

MAJOR WORLD STATES AND COLONIAL POSSESSIONS, 1900

	Belgium		German Empire		Italy		Portugal		United States
	France		Great Britain		The Netherlands		Spain		Other Independent states



World Colonial Holdings, ca. 1914. The European powers, great and small, competed with each other for world empires and world influence by 1900.

UNIT 4

Political Organizations of Space



Quiz Ferret!



Political Boundaries

- ▣ Not natural
 - Man Made
 - Organization



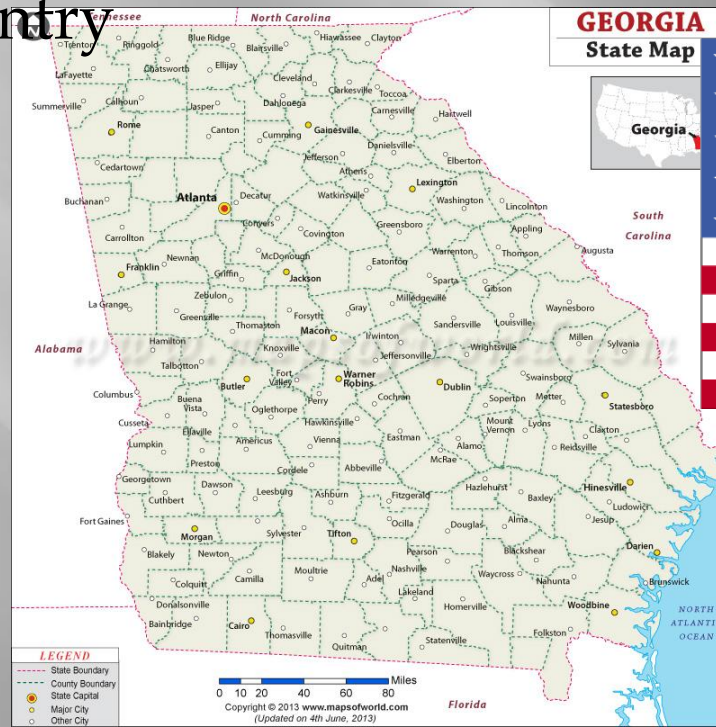
Political Geography

- ▣ Study of human political organizations
 - Organize Land
 - Political organizations
 - Political Structure

Political Geography

▣ 3 Levels

- Above Country
 - ▣ International
- At Country
 - ▣ National
- Below Country
 - ▣ Local



Political Geography

- ▣ Human Territoriality
 - Ownership
 - ▣ Defined Space
- ▣ Fixed Time and Space



Human Territoriality

- ▣ Personal Space
 - Varies on time and Space
 - Country vs City



UNIT 4

Political Organizations of Space



UNIT 4

Political Organizations of Space

Basic Political Units

▣ State

- Permanent Population
- Boundaries
- Government
- Economy
- Sovereignty
- Recognized by others



Basic Political Units

- ▣ Nation
 - Culture / Identity

Multicultural States / Multinational States

- ▣ States
 - Multiple nations
 - United States

Quiz Ferret!





What is the difference between a nation and a state?



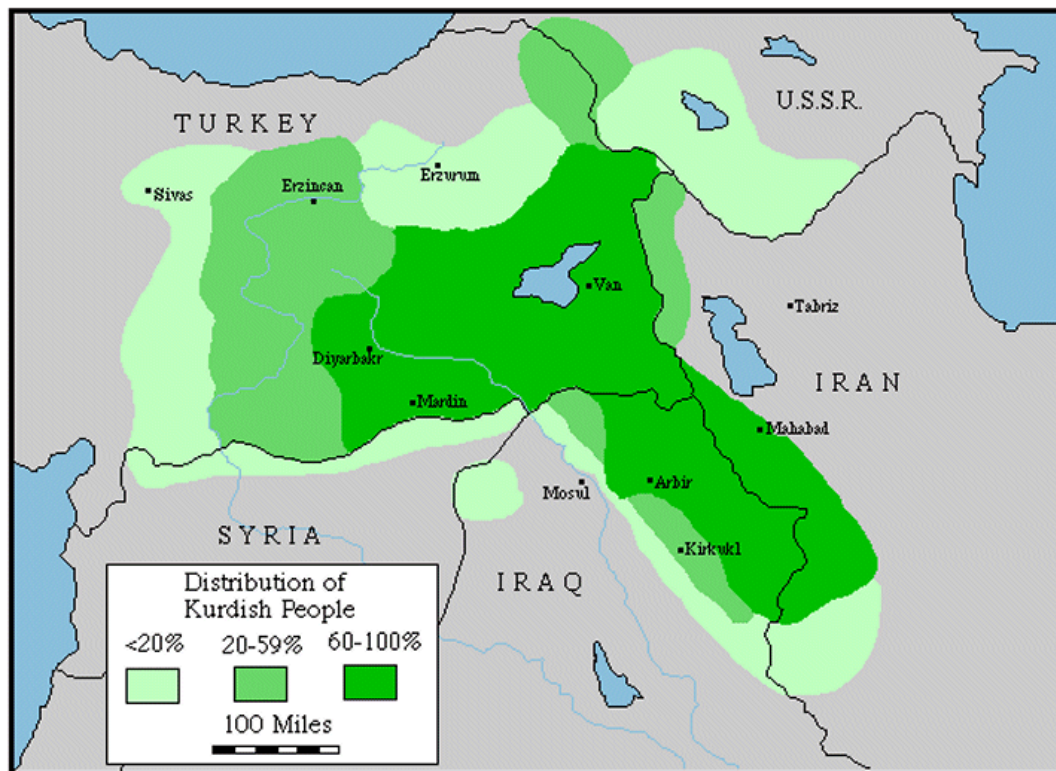
A nation is a group of people with common cultural attributes. A state is a basic political unit that divides human territory.

Nation States

- ▣ Homogeneous
 - Japan

Stateless Nation

- ▣ Nation with no territory
 - Palestinians
 - Kurdish



Ethnonationalism

- ▣ Strong feeling of differences
 - Break away
 - New Nation
 - Can cause problems



Chechnya



Irredentism

- ▣ Nationalism
 - Another State
 - Reabsorb people
 - ▣ Territory
 - ▣ Nazi Germany
 - ▣ Serbia in Yugoslavia

Czechoslovakia



SUDETENLAND: Czech Territory ceded to Germany at Munich, September 30, 1938



Czech Territory Annexed by Poland November 1, 1938



Czech Territory Given to Hungary by Germany and Italy at Vienna, October 2, 1938

Buffer State

- ▣ To stop problems
 - Creates “buffer”
 - Mongolia

Mongolia



Buffer Zone

- ▣ To stop problems
 - Creates “buffer”
 - Eastern Europe

Buffer Zone



Shatterbelt

- ▣ A territory of overlapping claims
 - Source of conflict
 - Kashmir


Kashmir



Quiz Ferret!



Quiz Ferret!

A black and white ferret is sitting on a patch of dry, cracked earth. The ferret has a white body with dark patches on its face, ears, and tail. It is looking directly at the camera with a neutral expression.

What countries
are involved in
the Kashmir
Conflict?

Quiz Ferret!

A black and white ferret is sitting on a patch of dry, cracked earth. The ferret has a white face with dark patches around its eyes and a dark stripe running down its back. It is looking directly at the camera with a neutral expression.

China, India,
and Pakistan.

To make
matters worse,
India and
Pakistan have
nuclear
weapons!!

