### Know and be able to

**Name**

#### Chp. 8 POLITICAL GEOGRAPY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Absolute monarchy</th>
<th>Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ)</th>
<th>New World Order</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Admiralty Law</td>
<td>Expatriate populations</td>
<td>perforated state</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance of power</td>
<td>Federal state</td>
<td>prorupted state</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boundary</td>
<td>forward capital</td>
<td>shattered belt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brandt line</td>
<td>fragmented state</td>
<td>Shatterbelt Theory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City-state</td>
<td>frontier</td>
<td>sovereignty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>colonialism</td>
<td>gerrymandering</td>
<td>special economic zones (SEZs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>colony</td>
<td>Heartland-Rimland Theory</td>
<td>state</td>
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<tr>
<td>compact state</td>
<td>High Seas (Law of)</td>
<td>supranationalism</td>
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<tr>
<td>Constitutional monarchy</td>
<td>immigrant state</td>
<td>supranational organizations</td>
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<tr>
<td>decolonization</td>
<td>imperialism</td>
<td>theocracy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>devolution</td>
<td>International Whaling Commis.</td>
<td>Territorial Seas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domino Theory</td>
<td>Irredentism (repeat political geo)</td>
<td>Unitary state</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elongated state</td>
<td>landlocked state</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enclave</td>
<td>Mackinder, Halford (Heartland)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Union</td>
<td>microstate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enclave</td>
<td>multicore state</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**BE ABLE TO**

- explain the concept of “state” by:
  - identifying necessary qualifications and characteristics
  - listing examples of states in various regions
  - describing “quasi-states”

- describe the problems of multinational states and stateless nations.

- list advantages and disadvantages of different types of boundaries and provide examples.

- list advantages and disadvantages of different shapes of states and provide examples.

- discuss the concepts of imperialism, colonialism and illustrate some of their consequences on the contemporary political map.

- explain the role of the following in the internal structure of states:
  - civil divisions
  - federal or unitary structure
  - irredentism, separatism, autonomy, and self-determination

- define and provide examples of forward capitals.

- summarize the history of the United Nations and identify issues of current importance regarding it.

### ASSIGNED READINGS

1. Rubenstein, Chapter 8: Political Geography
Vocabulary for AP Human Geography - Political Geography, Chp. 8. Vocab not in Rubenstein

1. **Theocracy:** a state whose government is either believed to be divinely guided or a state under the control of a group of religious leaders. Ex: Saudi Arabia, Iran, Vatican City

2. **Decolonization:** This is the movement of American/European/Asian colonies gaining independence mostly beginning after the post-WII era: 1946 - on

3. **Brandt Line:** (North/South Divide): economic division between the wealthy countries of Europe, North America, Japan, and Australia, and the generally poorer countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

4. **enclave:** is a minority culture group concentrated inside a country that is dominated by a different, larger group. Ex: Quebec and Canada.

5. **exclave:** is a fragmented piece of sovereign territory separated by land from the main part of the state’s territory. Ex: Alaska and USA separated by Canada; Kaliningrad/Koenigsberg and Russia separated by Lithuania/Belarus; Nakhchivan and Azerbaijan separated by Armenia.

6. **expatriate populations:** citizens living outside of their borders; citizens living in foreign countries often have to visit their country’s embassies or consulates to process legal documents, passports, and visa applications.

7. **European Union:** This is a supranational organization formed in 2007. The EU acts like a federal government for Europe but lacks some of the administrative aspects of other confederations like the USA. The EU serves five main purposes: free trade union, open-border policy, monetary union, judicial union, and legislative and regulatory bodies (785 members in EU Parliament)
8. **Immigrant State**: a type of receiving state which is the target of many immigrants. Immigrant states are popular because of their economy, political freedom, and opportunity. Ex.: USA (from Mexico and others) or Germany (from Turkey and others).

9. **Multicore State**: A state that has more than one dominant region in terms of economics or politics. Ex.: USA (NYC and Washington, D.C.) or South Africa (Pretoria = executive capital, Cape Town = legislative).

10. **Shatterbelt**: a region caught between stronger colliding external cultural-political forces, under persistent stress, and often fragmented by aggressive rivals. Ex.: Israel (Arab world against Israel - all borders except West coast). Ex.: India and Pakistan fight over Kashmir.

11. **Shatterbelt Theory**: Cohen's theory predicted that armed conflicts after 1950 would likely occur in areas within the Inner Crescent or Middle East.

12. **Forward capital**: a symbolically relocated capital city usually because of either economic or strategic reasons; sometimes used to integrate outlying parts of a country into the state. Ex.: Brasilia in Brazil, Washington, D.C. from NYC.

13. **New World Order**: Commonly refers to the post-Cold War era vision (since the fall of Communism in 1989) in which world affairs would not be dominated by the competition between the two nuclear superpowers; a positive and hopeful vision for the future.

14. **Domino Theory**: The idea that if one land in a region came under the influence of Communists, then more would follow in a domino effect. A resulting policy out of the Truman Doctrine that promoted containment of communism. The domino theory was used by successive US administrations during the Cold War to justify American intervention around the world.

15. **Supranationalism**: is the concept of two or more sovereign states aligned together for a common purpose.

16. **Supranational organizations**: formed for the purposes of trade alliances, military cooperation, and diplomacy. Ex: the largest of these is the United Nations.

17. **Territorial Sea**: sovereign territory includes the area of seam from shore out to 12-nautical-miles limit. Within 12 nautical miles, all the laws of a country apply.

18. **High seas**: is technical outside of the 12-mile limit. Past that line, cruise ships can open their casinos and ship captains gain the authority to marry couples or arrest thieves onboard their ships.

19. **Admiralty Law**: a part of international law that dictates legal procedures on the high seas. Beyond the 200-mile limit, international fishing fleets can hook or net whatever ocean life they choose and in unregulated amounts.

20. **International Whaling Commission**: 1986 law bans whale hunts. Norway and Japan still hunt whales, claiming their hunts are for scientific research. This claim is heavily criticized by environmental organizations who state that whale meat still makes its way to market in these countries.
21. **Constitutional monarchy**: The supreme aristocrat remains head of state, but the leader of the elected parliament is the head of government.

22. **Absolute monarchy**: The supreme aristocrat, a king, prince, or duke, is both head of state and head of government, and therefore does not share power with anyone.

23. **Devolution**: like centrifugal, a break-down of a state due to conflict.

24. **Heartland-Rimland Theory**: 1904 British geographer Halford Mackinder. This was an effort to define the global geo-political landscape and determine areas of potential future conflict. He identified that agricultural land was the primary commodity that states were interested in. Several states with limited land area wanted to expand their territory as they had done by expanding their colonial empires. However, they also eyed one another's European farming areas. The largest of these was the Eastern European steppe, a very productive area of grain cultivation, mostly controlled by the Russian Empire at that time. This, combined with the mineral and timber-rich regions across the Urals to Siberia, was identified by Mackinder as the Heartland. It was this portion of the earth’s surface bordering Rimland states such as the German Empire, the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and Romania which were potential invaders of. The Rimland also contained other landwolves eager to grab at neighboring territory such as France and Italy. Likewise, there were seawolves, such as Great Britain and Japan, who would use their navies to leverage geopolitical power.

Please look at the back of Chp. 8 for the vocabulary words to study along with the 24 above.
WHERE ARE STATES LOCATED?

1. Define state:

2. Define sovereignty:

- PROBLEMS OF DEFINING STATES

3. There is some disagreement about how many states there actually are in the world because of regions which may, or may not, actually be states. Complete the table to demonstrate three cases...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KOREA (North and South)</th>
<th>People’s Democratic Republic of China (CHINA) and/or Republic of China (TAIWAN)</th>
<th>WESTERN SAHARA or SAHRAWI REPUBLIC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One state if you agree that:</td>
<td>One state if you agree that:</td>
<td>One state if you agree that:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Two states if you agree that: | Two states if you agree that: | No state if you agree that: |

4. Polar Regions - South Pole/Antarctica is the only large landmass in the world that is not part of a sovereign state. Name the 7 countries that claim portions:

5. List the 6 largest states in order: (Varying Size of States p. 242)

a. b. c. d.
e. f.

6. How many microstates are recognized? What do many have in common?
7. Complete the graphic organizers on the topics indicated below as they relate to the history of the concept of political states and their developments.

8. By definition, what is a colony?


10. Define imperialism.

11. Summarize three reasons Europeans sought colonies.
   a.
   b.
   c.

12. Which country had the largest empire? second largest?
13. Use the table below to list major colonies (by modern state name) and/or regions of these two countries.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Colonies of: Britain</th>
<th>Colonies of: France</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

14. Use the table below to contrast the basic colonial policies of these two countries.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Colonial practices of: Britain</th>
<th>Colonial practices of: France</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

