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 **Unit 4 Political Geography**

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| **Term**  |  **Definition**  |  **Examples** |
| Allocational boundary dispute | Dispute over location and resources |  |
| annexation: | the formal act of acquiring something (especially territory) by conquest or occupation |  |
| Antecedent boundary | boundary line established before the area in question was well population |  |
|  apartheid | laws (no longer in effect in South Africa) that physically separated different races into geographic areas |  |
| autocracy | A country that is run according to the interest of the ruler rather than the people |  |
| Balance of pawer | A condition of roughly equal strength between opposing countries or alliances of countries |  |
|  balkanization | The process by which a state breaks down through conflicts among its ethnicities |  |
|  Berlin Conference | Regulated trade and colonization in Africa. It formalized the scramble to gain colonies in Africa and set up boundaries for each country's colonies. |  |
| boundary | An invisible line that marks the extent of a state’s territory |  |
| boundary process | The process of creating boundaries. |  |
| border landscape | There are two types, exclusionary and inclusionary. Exclusionary is meant to keep people out and Inclusionary is meant to facilitate trade and movement, |  |
| buffer states: | zone of separation, a territorial "cushion" that keeps rivals apart |  |
| capitalism: | economic model wherein people, corporations, and states produce goods and exchange them on the world market, with the goal of achieving profit |  |
| centripetal force | An attitude that tends to unify people and enhance support for a state...where: particularly nation-states; |  |
| centrifugal force | Forces that tend to divide a country, especially cultural/ethnic differences. |  |
| City-state | A sovereign state comprising a city and its immediately surrounding countryside |  |
| colony | A territory that is legally tied to a sovereign state rather than completely independent |  |
| colonialism | An attempt by one country to establish settlements and to impose its political, economic, and cultural principles in another territory |  |
| compact country (state) | A state in which the distance from te center to any boundary does not vary significantly |  |
|  commonwealth | A territory that has established a mutual agreement with another state for the benefit of each |  |
| core | a region in the home range that is used frequently. Fruiting trees, termite mounds, sleeping sites, water resources. |  |
| Definitional boundary dispute | Conflict over the language of the border agreement in a treaty or boundary contract |  |
| democracy | A country in which citizens elect leaders and can run for office |  |
| devolution | An effort to shift responsibility or power from the central/ federal government to the different regions of the country |  |
| domino theory | the political theory that if one nation comes under Communist control then neighboring nations will also come under Communist control |  |
| elongated country | A state with a long, narrow shape |  |
| enclaves | A distinct region or community enclosed within a larger/more foreign territory. |  |
| exclave | A part of a country that is separated from the rest of the country and surrounded by a foreign territory |  |
| electoral geography: | The study of the interactions among space, place and region and the conduct and results of elections. |  |
| ethnic conflict: | type of conflict that occurs when different tribes are lumped together to form a country |  |
| ethnographic/cultural boundary | state and national boundaries that are drawn to follow distinct differences in cultural traits such as religion, language, or ethnic identity |  |
| European Union | an international organization of European countries formed after World War II to reduce trade barriers and increase cooperation among its members |  |
| exclusive economic zones (EEZ): | generally a state's EEZ extends to a distance of 200 nautical miles (370 km) out from its coast. The exception to this rule occurs when EEZs would overlap; that is, state coastal baselines are less than 400 nautical miles apart. When an overlap occurs, it is up to the states to delineate the actual boundary. Generally, any point within an overlapping area defaults to the most proximate state |  |
| federal government | a government that divides the powers of government between the national government and state or provincial governments |  |
| forward capitals | capital city positioned in actually or potentially contested territory usually near an international border, it confirms the states determination to maintain its presence in the region in contention. |  |
| fragmented country | A state that is not contiguous whole but rather separated parts. |  |
|  frontier | A zone separating two states in which neither state exercises political control |  |
|  gerrymandering | The process of redrawing legislative boundaries for the purpose of benefiting the party in power |  |
| Geometric boundaries | Political boundaries that are defined and delimited by straight lines |  |
| geopolitics | the study of the effects of economic geography on the powers of the state |  |
| global commons | those parts of our environment available to everyone but for which no single individual has responsibility--the atmosphere, fresh water, forests, wildlife, and ocean fisheries |  |
| Heartland theory/pivot mass | Hypothesis proposed by Halford Mckinder that held that any political power based in the heart of Eurasia could gain enough strength to eventually dominate the world |  |
|  immigrant state | States with a lot of immigrants |  |
| International Law of the Sea (UNCLOS): | Law establishing state’s rights and responsibilities concerning the ownership and use of the earth's seas and oceans and their resources. |  |
| International Law | a body of rules established by custom or treaty and recognized by nations as binding in their relations with one another |  |
|  Iron Curtain | a political barrier that isolated the peoples of Eastern Europe after WWII, restricting their ability to travel outside the region |  |
| irredentism | the doctrine that irredenta should be controlled by the country to which they are ethnically or historically related |  |
|  Landlocked state | A state that does not have a direct outlet to the sea |  |
| locational boundary dispute | territorial dispute along the edge of two neighboring land owners |  |
| Manifest Destiny | This expression was popular in the 1840s. Many people believed that the U.S. was destined to secure territory from "sea to sea," from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. This rationale drove the acquisition of territory. |  |
|  median -line principle | The system of drawing a political boundary midway between two states' coastlines when the territorial seas or EEZ are narrower than twice the standard or adopted limit. |  |
| multinational state | A state that contains two or more ethnic groups with traditions of self- determination that agree to coexist peacefully by recognizing each other as distinct nationalities |  |
|  multistate nation | Nation stretches across borders and crosses state |  |
| microstates/ministates | A state that encompasses a very small land area |  |
| nation | a politically organized body of people under a single government |  |
| Nation state | A state whose territory corresponds to that occupied by a particular ethnicity  |  |
| national iconography | the branch of art history which studies the identification, description, and the interpretation of the content of images |  |
| Nunavut | one of Canada's territories and home to many of Canada's Inuit; it was carved out of the eastern half of the Northwest Territories in1999 |  |
| operational boundary dispute | (functional) disagreement between states over the control of a surface area |  |
| periphery | process that incorporate lower levels of education, lower salaries, and less technology; and generate less wealth than core processes in the world-economy |  |
| semi-periphery | places where core and periphery processes are both occurring; places that are exploited by the core but in turn exploit in periphery |  |
| perforated country | A state that completely surrounds another one |  |
| physical-political boundaries/natural-political boundaries | The study of geography involving geographic states, borders, and how humans identify with them |  |
| prorupted country | An otherwise compact state with a large projecting extension |  |
| reapportionment: | The process and outcome of a reallocation of electoral seats to defined territories, such as congressional seats to states of the United States. |  |
| regionalism: | A feeling of collective identity based on a population's politico-territorial identification within a state or across state boundaries |  |
|  relic boundary | they no longer exist as international boundaries. |  |
| religious conflicts | Conflict based on religious difference |  |
| reunifications. supranational organization  |  |  |
| rimland  | The land, often islands and coastal plains, around the edge of an area |  |
| satellite states | A political term that refers to a country which is formally independent, but under heavy influence or control by another country. |  |
|  self-determination | The concept that ethnicities have the right to govern themselves |  |
| shatterbelt regions | a region caught between stronger colliding external cultural-political forces, under persistent stress, and often fragmented by aggressive rivals |  |
| sovereignty | Ability of a state to govern its territory free from control of its internal affairs by other states |  |
| state | An area organized into a political unit and ruled by an established government that has control over its internal and foreign affairs |  |
| stateless nation | A nationality that is not represented by a state. |  |
| subsequent boundaries | a political boundary that developed contemporaneously with the evolution of the major elements of cultural landscape |  |
| suffrage | a legal right guaranteed by the 15th amendment to the US constitution |  |
| superimposed boundaries | a boundary that is imposed on the cultural landscape which ignores pre-existing cultural patterns (typically a colonial boundary) |  |
| sovereignty | the ability of a state to govern its territory free from control of its internal affairs by other states |  |
|  territorial integrity  | the right of a state to defend sovereign territory against incursion from other states |  |
| territoriality | a fundamental aspect of human behavior and refers to the need to lay claim to the spaces we occupy and the things we own. In humans it relates to the need for self-identity and freedom of choice |  |
| territory disputes | A disagreement over the possession/control of land between two or more states, or over the possession or control of land |  |
|  theocracy | government run by religious leaders |  |
| unitary government | An internal organization of a state that places most power in the hands of central government officials |  |
|  women’s enfranchisement: |  |  |