Satellite States

- ▣ Extend Control
 - Influence
- ▣ Independent States
 - Controlled

USSR



UNIT 4

Political Organizations of Space



UNIT 4

Political Organizations of Space

Boundaries / Boundary Disputes

- ▣ How states define themselves
 - Territory
 - People

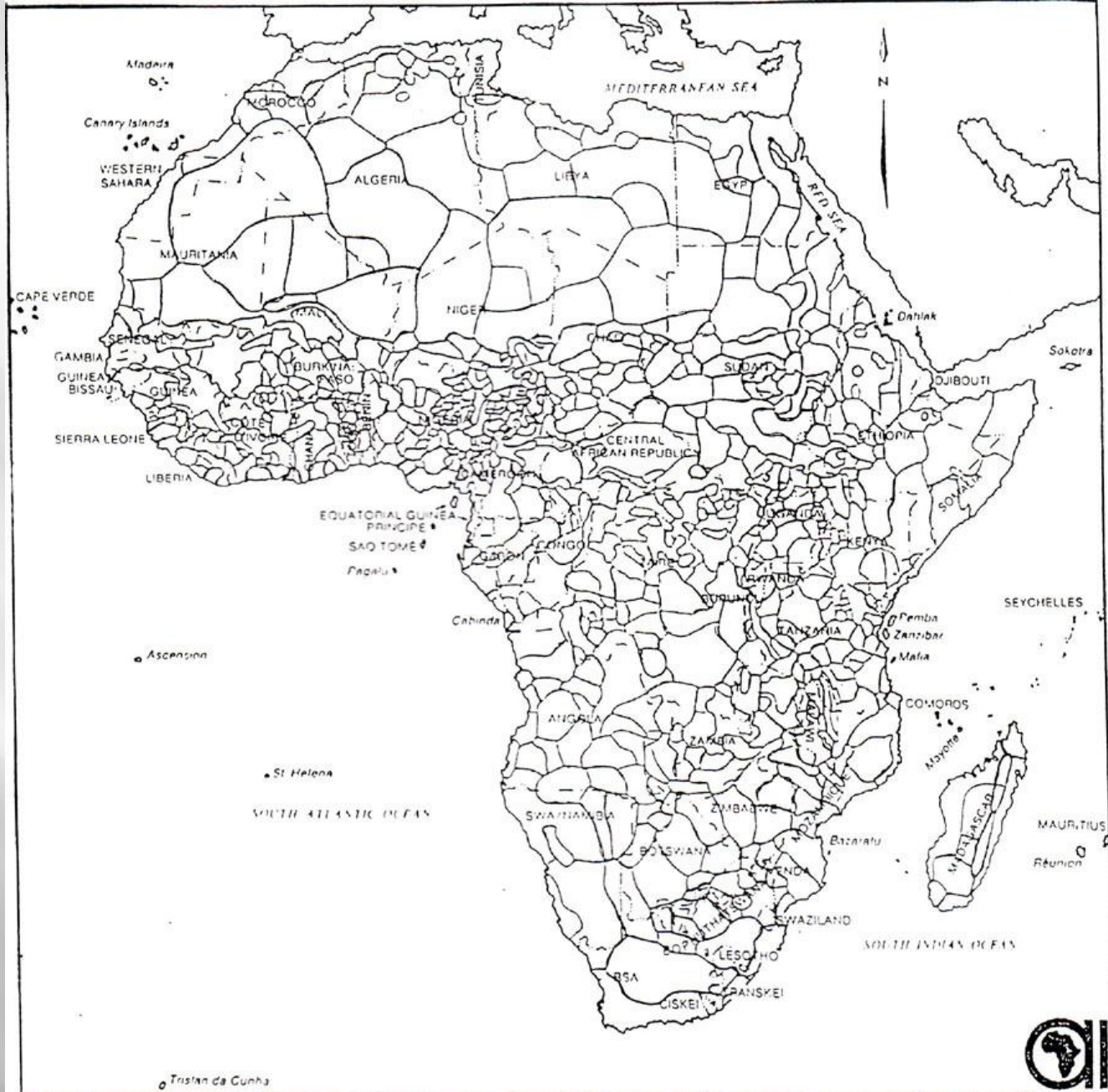
Boundary

- ▣ Types
 - Geometric
 - Physical
 - Cultural

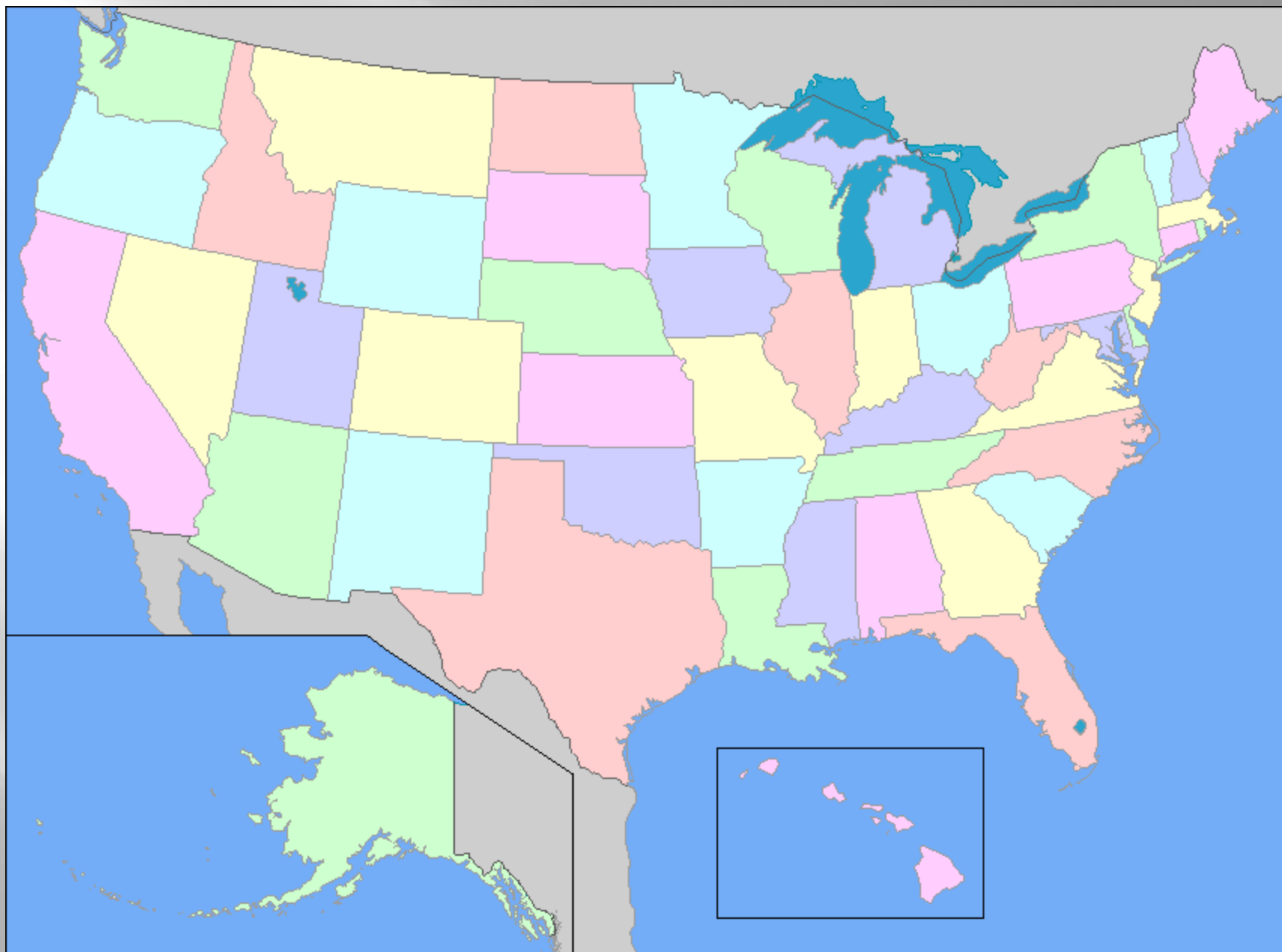
Boundary

- ▣ Geometric
 - No physical / cultural reference
 - Latitude / Longitude





MAP 2: SUPERIMPOSED ETHNIC MAP OF AFRICA
 (Source: Africa Institute and De Blij, 1977: 102)



Boundary

- ▣ Physical
 - Physical landscape



Boundary

- ▣ Cultural
 - Cultural Landscape
 - Language, Religion





Frontiers

- Center of Disputes
 - Weakly inhabited
 - Weakly controlled



Quiz Ferret!



Quiz Ferret!

A black and white ferret is sitting on a patch of dry, cracked earth. The ferret has a white body with dark patches on its face, ears, and tail. It is looking directly at the camera with a neutral expression.

Most states in Africa have what type of boundaries?

Quiz Ferret!

A black and white ferret is sitting on a patch of dry, cracked earth. The ferret has a white body with dark patches on its face, ears, and tail. It is looking directly at the camera with a neutral expression.

Geometric!

