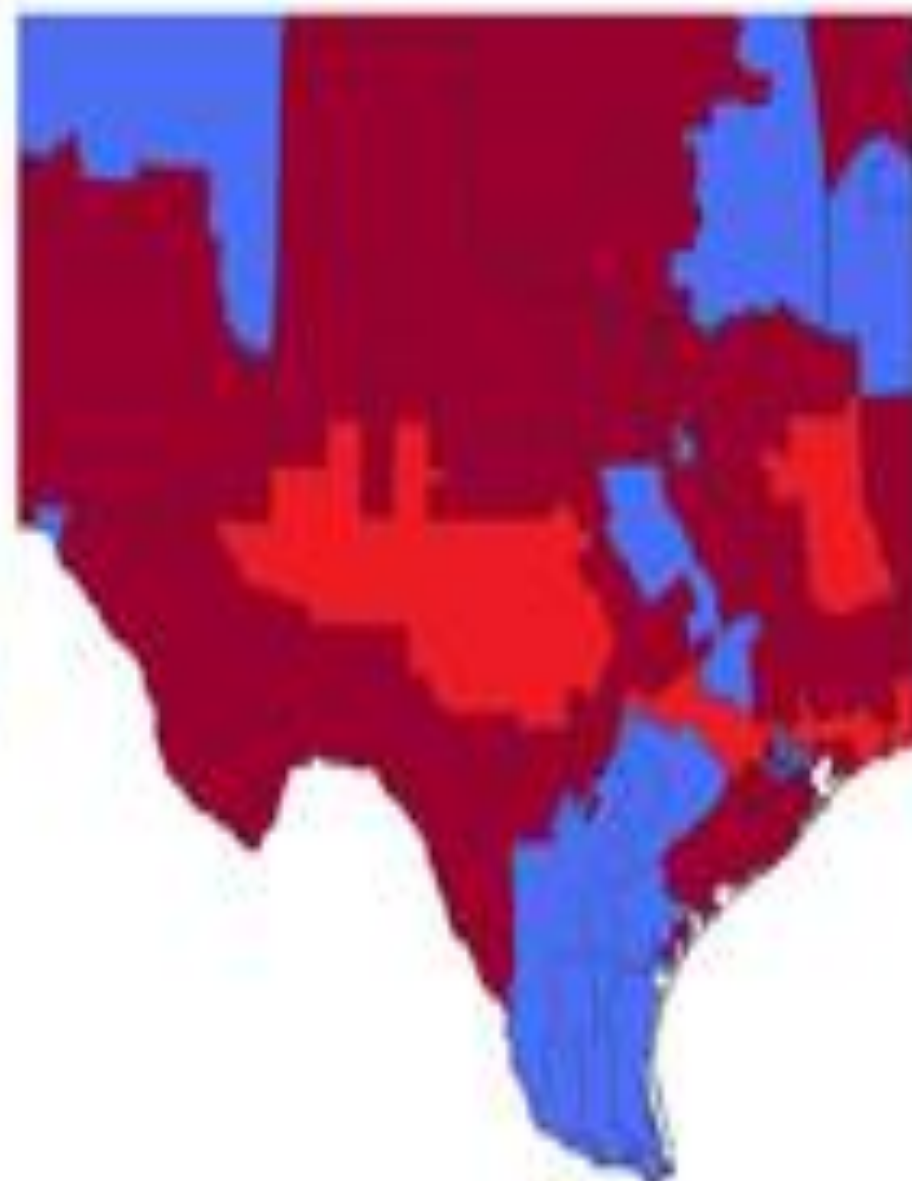
- ◇ Moving an area where an elected representative has support to an area where he or she does not have support.

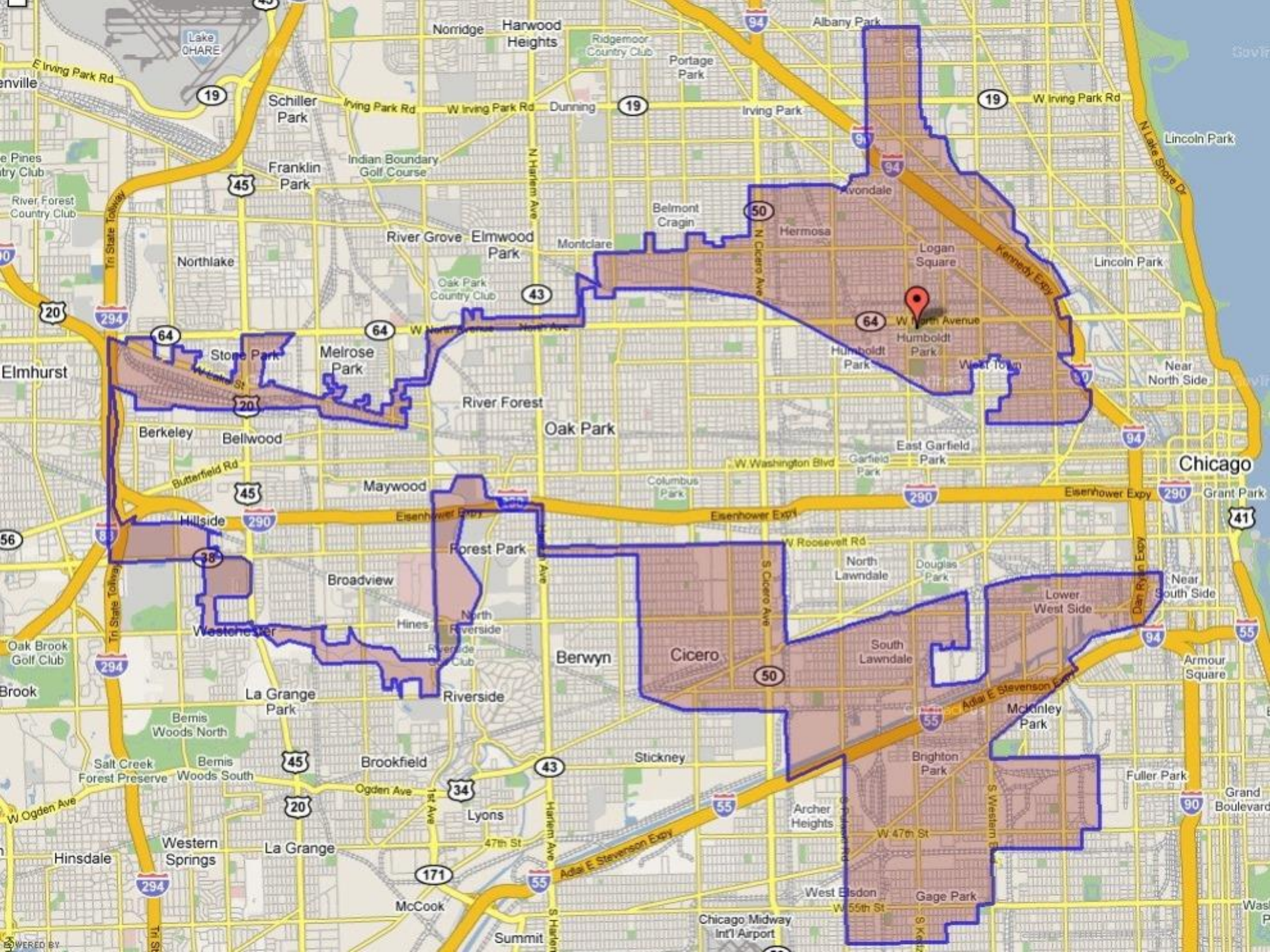


2002 Election Results



2004 Election Results





EPISODE 37

GERRYMANDERING





◊ CRASH COURSE – GERRYMANDERING

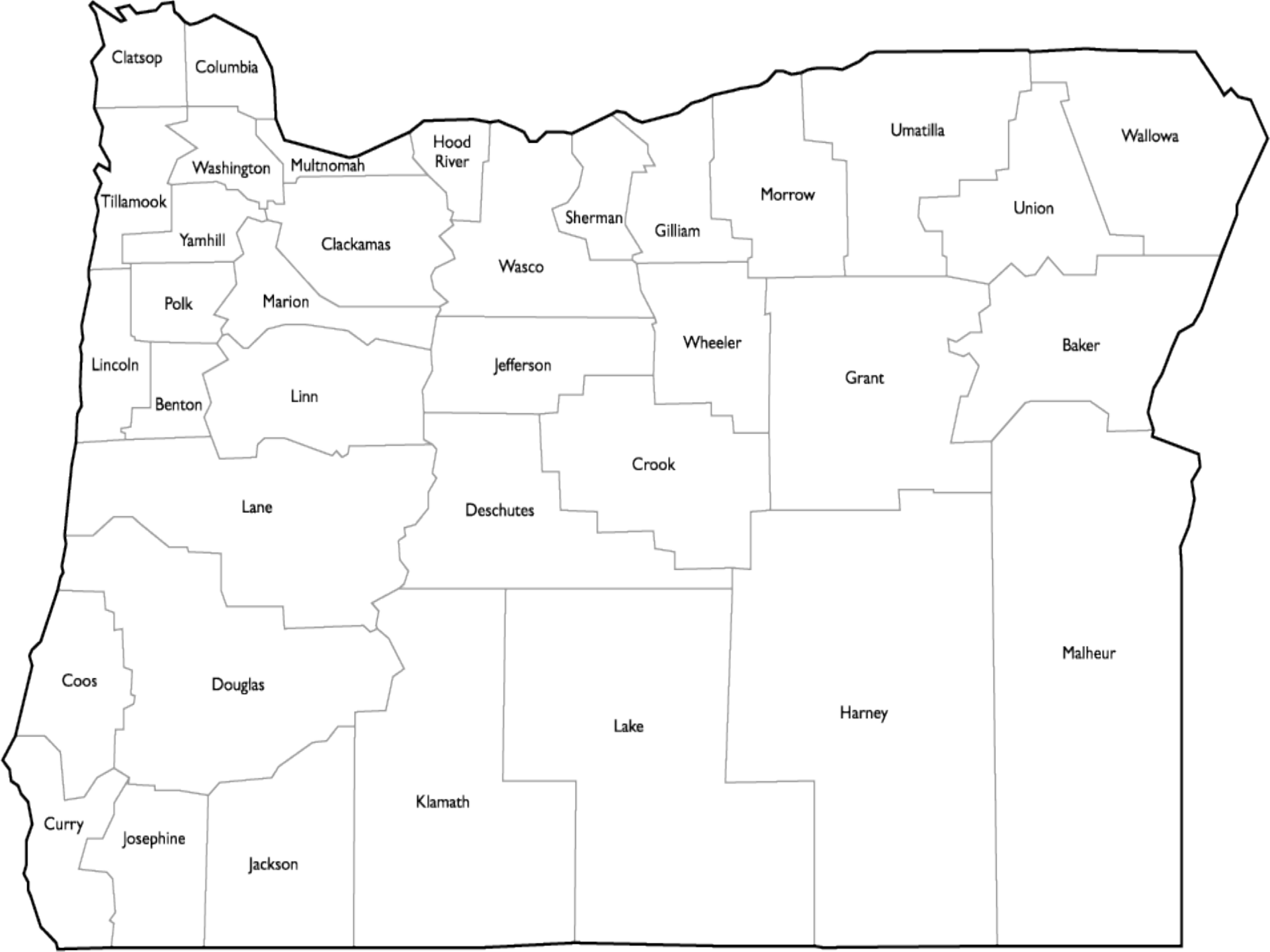
◊ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MnhFm5QVVTo>

◊ TED ED - CRACKING AND PACKING

◊ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YcUDBgYodIE>

THE GREAT OREGON GERRYMANDER CHALLENGE

- ❖ **CRUNCH THE DATA:** Figure out which counties are majority Democrat and which are majority Republican.
- ❖ **CREATE DISTRICTS:** You need to combine counties create five districts. Your goal is to gerrymander the state of Oregon in favor of the Republicans. Three of the five districts you create must have a Republican majority. The district must be contiguous (connected by existing county lines) and be of equal population.
- ❖ **LIST:** For each district created – list the counties total population, democratic and republican voters. Make sure total population is in the allowable range.
- ❖ **MAP IT:** Put district boundary lines on map.



Clatsop

Columbia

Washington

Multnomah

Hood
River

Sherman

Gilliam

Morrow

Umatilla

Wallowa

Tillamook

Yamhill

Clackamas

Wasco

Polk

Marion

Wheeler

Union

Lincoln

Benton

Linn

Jefferson

Grant

Baker

Crook

Lane

Deschutes

Malheur

Coos

Douglas

Lake

Harney

Klamath

Curry

Josephine

Jackson



4.7 Forms of Governance

Unitary

- ◆ A form of government organization.
- ◆ The state has strong centralized government
- ◆ Exercises power equally over all parts of the country

Federal

- ◆ Organizes the State into regions (provinces, cantons, “states”)
- ◆ Central government tends to control areas of common interest such as defense and foreign affairs.
- ◆ Regional governments have power to create their own laws and policies

Ultimate Guide – Identifying Unitary and Federal Governments

- ◆ For each country listed identify what form of government it is – unitary or federal. Describe how the government is organized and why it fits the definition of either a unitary or federal system – 1 short paragraph per country
 - ◆ United States
 - ◆ China
 - ◆ France
 - ◆ Iraq
 - ◆ India
 - ◆ Nigeria
- ◆ Identify and explain ONE positive and ONE negative to a unitary form of government - 1 paragraph
- ◆ Identify and explain ONE positive and ONE negative to a federal system of government – 1 paragraph

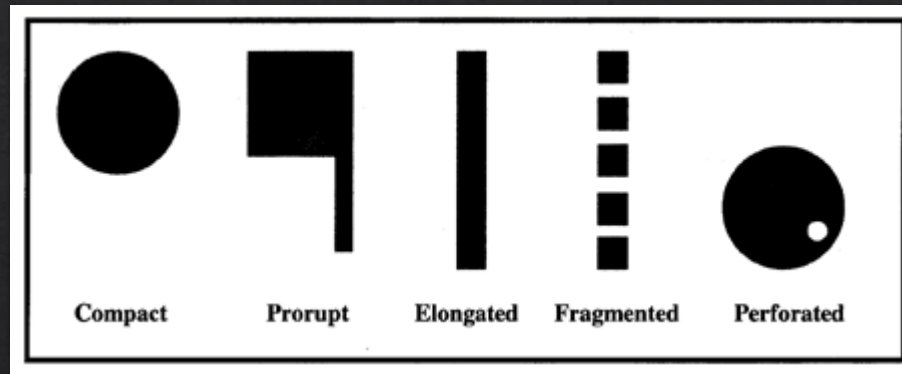
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- ◆ Identify and explain ONE positive and ONE negative to a federal system of government – 1 paragraph

Territorial Morphology

- ◆ The relationship between a state's geographic shape, size, relative location and its political situation.

5 Morphology Types



Fragmented States

- ◆ Islands scattered from the primary core.
- ◆ Can create problems with trade, communication, travel, and distribution of power.
- ◆ Examples – Philippines, Indonesia, United States.



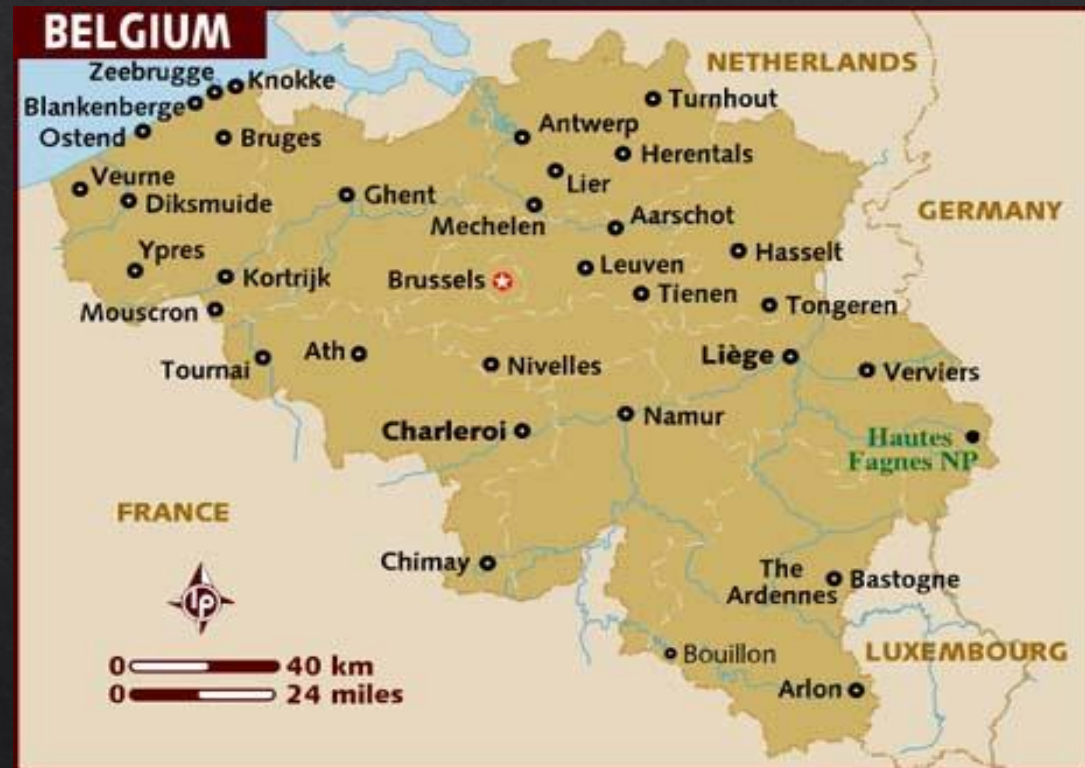
Elongated States

- ◆ State that is long and thin in shape.
- ◆ Peripheral areas may be isolated, challenges in communication, travel and defense.
- ◆ Examples – Chile, Malawi, Norway.



Compact States

- ◆ State that does not vary greatly in distance from its center to any point on its border.
- ◆ Efficient for trade, travel and communication
- ◆ Examples – Poland, Romania, Zimbabwe.



Prorupt States

- ❖ State that has a piece that protrudes from its core area, like an arm or leg jutting out.
- ❖ Limited access to prorruption can result in isolation.
- ❖ Examples – India, Thailand, Democratic Republic of Congo



Perforated States

- ❖ State that has a hole punched in them by another state. A perforated state completely surrounds another state.
- ❖ Surrounded state dependent on perforated state for travel and trade.
- ❖ Examples – South Africa, Italy.



Political Enclave

◆ A state or part of a state surrounded completely by another state.





Political Exclave

- ◆ A part of a state separated from the rest of the country.





Complex Borders

Part 1



4.8 Defining Devolutionary Forces

Devolution

- ◆ Process where regions within a state demand and gain political strength and autonomy at the expense of the central government.



Factors that Lead to Devolution

- ◊ Physical Geography
- ◊ Ethnic Separatism
- ◊ Terrorism
- ◊ Economic Issues
- ◊ Social Issues
- ◊ Irredentism
- ◊ Subnationalism
- ◊ Balkanization
- ◊ Technology

Physical Geography

- ◆ The physical geography of a region can cause isolation and increase the likelihood of devolution.
- ◆ Mountain ranges, deserts, plateaus, and large bodies of water can create isolation.
- ◆ Example: Kashmir region

Ethnic Separatism

- ◆ Ethnic groups and minorities are often concentrated in specific regions, which can lead to independence movements.
- ◆ Example: Basque and Catalan regions of Spain.

Terrorism

- ◆ Organized violence aimed at government and civilian targets that is intended to create fear in furtherance of political aims. Often seeks to exert control over a particular region.

Economics

- ◆ Control of valuable natural resources can prompt regions to advocate for devolution.
- ◆ Often desire to use locally produced wealth for local benefits (schools, healthcare, infrastructure).

Social Issues

- ◊ Social devolutions often emerge in regions with a specific religion or language that is different from the majority.

Irrendentism

- ◊ A movement by a nation to reunite its parts when they have been spread across borders.

Subnationalism

- ◈ Describes people who have a primary allegiance to a traditional group or ethnicity, instead of the state.
- ◈ Many people in Quebec, Canada feel a stronger loyalty to Quebec than they do to Canada.

Balkanization

- ◆ The process of fragmentation or division of a region or state into smaller regions.

Technology and Devolution

- ◆ The internet and social media have led to increased knowledge of rights and freedoms that regions desire
- ◆ Social media can be used to organize movements for autonomy.
- ◆ Regions can gain support for their cause through internet.



4.9 Challenges of Sovereignty

Globalization and Sovereignty

- ◆ Globalization has greatly increased interactions on a global scale. While bringing people and system together it has threatened state sovereignty.

Transnational Corporations

- ◆ Companies that conduct business on a global scale.
- ◆ TNC's have dramatically weakened state sovereignty.
- ◆ TNC's have no strong connection to one place. Their ability to move operations around the globe makes them less influenced by any single country.

Supranational Organizations

- ◆ An entity composed of three or more states that forge an association and form an administrative structure for mutual benefit and to pursue shared goals.

Economic Supranationalism

- ◆ Organizations seeking mutually beneficial trade agreements to help foster economic growth for each member state.

European Union (EU)

- ◇ After WWII European countries began to eliminate national barriers to trade and travel in Europe. They reduced tariffs, established one common set of business regulations and coordinated labor policies.
- ◇ Two major steps to overcome nationalism (and threaten sovereignty) were the formation of the EU and the adoption of the Euro as a common currency

North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)

- ◆ Economic Treaty creating a regional trading block between Mexico, United States and Canada.

Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)

- ◆ Group of countries focused on production of petroleum.
- ◆ Members coordinate production of oil to control pricing and supply on the world market.
- ◆ Major countries in the pact include; Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Indonesia, Venezuela, Nigeria and Iran.

Military and Strategic Supranationalism

- ◆ Organizations to create mutual defense alliances.

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)

- ◆ Created during the Cold War to protect US and Western European interests from the Soviet Union.
- ◆ Remains the largest military alliance in the world.

Democratization

- ◆ The internet and social media have led to democratization movements. Threatening the sovereignty of autocratic governments.
- ◆ Example: the Arab Spring

Hierarchy of Political Administrative Units

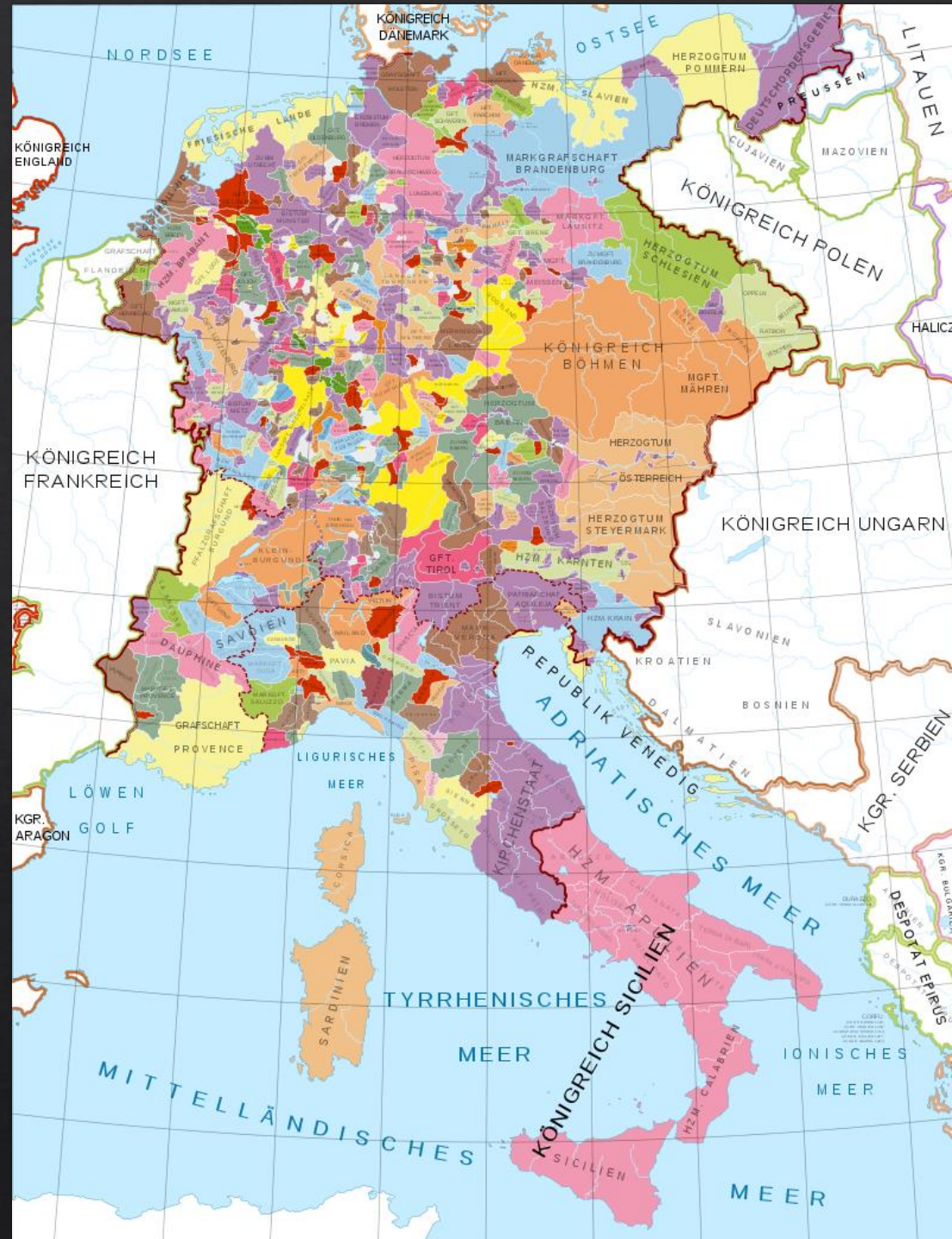
From largest to smallest

◊ Empire

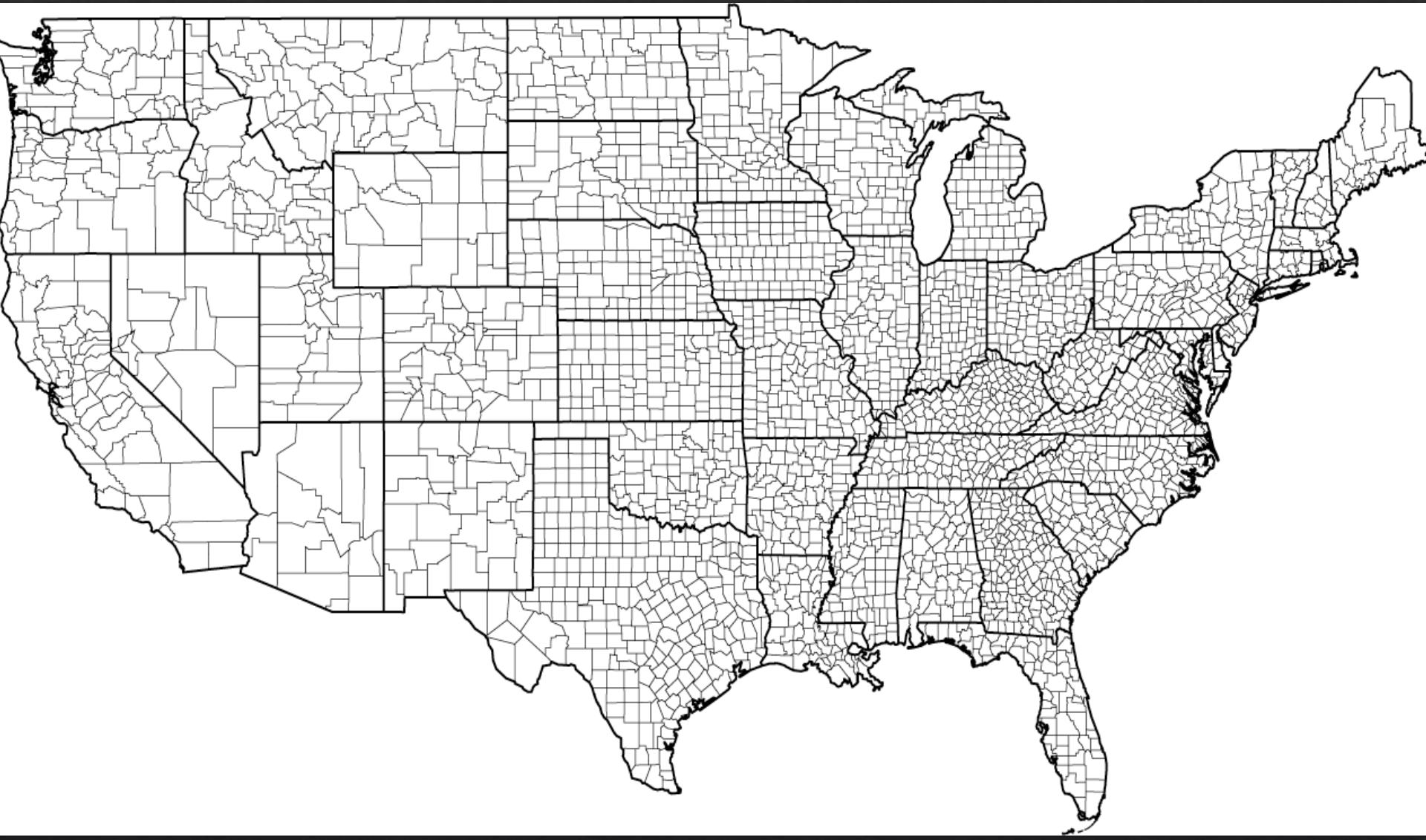
◊ State

◊ Province

◊ County







Scale for Studying Government

The standard scales are:

- Global
- Supranational
- National / State
- Province (states in US)
- Local (county or city governments)

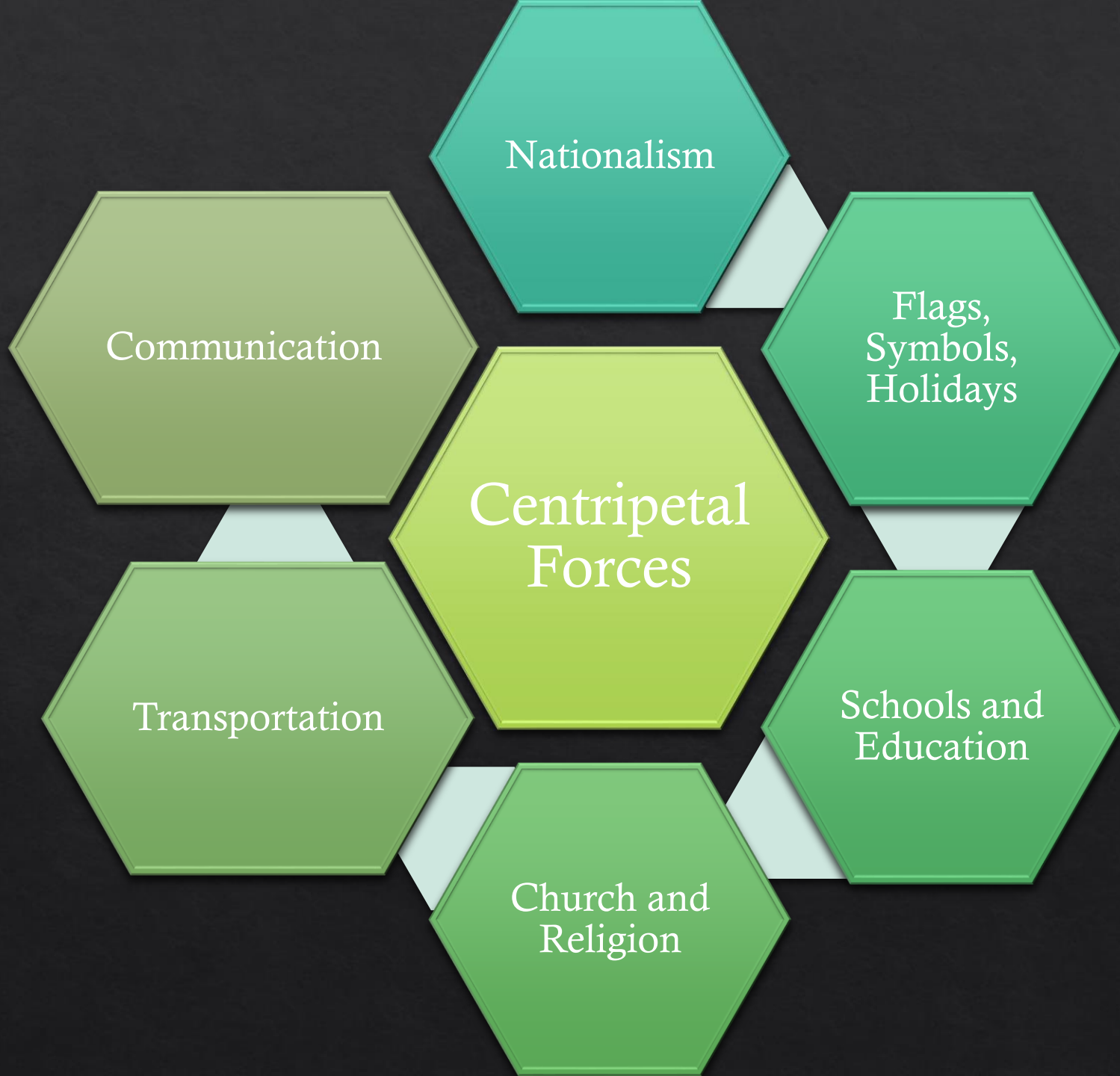




4.10 Consequences of Centrifugal and Centripetal Forces

Centripetal Forces

- ◈ The forces within a state that unify the people



Centrifugal Forces

- ◆ Forces within a state that divide the people



Regionalism

- ◆ The belief or practice of regional administrative systems rather than central systems, can be a major centrifugal force.
- ◆ When a minority group feels underrepresented or lacking political power it may seek separation from the larger state.

Stateless Nations

- ◆ Stateless Nations seeking territory to call their own create strong centrifugal forces.

Failed States

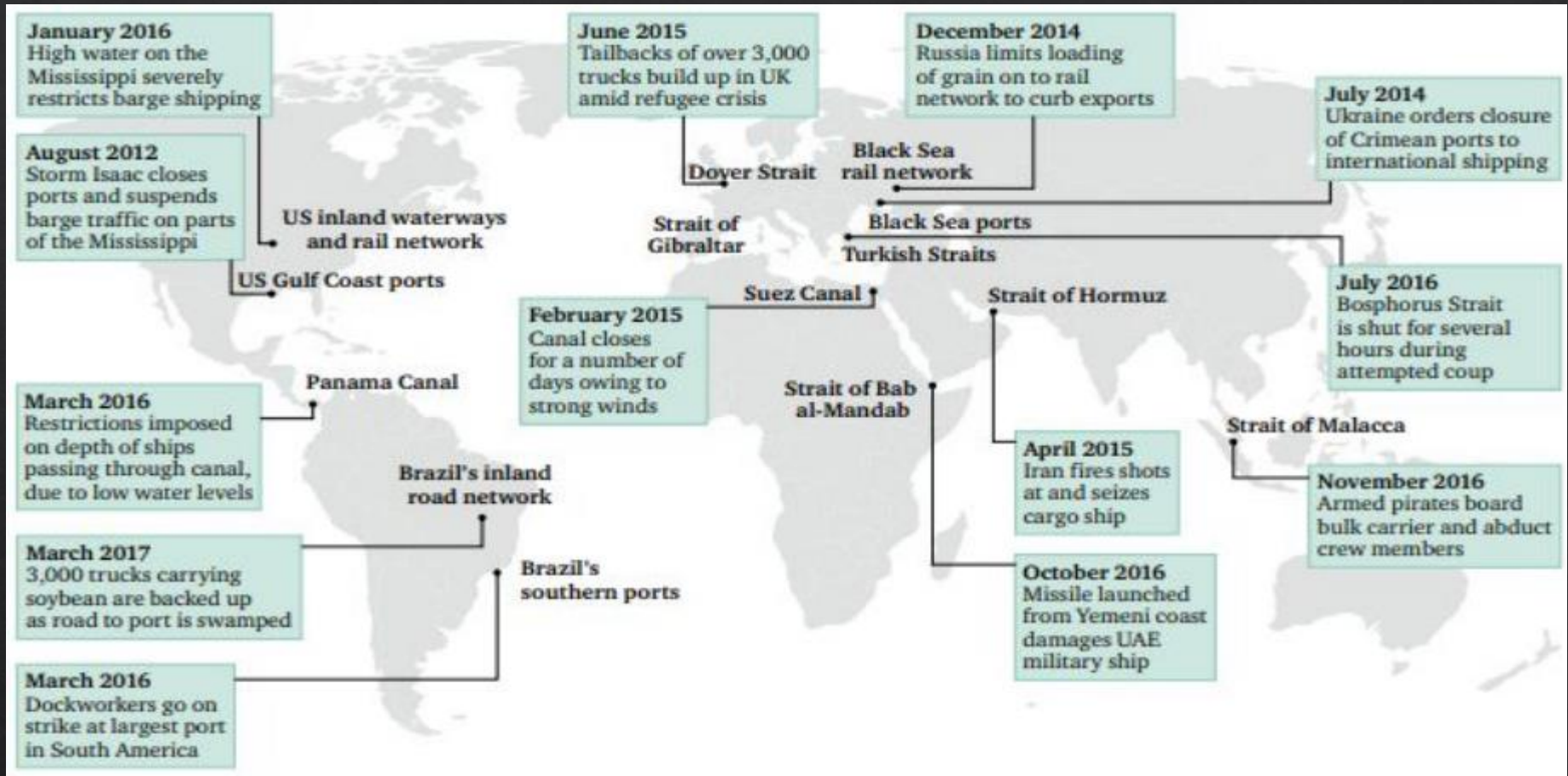
- ◈ A state whose political or economic system has become so weak that the government is no longer in control.
- ◈ Power vacuum is created and conflict arises as different groups fight to take control.

Ethnic Nationalist Movements

- ◆ Ethnic groups seeking independence often destabilize the state.

Ethnonationalism

- ◈ A powerful emotional attachment to one's nation. Occurs when a minority nation within a state feels different from the rest of the state's people.



- ◇ Based on the above info define and explain the concept of a chokepoint.
- ◇ Research the following checkpoints
 - ◇ Strait of Hormuz
 - ◇ Strait of Malacca
 - ◇ Suez Canal
 - ◇ Mandeb Strait
 - ◇ Panama Canal
- ◇ For each chokepoint briefly describe where the chokepoint is located, why it is so important and what threats to the chokepoint exist - (paraphrasing the article)
- ◇ 1 .5 pages

Superimposed Borders and Colonialism

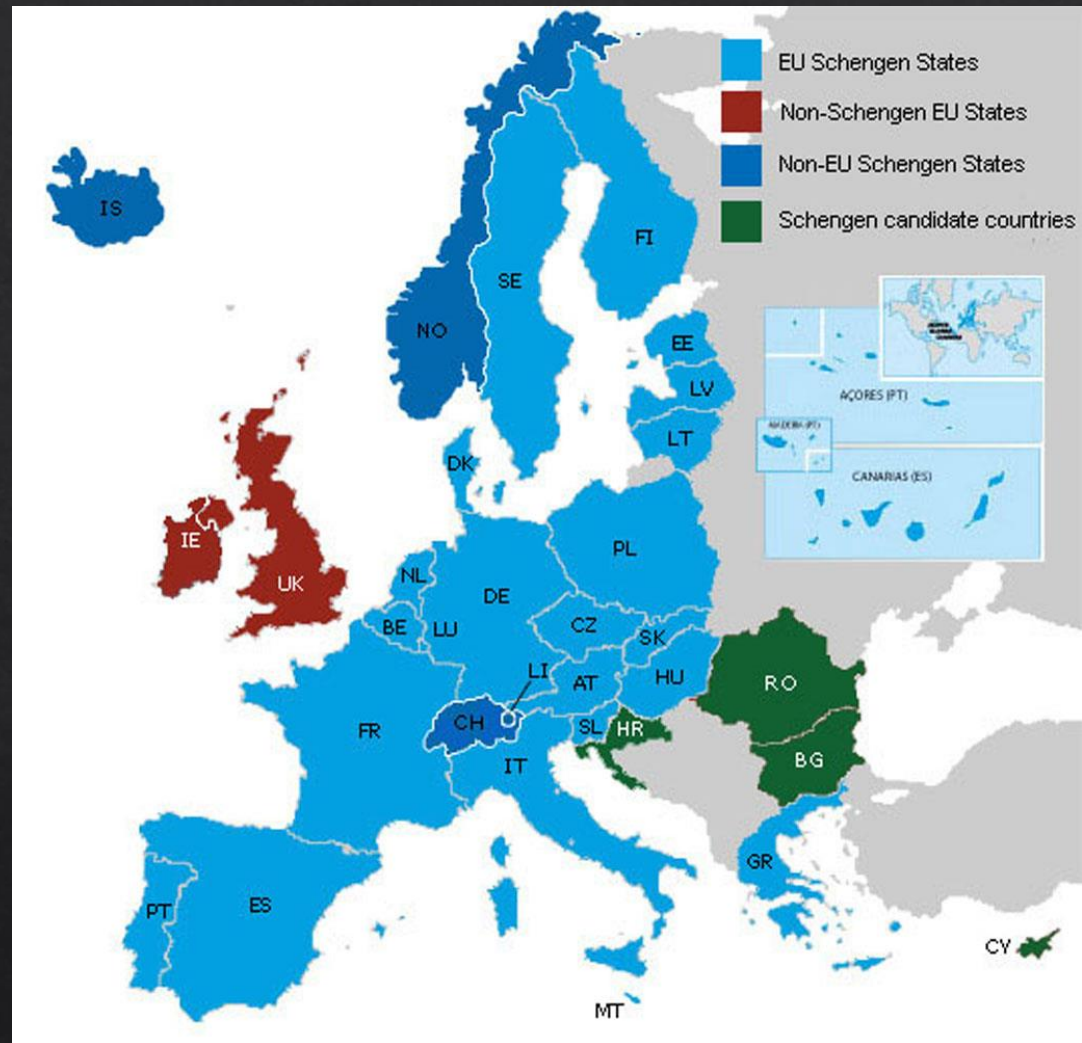
- ◇ Colonialism in 10 Minutes
- ◇ <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Pw12KGSj53k>

Continued Borders Issues in Israel

- ◆ <http://www.cc.com/video-clips/kovgs5/the-daily-show-with-jon-stewart-sir-archibald-mapsalot-iii>
- ◆ <http://www.cc.com/video-clips/kovgs5/the-daily-show-with-jon-stewart-sir-archibald-mapsalot-iii>

Example of Deterritorialization

- ◆ **Schengen Area:** An area comprising 26 European countries that have abolished passport and any other type of border control at their common borders.



RESEARCH FRQ

- ◇ Since 1989, the fall of communism has altered the political landscape by increasing the number of countries in Europe.
- A. Identify and explain two effects on boundaries that resulted from the fall of communism in Europe.
- B. Identify and explain two conflicts that emerged after the fall of communism in Europe.
- C. Identify and explain two centrifugal forces that led to conflicts in Europe
- ◇ MINIMUM OF TWO PAGES

Ultimate Guide: Nunavut

- ◊ Where is Nunavut? Describe its geographic location.
- ◊ When was it created?
- ◊ Why was it created?

Use the following terms in your response

- ◊ Nation
- ◊ Semi-Autonomous Region
- ◊ Ethno-nationalism
- ◊ Devolution

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