

Unit

4

State Organization and Evolution

Political Geography

The following information corresponds to Chapter 14 in your textbook. Fill in the blanks to complete the definition or sentence. Note: All of the following information in addition to your reading is important, not just the blanks you fill in.

Political Culture and the Evolving State

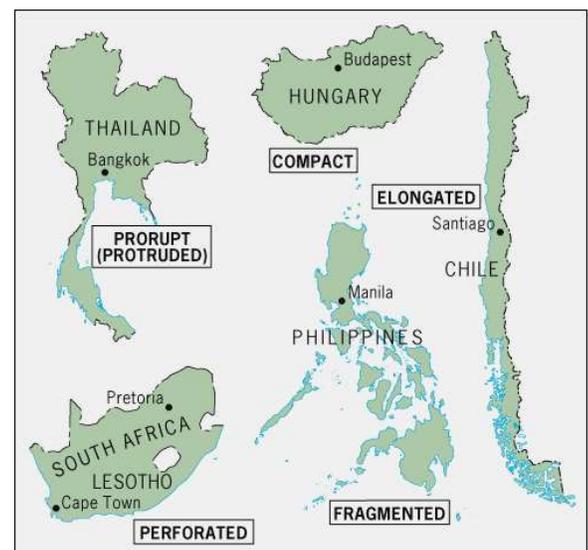
- _____ - a country's (or more local community's) sense of property and attachment toward its territory, expressed by its determination to keep it inviolable and defended.
- _____ - a politically organized territory, administered by a government, and recognized by the international community (_____ = country; _____ = internal division).
- What three attributes must be present for a territory to be qualified as a state?
 - 1)
 - 2)
 - 3)
- _____ - tightly knit group of people who feel a belonging to a cultural community, share a common history (stateless nations - no national territory; Kurds, Palestinians).

Evolution of the Nation-State:

- In 1066, the _____ defeated the _____ and sought to create a cohesive state (at this time the French and German languages began to merge into English).
- In 1215, the _____ limited the king's power and granted people's rights (this is largely accepted as the beginning of parliament).
- The _____ ("rebirth") brought unparalleled economic prosperity to Europe.
- Peace of _____ (1648) - sets legal precedent for national *sovereignty* after the Thirty Years' War.
- The doctrine of *nationalism* encouraged monarchies to create cohesive states (e.g. with the help of the Catholic Church, Spain kicked out the Moors (in 1492) and the Jews through the _____).
- Colonialism rose from an instable _____ (e.g. due to European competition and mercantilism) - countries sought out colonies to support the mother country; the nation-state became the world model.

Territorial Morphology

- _____ of the country is not *always* an advantage
 - U.S. = yes (resources, relative location)
 - former USSR = no (vast size, many cultures & languages)
 - _____ - e.g. Liechtenstein, Andorra
 - _____ - situation
- Resources - exceptions: Congo (resource-rich but unable to use for own benefit); Switzerland & Japan (few resources, but in economic cores)
- Global Activity - Singapore is b/w busy shipping routes (Myanmar, for example, is not)
- Exclaves & Enclaves - Armenia/Azerbaijan - differences resurfaced w/o Soviet control
- Shape:
 - _____ - distance from geometric center is similar
 - _____ - a.k.a. attenuated
 - _____ - two or more separate pieces
 - _____ - territory completely surrounds that of another state
 - _____ - a.k.a. prorupt; have a protruded area that extends from a more compact core



- _____ - no ready access to the seas; dependent on adjacent states



Evolution of Boundaries

- _____ - a vertical plane that cuts through the subsoil & airspace (even *outer space*)
- _____ - legal document or treaty drawn up to specify actual points in the landscape
- _____ - cartographers put the boundary on the map
- _____ - boundary is actually marked on the ground w/ wall, fence, posts,...

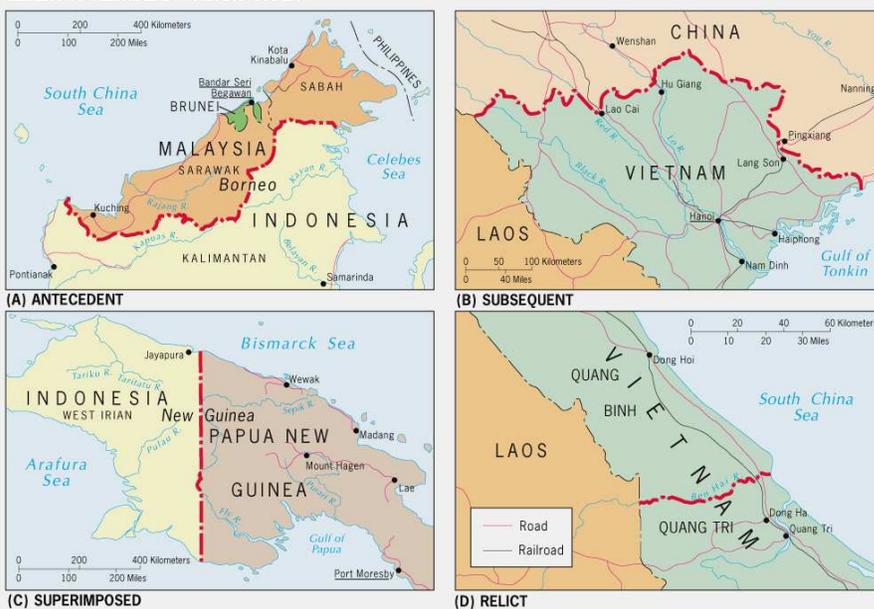
Types of Boundaries

- _____ - straight-line, unrelated to physical or cultural landscape, lat & long (US/Canada)
- _____ - _____ (natural-political) - conform to physiologic features (Rio Grande: US/Mexico; Pyrenees: Spain/France)
- _____ - _____ - mark breaks in the human landscape (Armenia/Azerbaijan)

Origin-Based Classification (a.k.a. genetic boundary types)

- _____ - existed before the cultural landscape emerged
- _____ - developed contemporaneously with the evolution of the cultural landscape
- _____ - placed by powerful outsiders on a developed landscape, usually ignores pre-existing cultural-spatial patterns
- _____ - has ceased to function, but its imprint can still be detected on the cultural landscape

GENETIC POLITICAL BOUNDARY TYPES



Boundary Disputes

- _____ - focus on legal language (e.g. median line of a river: water levels may vary)
- _____ - definition is not in dispute, the interpretation is; allows mapmakers to delimit boundaries in various ways
- _____ - neighbors differ over the way the boundary should function (migration, smuggling)
- _____ - disputes over rights to natural resources (gas, oil, water)
- _____ - zone of separation, a territorial "cushion" that keeps rivals apart