UNIT 4

Political Organizations of Space



UNIT 4

Political Organizations of Space

Boundaries that Change

- ▣ Antecedent Boundaries
- ▣ Subsequent Boundaries
- ▣ Superimposed Boundaries
- ▣ Relict Boundaries

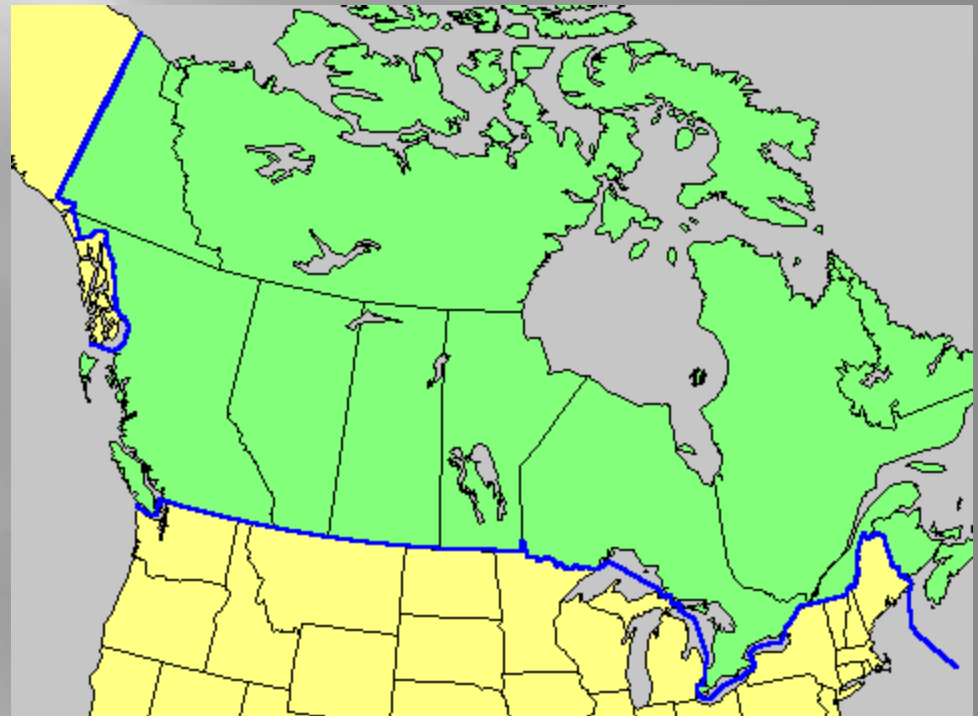
Antecedent Boundaries

- ▣ Boundaries before humans
 - Ohio River



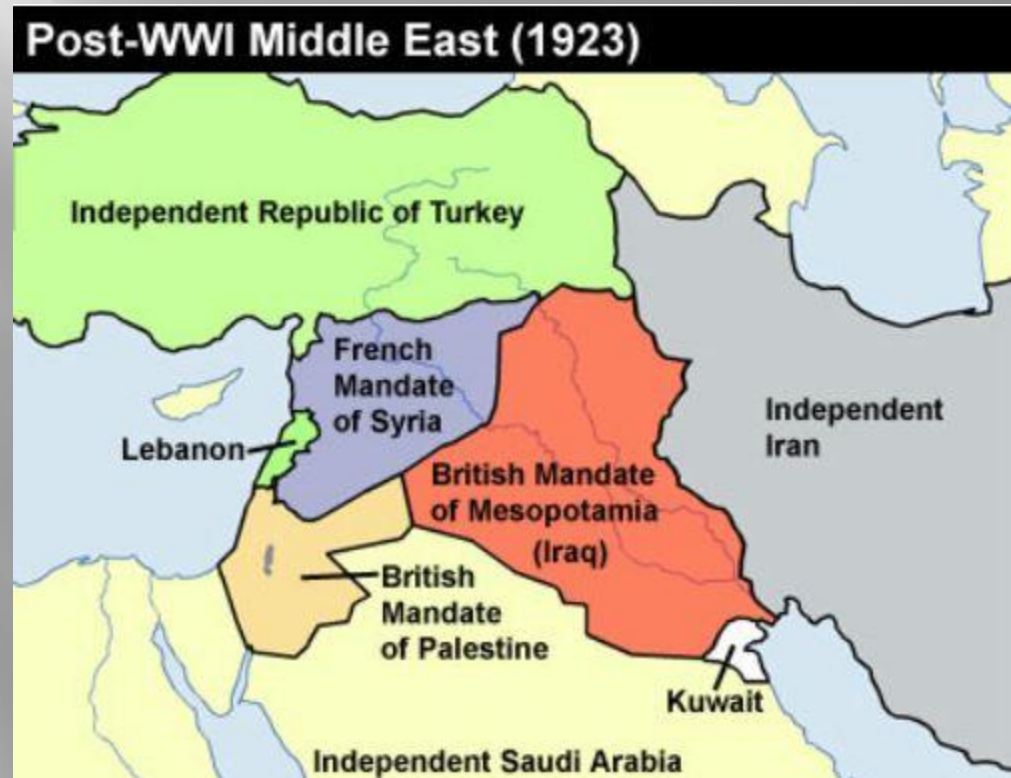
Subsequent Boundaries

- ▣ Agreed upon
 - US / Canadian



Superimposed

- ▣ Boundary created
 - Enforced
 - Outside force
 - ▣ Israel
 - ▣ Ottoman Empire
 - Post WWI



Relict

- ▣ Boundary
- ▣ No longer functions
 - Berlin Wall
 - Great Wall of China



Quiz Ferret!



Quiz Ferret!

Which type of Boundary is most likely to be a physical feature?



Quiz Ferret!

A black and white ferret is sitting on a patch of dry, cracked earth. The ferret has a white body with dark patches on its face, ears, and tail. It is looking directly at the camera with a neutral expression.

An antecedent
boundary!

UNIT 4

Political Organizations of Space



UNIT 4

Political Organizations of Space

Creating Official Boundaries

- ▣ Multi Step Process
 - “Official”

Creating Official Boundaries

- ▣ Delimitation
 - Put on Maps



Creating Official Boundaries

- ▣ Demarcation
 - Official Marker



Creating Official Boundaries

- Administration
 - Administering Boundary



הודעה ואזהרה
אסור לפי דין תורה לכל אדם
להיכנס לשטח הר הבית
מפני קדושתו
הרבנות הראשית לישראל

ANNOUNCEMENT AND WARNING
According to the Torah
it is forbidden for any person
to enter the area of the
Temple Mount
due to its sacredness
The Chief Rabbinate of Israel

UNIT 4

Political Organizations of Space



UNIT 4

Political Organizations of Space

Ocean Boundaries

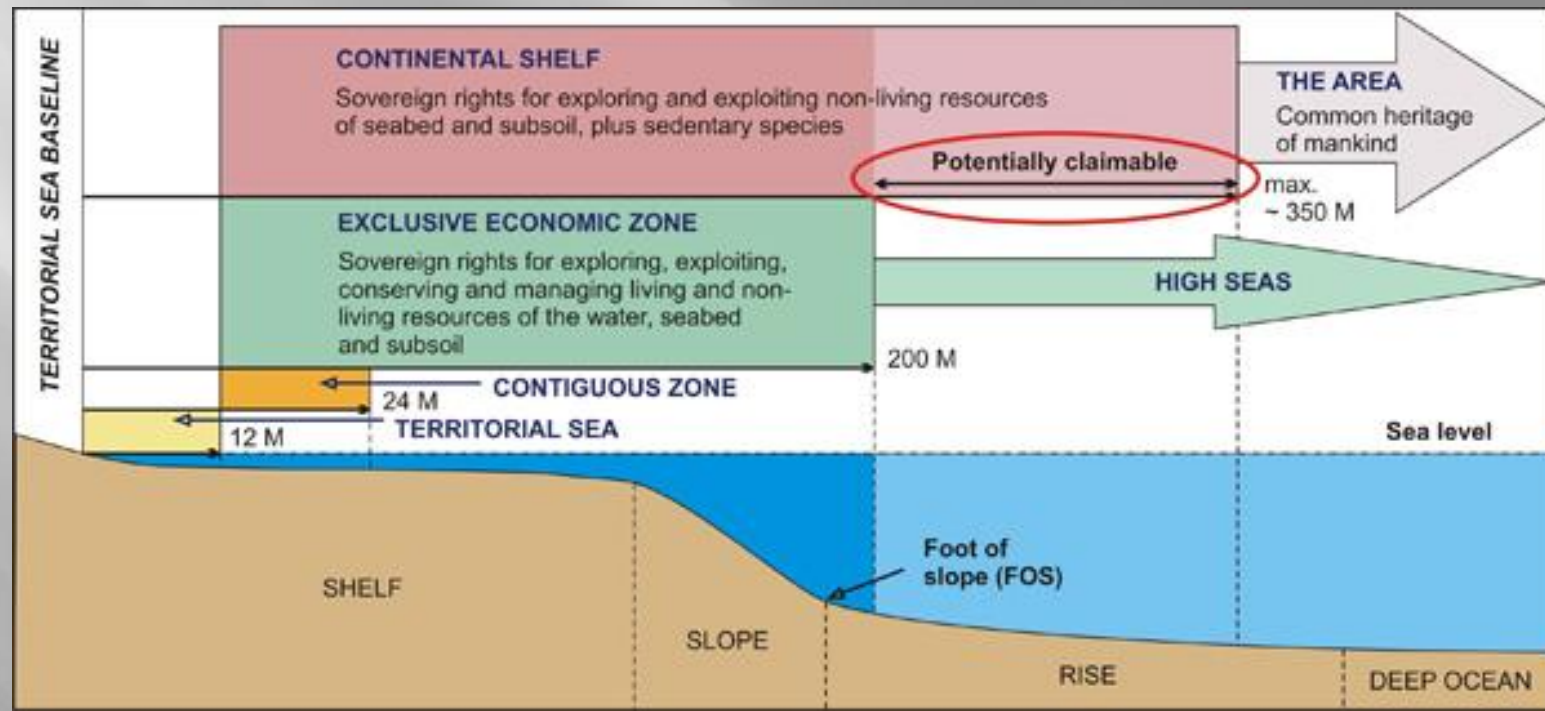
- ▣ UN
- ▣ Convention on the Law of the Seas
 - UNCLOS



DIVISION FOR OCEAN AFFAIRS AND THE LAW OF THE SEA

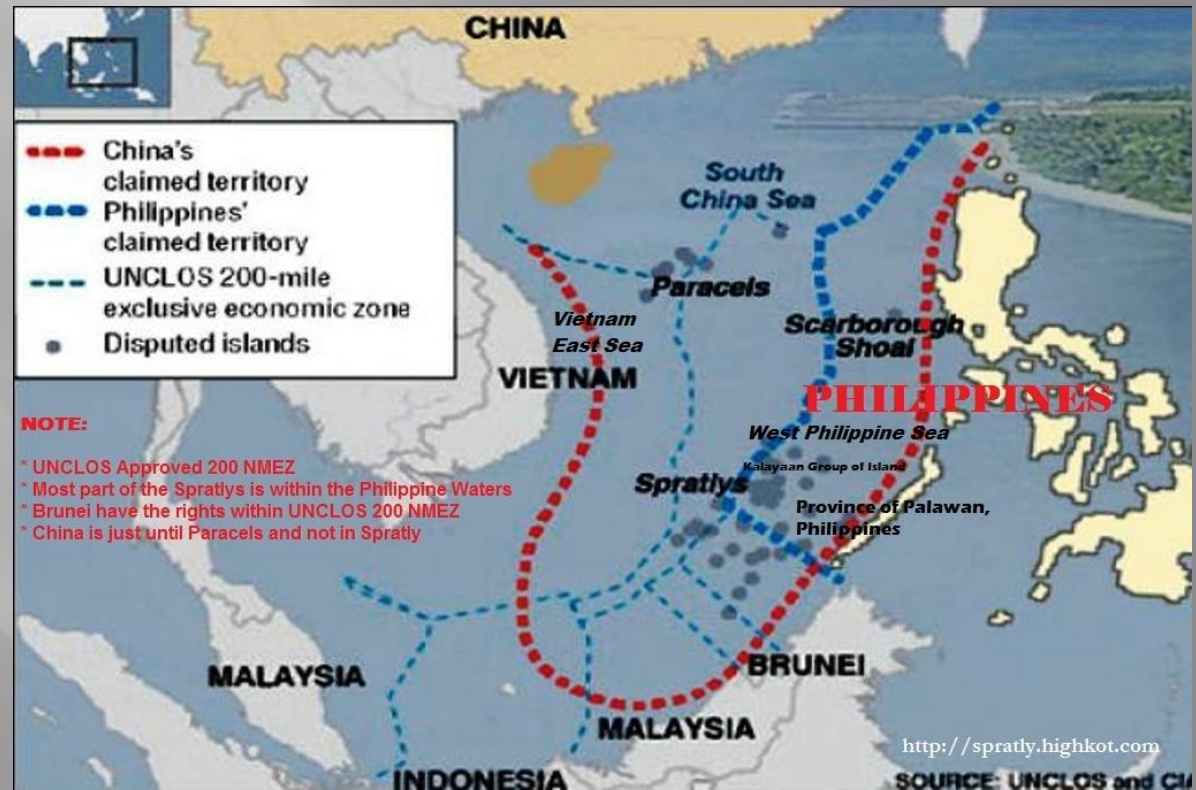
Ocean Boundaries

- ▣ Coastal States
 - 12 Nautical Miles
 - Ships



Ocean Boundaries

- ▣ Coastal States
 - 200 nautical miles
 - Economic Zone
 - ▣ Resources



Ocean Boundaries

- ▣ Not 200 nautical miles
 - Evenly divided
 - Median Line Principle

Boundary Disputes

- ▣ Interpretation
 - Where is it located?
 - Modern Technology

Boundary Disputes

- ▣ Definitional
 - Language of boundary agreement

Boundary Disputes

- ▣ Locational
 - Physical Location

Boundary Disputes

- ▣ Operational
 - How boundary functions

Boundary Disputes

- ▣ Allocation Boundary Dispute
 - Natural Resources

Quiz Ferret!



Quiz Ferret!

What is the most common form of boundary dispute in our world today?



Quiz Ferret!

A black and white ferret is sitting on a patch of dry, cracked earth. The ferret has a white body with dark patches on its face, ears, and tail. It is looking directly at the camera with a neutral expression.

Allocation!

Morphology

- ▣ Shape
- ▣ Size
- ▣ Location
- ▣ Political Situation

Morphology

- ▣ 5 Geographic Shapes
 - Fragmented
 - Elongated
 - Compact
 - Prorupt
 - Perforated

Morphology

- ▣ Fragmented
 - Several Pieces
 - Indonesia



Morphology

- ▣ Elongated
 - Long and Thin
 - Stretched Out
 - Chile



Morphology

- ▣ Compact
 - Not far off
 - Circular / Square
 - Connected
 - ▣ Austria



Morphology

▣ Prorupt

- Piece juts out from main body
- Break away / invasion



Morphology

- ▣ Perforated
 - State completely surrounds another



Quiz Ferret!



Quiz Ferret!

Which type of state shape is most likely to lead to conflict within the state?



Quiz Ferret!

A black and white ferret is sitting on a patch of dry, cracked earth. The ferret has a white body with dark patches on its face, ears, and tail. It is looking directly at the camera with a neutral expression.

Fragmented!

Exclave / Enclave

- Territorial Enclave
 - State surrounded by another state

- Exclave
 - Separated
 - West Berlin
 - Alaska / Hawaii



UNIT 4

Political Organizations of Space



UNIT 4

Political Organizations of Space

Type of Government

- ▣ Unitary
- ▣ Federal
- ▣ Confederal / Confederacy

Unitary

- ▣ One body of government
 - Central Government
 - ▣ Legislative (Parliamentary)
 - ▣ Executive (President / Prime Minister / Dictator / King / Queen)
 - Local Governments
 - ▣ Help Central Government
 - Smaller Countries
 - ▣ Britain / France / Germany

Federal Government

- ▣ More balance
 - Central / State (Local)
- ▣ Work against
 - Too much power
- ▣ Local
 - Individual / autonomous governments

Confederal / Confederacy

- ▣ Central Government
 - Weak
 - Advisory board
- ▣ Local Government
 - Most power

UNIT 4

Political Organizations of Space



UNIT 4

Political Organizations of Space

Core Areas / Multi Core States


- ▣ Core
 - Where political / economic / cultural power lies
 - Spread of development
- ▣ Multi Core
 - More than one core
 - Create internal division



The population of the United States is not distributed evenly. Instead, we tend to bunch up in communities, leaving the spaces in between more sparsely inhabited. Most Americans live in or near cities; today 53 percent live in the 20 largest cities. 75 percent of all Americans live in metropolitan areas.

Population Distribution

Where do we live?
Where don't we live?



This map shows population density. The relative height of each major city reflects its population in 1990.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Go West. Nevada is the fastest growing state, followed by Arizona, Idaho, Colorado, and Utah.

Wyoming has the lowest population density of all states in the lower 48 with an average of five people per square mile.

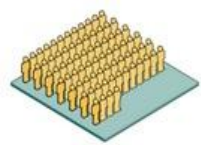
What happens in the empty spaces? Some of it is farming country. More than one quarter of America's crop land is used to grow corn. One third of what is produced is exported to other countries.

Chicago, the country's third largest city, has a population of about three million people. There are 21 states with populations smaller than this city.

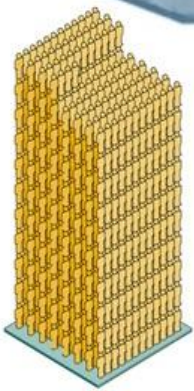
Largest metropolitan area includes New York City and portions of New Jersey and Long Island with a total population of 20 million.

Population density is highest in New York City, where there are 23,000 people per square mile.

Approximately one in nine Americans lives in the nation's most populous state—California. More than 15 million people live in the Los Angeles, Riverside, and Orange County metropolitan area.



Distributing our population evenly would put an average of 76 people per square mile.



