

**Please sit in the middle section  
and in front of the row where  
all the tables are up.**

**SIGN IN SHEET IS GOING  
AROUND!**

- Look for your **name**, it is in **ABC order** by **last name**. IF for **ANY** reason, your name is **NOT** on the list, please **add it** to the last page with blank lines.
- Perfect attendance = prizes, do **NOT** forget to sign in at **EACH** class! 😊 You also get prizes for coming to 7 or 6 of the 8 sessions!

# **Political Geography and Processes**

**UCR AP Readiness  
November 16, 2019**



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Remind (app or text #81010):  
**@UCRAPHUG**



# Things to Note!

- **Eating in Class:** Please clean up after yourself!
- **Restrooms:** Located in the back of this classroom/lecture hall.
- **Expectations of Behavior:** