

Rubenstein's The Cultural Landscape
Chapter 8: Political Geography

Directions: The following worksheet accompanies your reading of the text. The key concepts and questions from the reading require bulleted support from the reading. These are your notes – choose your information carefully without recopying the whole chapter.

Key Issue #1 – Where are states distributed?

State defined = _____

World's largest states:

Microstates =

Challenges in Defining States

Sovereignty defined = _____

<p>Korea: One State or Two? *divided along 38th parallel as a result of </p> <p>*Korean War 1950-53 led to 2 Koreas known as...</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">*Signs of Cooperation...</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">*Signs of Conflict...</p>	<p>China and Taiwan: One State or Two? *How did two Chinas come to exist?</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">*Significance of 1971 –</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">*Taiwan today...</p>
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Senkaku/Diaoyu Islands – Who is sovereign?	Western Sahara (Sahrawi Republic) What dispute surrounds the Western Sahara?
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Polar Regions: Many Claims (listen in class)

South Pole = only large landmass that does not belong to a particular state

Antarctic Treaty 1959 =

UN Convention on the Law of the Sea 1982

Key Issue #2 – Why are nation-states difficult to create?

Nation-state = _____

Development of the State Concept

Ancient States

*early examples =

*city-state =

What is the importance of the Fertile Crescent in the development of religions, as discussed in Chapter 6? How do you think the development of ancient states and religions are related?

Medieval States

*How were medieval states organized?

Nation-States in Twentieth-Century Europe (some info just from class)

*definition =

*self-determination =

*impact of WWI -

*Germany 1930s-1990 -

Nation-states and Multinational States

*multiethnic state =

example =

*multinational state =

example =

Russia: The Largest Multiethnic State

Description of former Soviet Union	Russians in Ukraine

Independent Nation-states in former Soviet Republic

<i>Three Baltic States</i>	<i>Three European States</i>
<i>Lithuania</i>	<i>Belarus</i>
<i>Estonians</i>	<i>Ukraine</i>
<i>Latvians</i>	<i>Moldova</i>
<i>Five Central Asian States</i>	<i>Three Caucasus States</i>
<i>Turkmenistan</i>	<i>Turmoil in the Caucasus</i>
<i>Uzbekistan</i>	
<i>Kyrgyzstan</i>	<i>Azerbaijan</i>
<i>Kazakhstan</i>	<i>Armenia</i>
<i>Tajikistan</i>	<i>Georgia</i>

Colonies

Colonialism defined _____

3 Basic reasons for colonialism:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

(listen in class)

Areas Colonized	When	By Whom	Independence
Latin America			
North America			
Africa			
Asia			
Middle East			

The Remaining Colonies

Today's "colonies" =

Ex. Puerto Rico – most populous =

Ex. Pitcairn Island – least populous =

Other examples to note:

Greenland –

Hong Kong –

Macao –

What would need to change for Puerto Rico to no longer be classified as a colony of the United States?

Key Issue #3 – Why do boundaries cause problems?

Boundary = _____

Difference from frontier = _____

Types of Boundaries

Physical Boundaries	Cultural Boundaries	Geometric Boundaries

Cultural Boundaries

Religious Boundary - Ireland	Ethnic Boundary – Cyprus

Geometric Boundaries

North America	North Africa	South Pole

Physical Boundaries

Desert Boundaries	Mountain Boundaries	Water Boundaries

The Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)

Territorial waters	Contiguous zone	Exclusive economic zone

Shapes of States

Significance of a state's shape:

Compact States	Perforated States
Elongated States	Prorupted States

<p>Fragmented States</p>	<p>Landlocked States</p>
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Governing States

A state has two types of government: _____ & _____

National Scale – 3 Types of Regimes

Democracy	Autocracy	Anocracy

Three elements on which they differ:

Selection of Leaders	Citizen Participation	Checks and Balances

State Fragility Index =

Local Scale: Unitary and Federal States

Unitary States		Federal States
	Definition	
	Examples	

Electoral Geography

Gerrymandering = _____

Three Forms:

Wasted Vote	Excess Vote	Stacked Vote

How was the city of Las Vegas treated in the 2 maps drawn by the political parties compared with the final map drawn by the court? p. 292

Key Issue #4 – Where do states face threats?

Global Cooperation and Competition

The United Nations had 51 members in 1945 & 193 in 2011

How did UN membership grow?

1955

1960

1990-93

Reasons for failure of League of Nations (after WWI):

Roles of UN today:

Cold War Competition and Alliances: 1945-1991

How did the era of 2 superpowers work?

How was there a bipolar balance of power?

Hegemony =

Collective Security =

Examples:

Cuban Missile Crisis

Competition and Cooperation in Europe

Cold War-Era Military Alliances

NATO vs. Warsaw Pact

Cold War-Era Economic Alliances

EU – European Union	COMECON -

European Union in the 21st Century

of members –

Examples of economic and political cooperation:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Eurozone Crisis (listen in class)

Purpose of Eurozone:

Problems with Eurozone:

Cultural Integration in Europe (listen in class)

Boundaries –

Language –

Tolerance or Intolerance –

BREXIT (listen in class)

Alliances in Other Regions

OSCE
OAS
AU
Commonwealth

Terrorism by Individuals and Organizations

Definition:

Characteristics:

Origin of word “terror”:

Assassinations:

Problems associated with terrorism:

Terrorism against Americans

September 11, 2001 Attacks

Who –

Where –

Why –

Effects –

Terrorist Organizations

Al-Qaeda	Islamic State (ISIS/ISIL)	Boko Haram

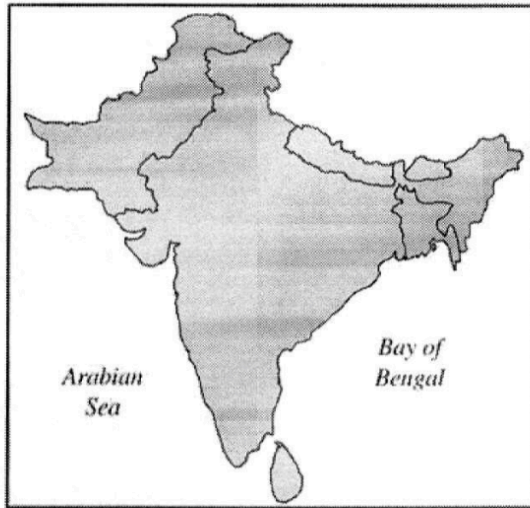
Sanctuary for Terrorists

Afghanistan	Pakistan

Supplying Terrorists

Iraq	Iran

State Terrorist Attacks: Libya =

Exercise 1

The viability of any state depends on a balance between centripetal and centrifugal forces.

- A. Define the concepts “centripetal force” and “centrifugal force.”
- B. Give a specific example of and explain a centripetal force that affects the viability of any of the states shown on the map.
- C. With reference to a different specific example, explain a centrifugal force that affects the viability of any of the states shown on the map.

Exercise 2

Exclaves are an example of an unusual situation that arises because of the shape of some countries.

a) define this term

b) give TWO real-world examples from different regions

c) briefly discuss a problem in political geography which exists because of the exclave

Exercise 3

The emergence of a global political geography in which states almost completely blanket the earth's territory is relatively new. Trace the development of the concept of a state from the ancient world until the present through a series of stages listed below.

CITY-STATE, KINGDOM, EMPIRE, NATION-STATE

For each stage

1. describe the political organization/function
2. provide examples in terms of names of states, regions, etc.
3. analyze the changing nature and role of boundaries

Exercise 4

Discuss the legacy of European colonialism in Africa in terms of

- a. language and religion
- b. boundary problems
- c. economic concerns and development
- d. political systems

For each category listed above, make a brief, general statement describing an aspect of the issue and then illustrate with a specific example.

Exercise 5

A state's most distinguishing feature is often its shape.

States may be divided into a number of categories of shapes. Select TWO of these shapes and for each

A) provide an example country, describing carefully its geography so as to explain why it effectively illustrates that shape

B) discuss an example of how that particular shape has influenced the political geography of that state; i.e. why was that shape adopted? what problems may have arisen because of it AND/OR what advantages does it give the state?