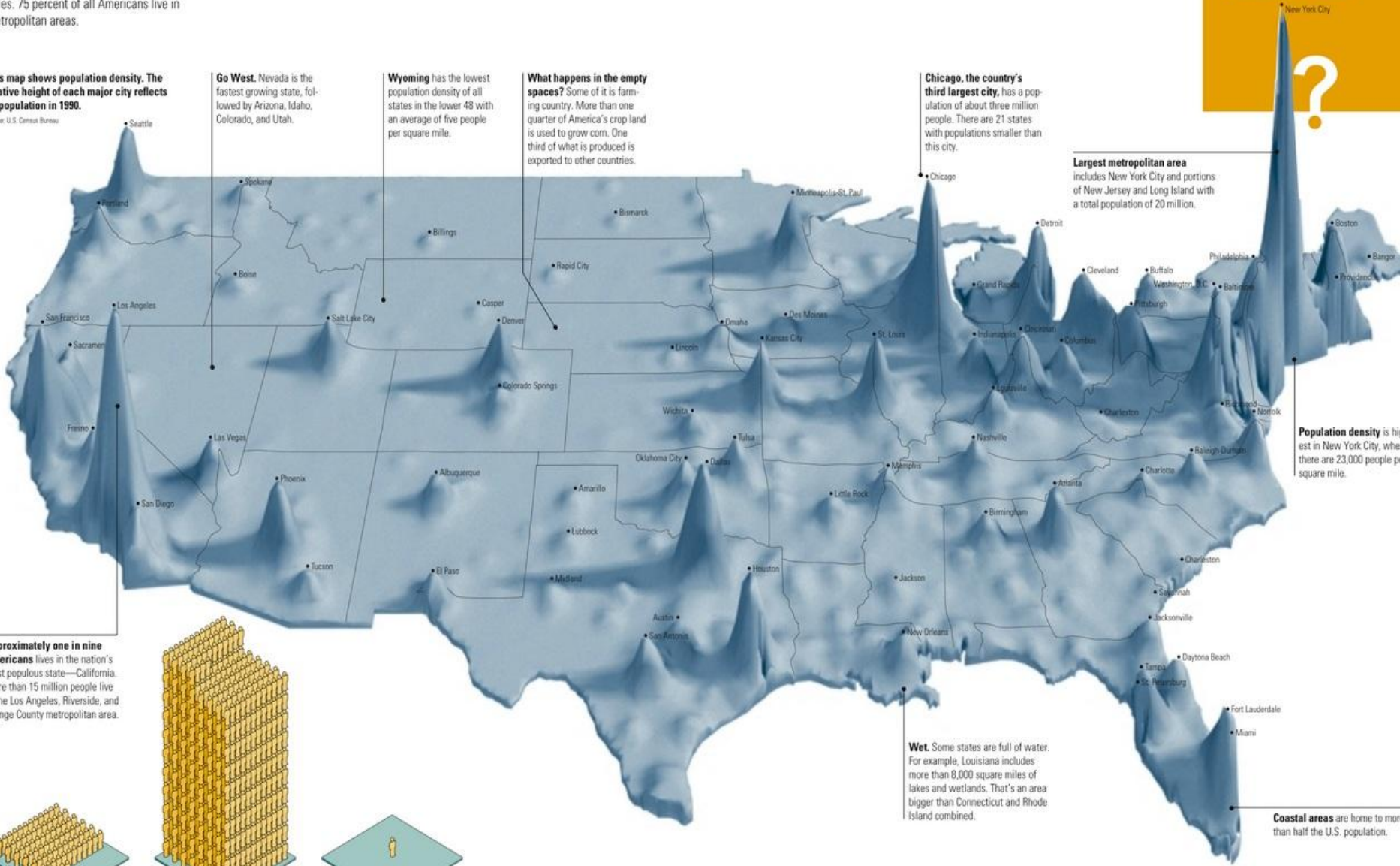
New Jersey is the most densely populated state with an average of more than 1,000 people per square mile.



Alaska is a sparsely populated state with an average of one person per square mile.

Wet. Some states are full of water. For example, Louisiana includes more than 8,000 square miles of lakes and wetlands. That's an area bigger than Connecticut and Rhode Island combined.

Coastal areas are home to more than half the U.S. population.



Core / Multi Core

- ▣ Strong infrastructure
 - Share power / influence

Capital Cities

- ▣ Important
 - Politics
 - Economics
 - Cultural



Primate Cities

- ▣ Capital Cities
 - All political, economic, historical, and cultural
 - Less Developed
 - Old World

Primate Cities

- ▣ Power and Prestige

Capital Cities

- ▣ Move Cities
 - Forward Capital
 - ▣ Built to achieve goal
 - ▣ St. Petersburg
 - ▣ Berlin
 - ▣ Brasilia



UNIT 4

Political Organizations of Space



UNIT 4

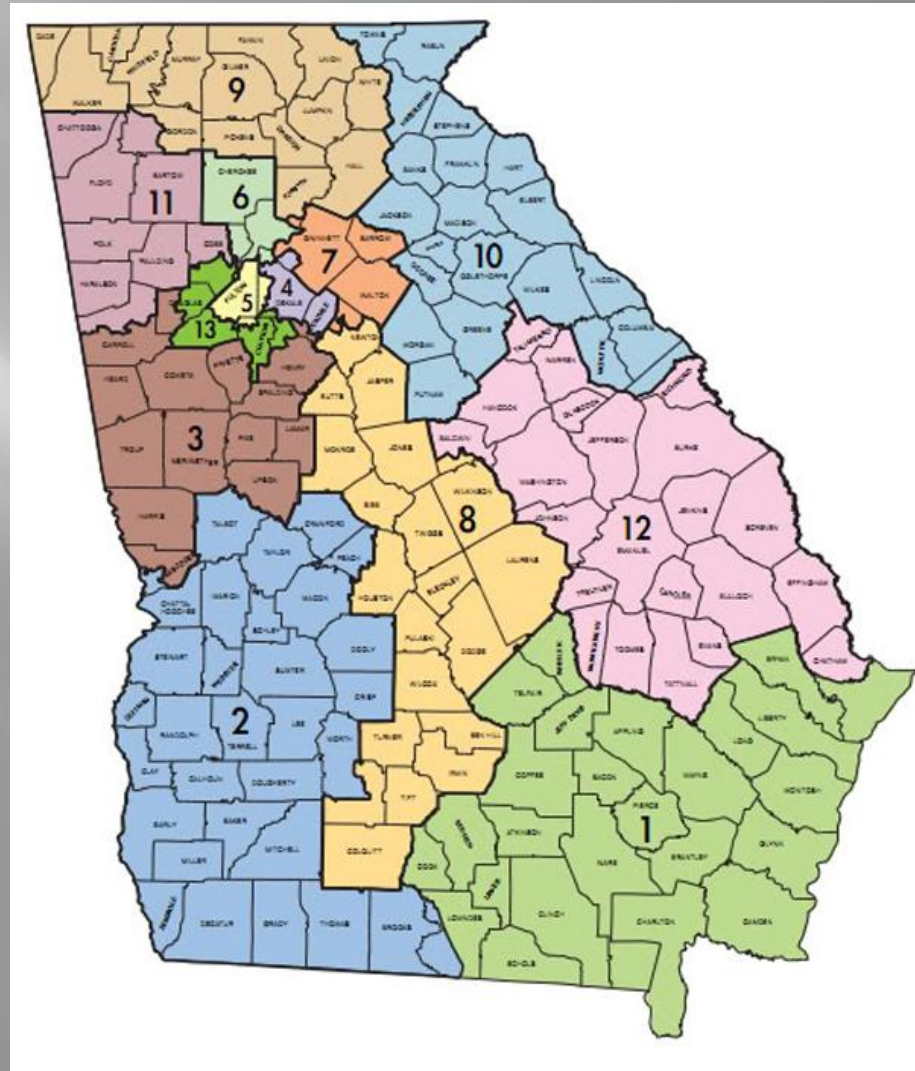
Political Organizations of Space

Electoral Geography

- ▣ Internal Political boundaries
- ▣ Representation
 - Government
 - United States
 - ▣ Electoral College / Congressional Districts

American Electoral Geography

- ▣ Americans are represented in two houses at the federal (national) level
 - Senate (Upper House)
 - ▣ Must be 35
 - ▣ Elections every 6 years
 - ▣ Represents the whole state
 - House (Lower House)
 - ▣ Must be 25
 - ▣ Elections every 2 years
 - ▣ Represents parts of the state

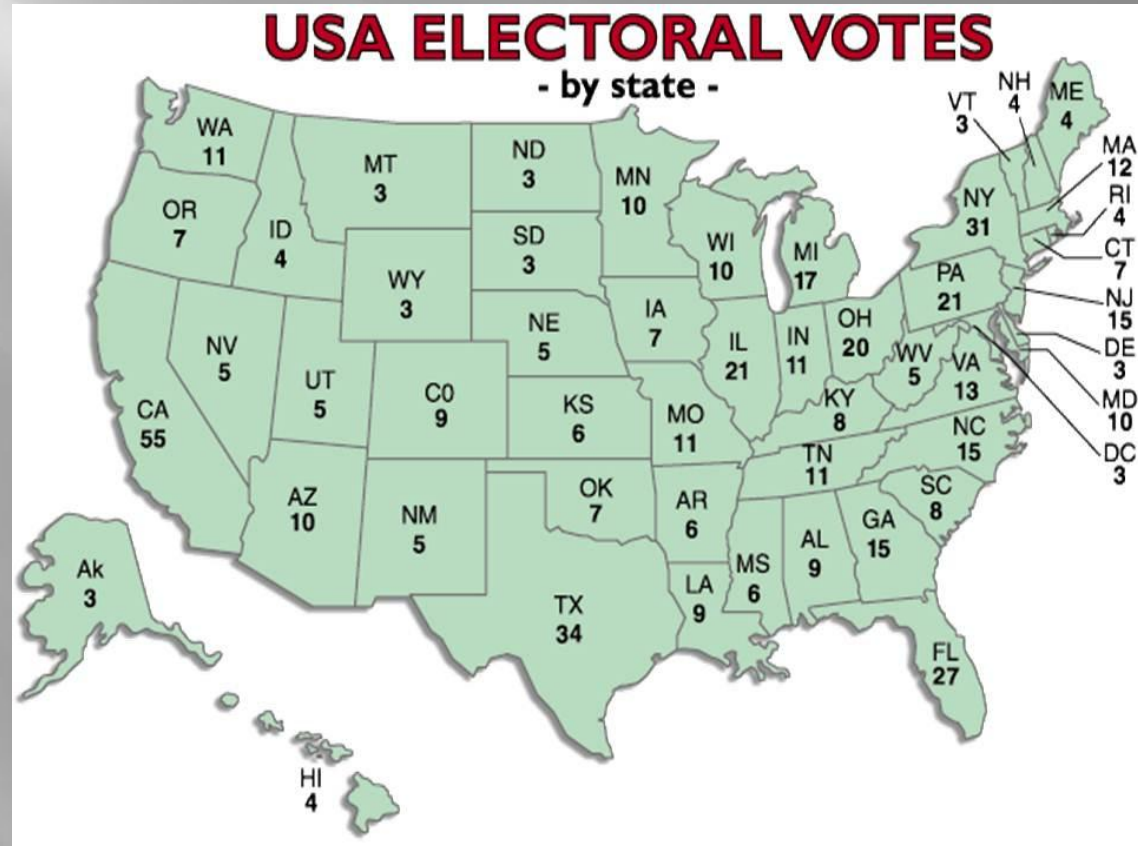


American Electoral Geography

- ▣ Senate
 - 2 per state
 - 100 total (50 states)
- ▣ House
 - At least 1 per state
 - ▣ Based on population of the state
 - 435 members
 - ▣ Cannot be increased w/out Constitutional Amendment
 - ▣ Representation shifts based on population
 - ▣ Districts of roughly 710,000
 - Based on US Census numbers
 - Tell your parents to complete the Census!

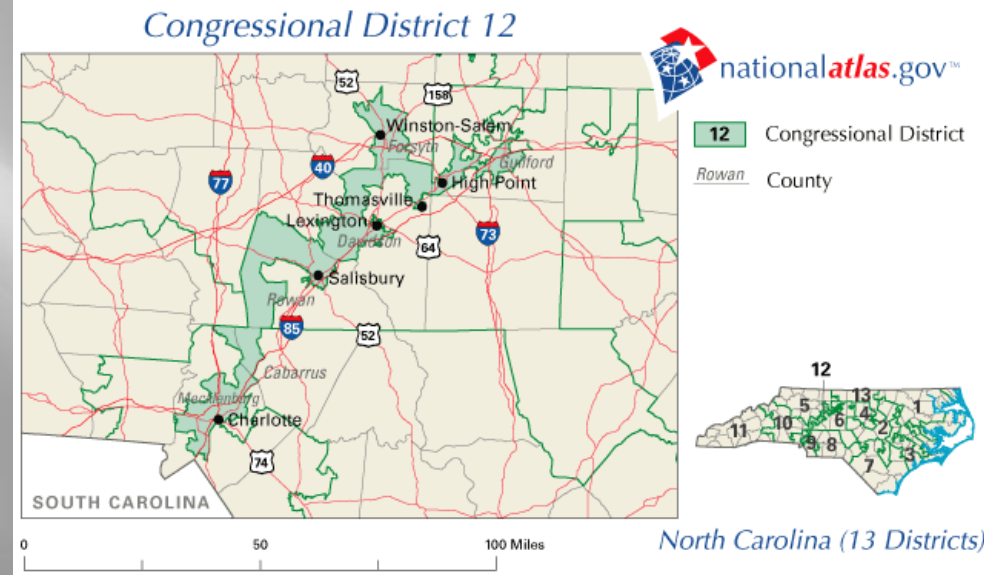
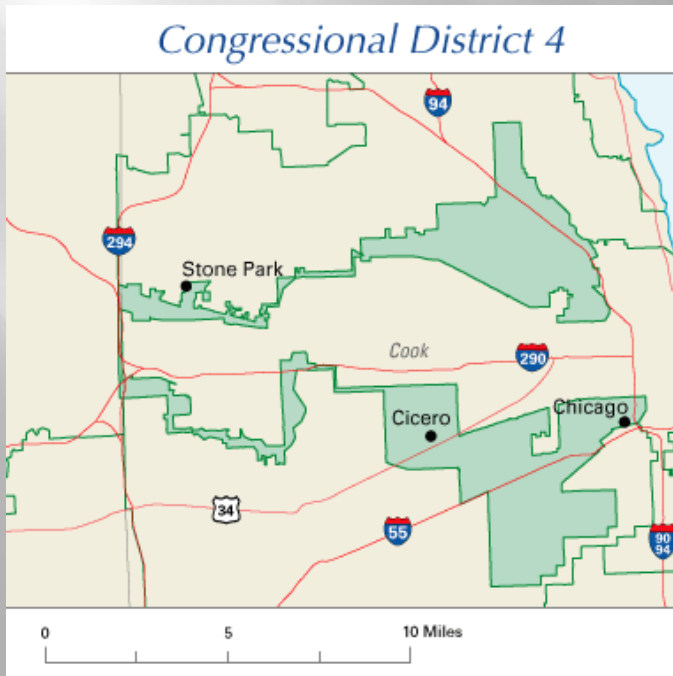
American Electoral Geography

- ▣ Electoral College
 - Electoral votes are based on representation
 - Same number of votes as representatives
 - ▣ Senators + Representatives
 - Larger population = more votes
 - ▣ More important in presidential elections



Gerrymandering

- Unfair Congressional Districts
 - Obvious advantage
 - Packing / Cracking
 - State Congress



Voting in the United States

- ▣ A brief history on who could vote in the US
 - Initially
 - ▣ White men who owned property (21+)
 - 1807 – 1843
 - ▣ All white men 21 and older
 - No property requirement
 - 1870
 - ▣ 15th Amendment
 - All men 21 and older
 - No racial or ethnic discrimination

Voting in the United States

- ▣ 1920
 - 19th Amendment
 - ▣ Women over 21
- ▣ 1964
 - 24th Amendment
 - ▣ Bans poll taxes
 - ▣ Part of Jim Crow South

Voting in the United States

- ▣ 1965
 - Voting Rights Act of 1965
 - ▣ Bans almost all voting requirements used to keep out minority (black or otherwise) voters
 - Literacy tests, grandfather clauses
- ▣ 1971
 - 26th Amendment
 - ▣ Lowers voting age to 18

World Political Geography

- ▣ Nation State
 - Post WWII
- ▣ Prior to WWII
 - Lords, Kings, Queens, Emperors
 - ▣ Military Might

World Political Geography

- ▣ In the beginning, before civilization
 - Lack of stability
 - ▣ Constant change
 - ▣ Not able to control
 - ▣ Lack of technology
 - Communication / Transportation

World Political Geography

- ▣ Kings become more powerful
 - From city states and alliances
 - To Kingdoms and Empires
 - ▣ Territory extends
 - ▣ Stability comes
 - ▣ Cultural Connection
 - ▣ Religious influence

World Political Geography

- ▣ People
 - Greater sense of community
 - King
 - Nation
 - State
 - Language
 - Religion

World Political Geography

- ▣ Europe / China
 - Greater technology
 - More cohesion

World Political Geography

- Nation State
 - Spread through colonialism

- Colonialism
 - 1500s – 1800s
 - Colonization
 - Industrialization
 - Exploitation



World Political Geography

- ▣ Mercantilism
 - Colony
 - ▣ Raw Materials
 - ▣ Market
 - Mother Country
 - ▣ Finished Product
 - More land = More Power
 - ▣ Increased Wealth
 - ▣ Gold

World Political Geography

- ▣ Colonization
 - Modernization
 - Christianization

World Political Geography

▣ Imperialism

- Control of foreign land
- Control of foreign people
 - ▣ Government / Religion / Language / etc
- Land = Power



Imperialism

Positive and Negative

- ▣ Dependency Theory
 - Negative
 - Countries impoverished b/c of Colonialism / Imperialism

Dependency Theory

- ▣ Imperialized countries
 - Still dependent
 - Europeans left them dependent
 - ▣ Consumption of goods produced
 - ▣ Financial products for development

Imperialism Negative

- ▣ National Boundaries
 - Suit needs of Europeans
 - No regard for ethnic / religious differences

- ▣ Infrastructure
 - Poor
 - Created Deals
 - ▣ Create infrastructure / must pay back
 - ▣ Keeps nation poor

Imperialism Negative

- ▣ Neo-Colonialism
 - New dependency
 - ▣ Goods, resources, technology, etc
 - Use IMF and World Bank as methods of control
 - ▣ Use money and debt to control states

Imperialism Positive

- ▣ Wallerstein
 - World System Analysis
 - Each State is interdependent
 - ▣ Against Dependency Theory
 - Each State **NEEDS** the other

Imperialism

- ▣ World System Analysis
 - 3 Categories
 - Global Economic Core
 - Global Economic Periphery
 - Global Economic Semiperiphery

Imperialism

- ▣ Economic Core
 - Industrialized Countries
 - ▣ Drive Global Economy
 - Higher Standards of living
 - Drive demand for goods and services
 - ▣ More wealth

Imperialism

- ▣ Economic Periphery
 - Underdeveloped
 - Old Colonies
 - Supply many goods to core

Imperialism

- ▣ Semiperiphery
 - In between
 - Evidence of both
 - ▣ Emerging nations

Centrifugal / Centripetal

- ▣ Drive Apart
 - Bring together
- ▣ Centrifugal
 - Divide / Drive Apart
 - Boundary Conflicts
 - Separatism
 - Religious Division
 - Ethnic / Cultural Divisions

Centrifugal / Centripetal

- ▣ Centripetal
 - Keep together
 - Unifying symbol
 - ▣ Flag / Seal
 - Pledge of Allegiance
 - National Anthem
 - National Identity
 - ▣ Culture / Language / Religion

Balkanization

- ▣ Breaking up of larger states
 - Ethnic lines
 - Eastern Europe
 - Soviet Union

UNIT 4

Political Organizations of Space



UNIT 4

Political Organizations of Space

Geopolitics

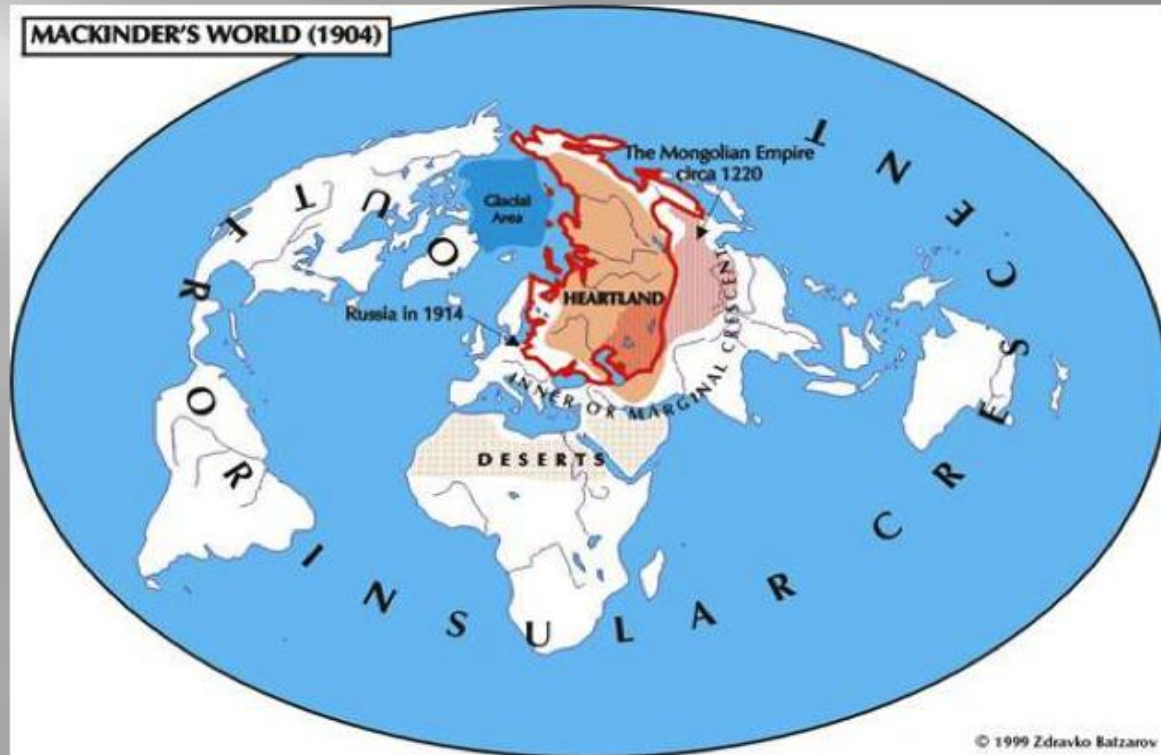
- ▣ Understand Global Political world
 - Geographic perspective
 - Predict the future?
 - Understand global events
- ▣ Use environment / territorial perspectives
- ▣ Two Schools
 - German
 - American / British
 - Why are states powerful?
 - How can they become powerful?

Geopolitics

- ▣ German / Organic Theory
- ▣ Friedrich Ratzel (1940)
 - States are living organisms
- ▣ States need nourishment
 - Other states
 - People, resources, etc
 - Hitler

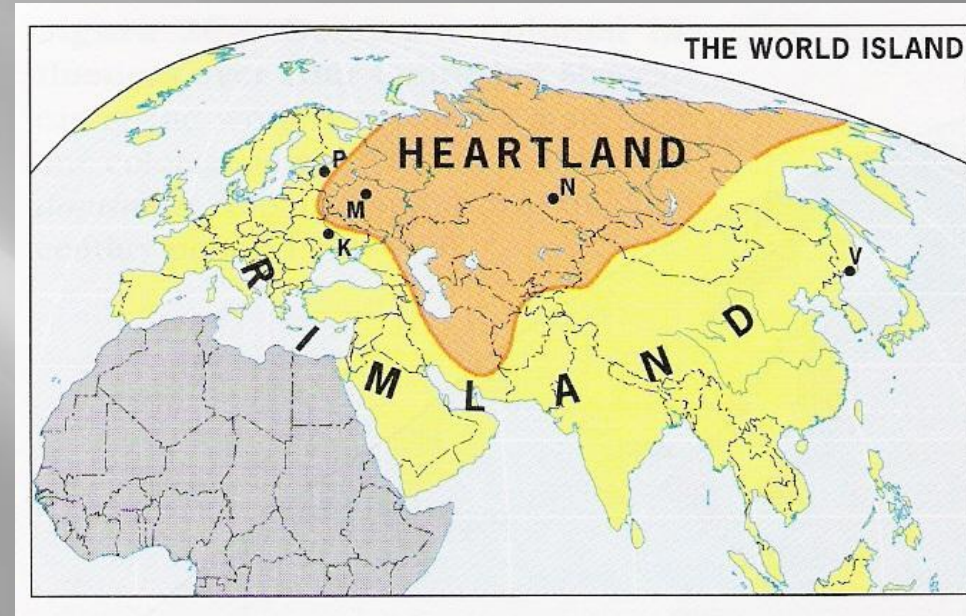
Geopolitics

- American / British
 - Mackinder (1904)
- Land based power
- Central Eurasia
 - Key to power
 - Heart land / Pivot Area
- Contemporaries
 - Naval Power



Geopolitics

- ▣ Rimland Theory
- ▣ Spykman (1938)
 - Balance of power
 - Heartland and Rimland
 - ▣ Rimland more important
 - Allows access to sea and trade
 - Rise of Japan
 - Vietnam / Korea
 - ▣ Containment
- ▣ Understand modern states craft



Geopolitics

- ▣ Saul Cohen (2003)
 - After SU fall
 - No longer 2 super powers
 - ▣ Conflicts based on economics
 - Global and regional importance
 - Shatterbelts and Gateways
 - ▣ Places of greater volatility
 - Can lead to greater regional / global disruption
 - Former conflict strategy no longer applies
 - ▣ New weapons, transportation

Geopolitics

- ▣ Past / Present / Future relationships
- ▣ States and Supranational Organizations

Quiz Ferret!



Quiz Ferret!

Who proposed
the Heartland
Geopolitical
theory?



Quiz Ferret!

Harlford
Mackinder!



UNIT 4

Political Organizations of Space



UNIT 4

Political Organizations of Space

Supranational Organizations

- ▣ 3 or more states
- ▣ Mutual Benefit / Shared Goals
- ▣ 60 Organizations
 - EU, NATO, NAFTA, Warsaw Pact (now Collective Security Treaty Organization)
- ▣ Benefits
 - No “loners” / Rogue States
- ▣ Negatives
 - Organizations differ in their goals
 - Drag many into conflict

Devolution

- ▣ Strong Centrifugal Forces
- ▣ Power shifts
 - Central to regional
 - Scotland
 - Corisca

Supranational Organizations

- ▣ Need for cooperation
- ▣ League of Nations
 - Woodrow Wilson (post WWI)
 - Prevent future wars
 - 58 members
 - ▣ Not including US



Supranational Organizations

- ▣ L of N falls apart
- ▣ Permanent Court of International Justice
 - International issues
 - ▣ Boundary disputes
 - ▣ Fishing Rights
 - Necessary, but how much?
 - ▣ Autonomy?

Supranational Organizations

▣ United Nations

- Similar to L of N
- After WWII
- **Purpose:** The purposes of the United Nations, according to its charter, are to “maintain international peace and security; to develop friendly relations among nations; to cooperate in solving international economic, social, cultural, and humanitarian problems and in promoting respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms; and to be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in attaining these ends.”
- 193 Members
 - ▣ South Sudan (2011)
 - ▣ 3 or 4 world non members
 - Taiwan, Kosovo, Vatican, Palestine



Supranational Organizations

▣ UN

- General Assembly
 - ▣ Vote
- Security Council
 - ▣ 15 members
 - ▣ Military Decisions
 - ▣ Peace Keepers
 - Defend Sovereignty



Supranational Organizations

- ▣ UN
 - Security Council
 - ▣ Sanctions
 - ▣ 5 Permanent Members
 - Veto Power
 - ▣ 10 revolving members



Supranational Organizations

- ▣ UN
 - Economic and Social Council
 - ▣ Anti poverty
 - ▣ Pro Humanitarian
 - ▣ Promoting “Cultural Awareness”
 - ▣ Global Health

Supranational Organizations

- ▣ UN
 - International Court of Justice
 - ▣ Judicial Wing
 - ▣ Legal Issues
 - Member nations
 - ▣ Gives legal advice
 - ▣ 15 Judges
 - 9 years
 - ▣ Hague, Netherlands



Supranational Organizations

- ▣ UN
 - Secretariat
 - ▣ Executive
 - ▣ Administrative Issues
 - ▣ General Assembly
 - Security Council

Regional Supranational Organizations

- ▣ The European Union
- ▣ Economic Supranational State
 - Benelux
 - ▣ Economic Free Zone
- ▣ Europe
 - Desire for greater power
 - Become more economically competitive
 - Pull together



Regional Supranationals

- ▣ OEEC
 - Organization for European Economic Cooperation

- ▣ ECSC
 - European Coal and Steel Community
 - ▣ Free movement of Steel

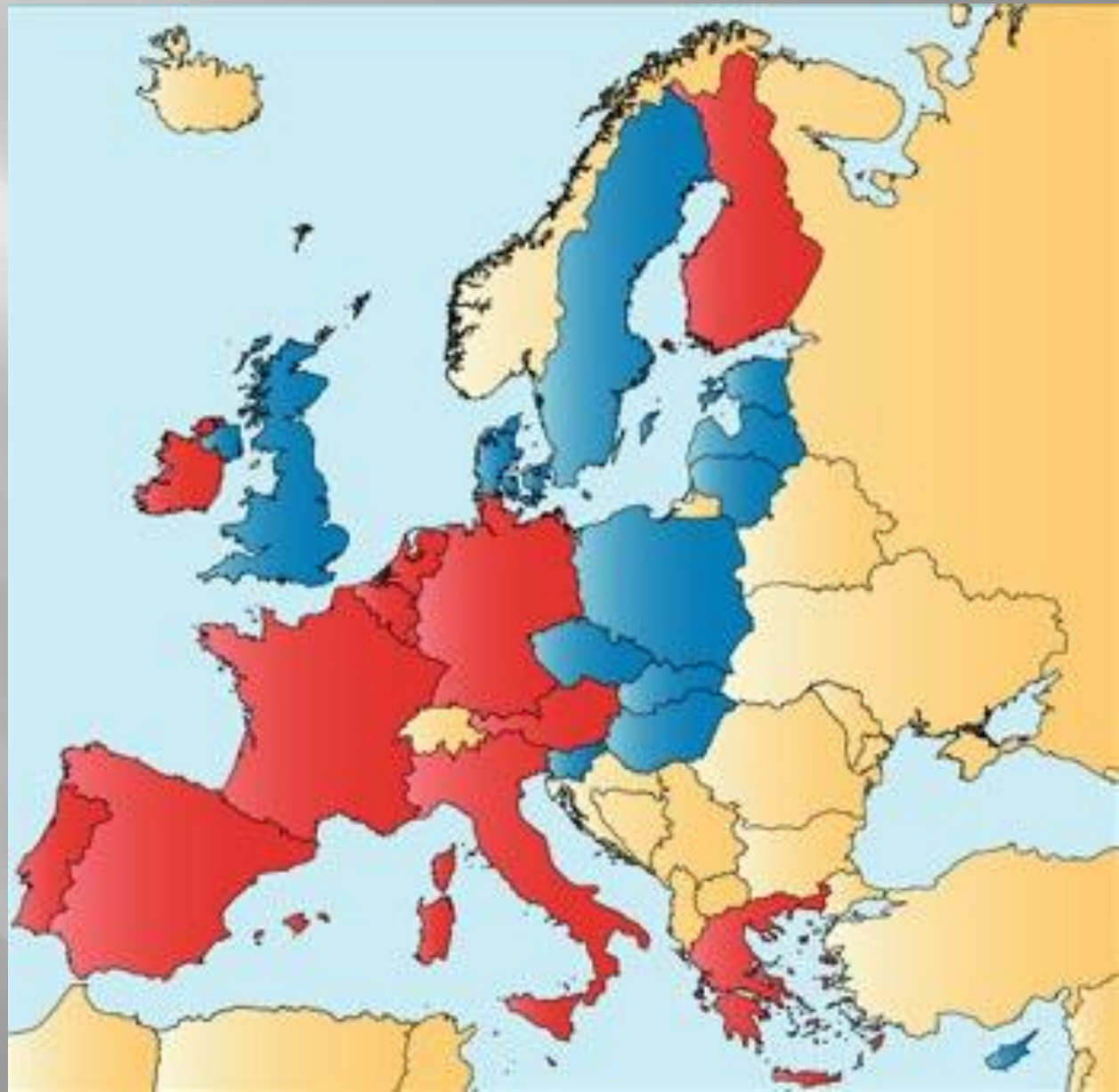
- ▣ EEC / Common Market
 - European Economic Community
 - Greater Economic Freedom / Trade

Regional Supranationals

- ▣ EC
 - European Community
 - ▣ Growth of EEC
 - ▣ Move beyond Economics
- ▣ EU
 - European Union
 - ▣ Trade, Governance, Policy
 - ▣ Currency
 - ▣ Ties European Economies



- ▣ Red = Euro
- ▣ Blue = No Euro



Regional Supranationals

- ▣ EU Problems
 - Lots of different people / histories
 - Richer v Poorer
 - ▣ Debt Crisis
 - Losing Autonomy

Regional Supranationals

- ▣ EU
 - Turkey
 - ▣ Some like / Some Don't
 - ▣ Human Rights
 - ▣ Not "European"
 - ▣ Greece & Cyprus
 - ▣ Turkey turns East

Fall of Soviet Union / Post WWII World

- ▣ 1991
 - Fall of the Soviet Union
- ▣ Post WWII
 - Two Camps
 - ▣ Democratic / Communists
- ▣ World Domination / Power

Post WWII

- ▣ Rise of China / India

Supranationalism and the World

- ▣ World Shrinks
- ▣ Greater Connection
 - Sharing
- ▣ Clash of Cultures
 - How do we “deal” with each other?

Supranationalism and the World

- ▣ Nuclear Weapons
 - Iran, Pakistan, India, North Korea
- ▣ Human Rights Issues
- ▣ Terrorism