15. List the largest remaining colonies in the world.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Colony</th>
<th>Country It Belongs To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Greenland</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Easter Island</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. Lord Howe Island</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f. Ascension Island</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g. Hong Kong</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h. Macau</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**SHAPES OF STATES**
1. Complete this table based on your reading. The text gives examples which you should list. To the right of the last column also give one or your own examples.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SHAPE</th>
<th>EXAMPLES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>compact</td>
<td>greatest advantage ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prorupted</td>
<td>reasons for prorupting the shape of a state .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elongated</td>
<td>biggest problem ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>best way to minimize the problem ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>perforated</td>
<td>how is the perforator state dependent on the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“perforatee”?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fragmented</td>
<td>different kinds ...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**LANDLOCKED STATES**

p. 249

2. Where are most of the world’s landlocked states?

3. Why there?

4. What problems do landlocked states have?

5. Shade and label all of Africa’s landlocked states
6. Regarding the concept of a frontier...
   a. define it:
   
   b. list the characteristics of frontiers:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PHYSICAL BOUNDARIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7. Complete the table below to describe the advantages of each type of physical boundary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mountains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CULTURAL BOUNDARIES p. 251</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8. What are three types of cultural boundaries which have often been used? Give an example of each.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>type of cultural boundary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Geometric Boundaries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Religious Boundaries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Language Boundaries</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CASE STUDY: CYPRUS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9. Bullet in the most significant facts regarding the boundary and ethnic situation in Cyprus. Annotate the map as appropriate:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
10. Define the word **frontier**: p. 253

Example of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. Explain.

Example Saudi Arabia and Oman. Explain.

**BOUNDARIES INSIDE STATES**  p. 254

11. Define the following types of internal organization of states:
   a. Unitary State
   
   b. Federal State

12. Regarding **unitary states**, what are the two geographic conditions that tend to favor it for a country?
   a.
   b.

13. Where are **unitary states** most common?

14. Multinational states often adopt unitary systems for what reason? Also, describe an example where this has occurred.
15. Regarding federalism, what are three geographic conditions that tend to favor it for a country?
   a. 
   b. 
   c. 

Trend Toward Federal Government p. 254

16. Explain. France: Curbing a Unitary Government
   a. 
   b. 
   c. 

17. Explain. Poland: A New Federal Government
   a. 
   b. 
   c. 

Electoral Geography p. 255

18. Why are boundaries separating legislative districts within the US and other countries redrawn periodically?

19. The U.S. House of Representatives are redrawn every ___ years due to the ________.

20. The jobs of redrawing boundaries in most European countries is entrusted to ____________ ________________.

21. Define gerrymandering:

22. There are 3 forms of gerrymandering. Explain each.
   a. wasted vote means:
   b. excess vote means:
   c. stacked vote means:

23. The U.S. Supreme Court rules gerrymandering illegal in 1985 but did not require what?

24. Explain what North Carolina was able to do in 2001.

25. Through gerrymandering only about __________________________.
Key Issue #3 - Why Do State Cooperate with Each Other? Political Geo. Chp. 8

Devolution: process where regions within a state demand and gain political strength and growing autonomy at the expense of the central government. Balkanization or break up of a state.

What happens or changes after Devolution?

- new state formed
- more power to regions
- religious revival
- language revival
- economic instability
- mass migration (refugees, emigration)

Supranationalism: 2 or more sovereign states align together for a common purpose.

Purposes are: 1. trade alliances 2. military cooperation 3. diplomacy

What happens or changes from Supranationalism?

- Larger market (greater trade, free trade, great economic prosperity)
- Greater international influence (greater political/economic power)
- Open borders - for workers, tourists
- Common currency
- Common policy (about resources, agriculture, trade, military)

Political and Military Cooperation due to Supranationalism


Economic Cooperation: European Union: World’s Largest Economy

United Nations: MILITARY + DIPLOMACY

- Started by Allies after WWII in 1945 (USA, UK, Russia)
- Purpose of United Nations - diplomacy (peace among nations - cooperation)
- All members of UN agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council
- 5 Members of Security Council: China, France, Russian Federation, United Kingdom, USA
- 10 elected country ambassadors also serve as advisors to Security Council for a 2 year term
- As of 2012, they are: Azerbaijan, Colombia, Germany, Guatemala, India, Morocco, Pakistan, Portugal, South Africa, and Togo
- Problems the United Nations face:
  1. UN members can vote to establish a peacekeeping force and request states to send troops. But 1 of 5 Security Council veto a peacekeeping operation.
  2. UN lacks enough troops
3. UN must maintain strict neutrality in separating warring factions (Rwanda ex.)

**NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Association) - MILITARY**
- Provides military cooperation in Europe
- Protects Europe, USA, and Canada from any invasion
- USA, Canada, 14 European states plus newly formed Eastern Europe since collapse of Communism

**OAS - Organization of American States - NON-MILITARY**
- All 35 states in Western Hemisphere - headquarters in Washington, D.C.
- Purpose: social, cultural, political, and economic links among each other

**AU - Organization of African States - NON-MILITARY**
- Established in 2002 - 53 countries of Africa
- Promoting economic integration in Africa

**Commonwealth of Nations - NON-MILITARY**
- United Kingdom + 52 states that were once British colonies
- Australia, Bangladesh, Canada, India, Nigeria, Pakistan, and island countries, etc.
- Seek economic and cultural cooperation

**OSCE - Organization on Security & Cooperation in Europe - NON-MILITARY**
- 56 members include U.S., Canada, Russia, & East and Western Europe
- Keep peace in Europe. Does not directly command armed forces. Can call upon member states to supply troops if necessary.

**Economic Cooperation**
- Most important elements of state power in the world are ECONOMIC not military in 2012.
- China, Germany, and Japan are the Superpowers on the basis of their economic success with USA and Europe
- Russia has slipped in strength because of economic problem
- The leading Superpowers (Supranationalism) is NOT a state but an economic union of European states called the EUROPEAN UNION

**European Union - ECONOMIC**
- Formed in 1958 by Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, & West Germany
- Purpose in 1958: designed to heal Western Europe's scars from WWII
- Purpose in 2012: promote development within member states to seek greater economic and political cooperation
- 27 countries
- Croatia, Turkey, Macedonia, Albania, Bosnia, Iceland, Kosovo, Montenegro, & Serbia wish to join. Have not been accepted yet.
- World's largest economy: 2010: 19 trillion dollar economy. USA: 14 trillion dollar economy
FIVE MAIN Purposes of EU
- Free trade - no taxes or tariffs are charged on goods & services between EU states
- Open Border Policy - no longer are there border guards/controls for immigration or custom inspections between EU states
- Open Work Force - workers can now take jobs in other EU states without applying for work permits
- Judicial Union - European Court of Justice in Luxembourg - settles disputes between EU states (lawsuits, contract disputes, etc.)
- Monetary Union - common currency - "euro". EXCEPT UK - retained the British "pound" due to high value. "Euro" less valuable - financial mess for UK to change to "euro"
- EU is the world's largest economy - 2010 19 trillion dollar economy

PROBLEMS facing EU in 2012
1. EU has a 17.5% sales tax (Value Added Tax)
2. Cost of items high for EU people due to Sales Tax
3. Open border cause difficulty to control crime and terrorism
4. FORTRESS EUROPE - sealing EU borders from illegal immigrants - a possibility
5. Eastern Europe - undefended since fall of Communism
6. Eastern Europe POOR compared to Western Europe
7. Eastern Europe countries want into EU
8. East European countries could be a burden to help and finance by Western Europe if financially not as successful as Western Europe
9. 2012 - Italy and Greece have been a burden and bankrupt. EU is trying to figure out what to do - how to save them - terrible cost burden on Western Europe to pay debt of Italy and Greece
10. RECESSION hitting Europe hard as well as USA in 2012
11. LDCs wish to emigrate to Europe just like they do to USA/Canada
12. EUROPE struggle with illegal aliens and the cost of feeding, educating, and paying for them since illegal aliens do not pay taxes
13. Europe faces high unemployment in 2012
1. What is terrorism, by definition?

2. List typical methods/acts of terrorists?

3. Why is terrorism different from other acts of political violence?

4. It is sometimes difficult to determine whether a group is a “terrorist group” or a legitimate political entity in rebellion. For each of the following countries, identify a group which they consider to be terrorists but which others (including the “terrorist group” itself) may believe to be a legitimate political entity.

   Israel:

   Palestine:

5. List places in which Americans were attacked by terrorists in the late 20th century.
   a.
   b.
   c.
   d.
   e.

   a.
   b.
   c.
   d.
   e.
7. Note in which of the above ways each of the following states has supported terrorism and then very briefly describe it.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>type of support (from question #*7)</th>
<th>summary of issues</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Libya</td>
<td>Gov't accused of sponsoring terrorism in other world places. Example</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

| Afghanistan |                                     |                  |
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|             |                                     | *                 |
|             |                                     | *                 |

| Iraq       |                                     |                  |
|-------------|                                     |                  |
|             |                                     | *                 |
|             |                                     | *                 |
|             |                                     | *                 |

| Iran       |                                     |                  |
|------------|                                     |                  |
|            |                                     | *                 |
|            |                                     | *                 |
|            |                                     | *                 |
Chp. 8 Political Geography Notes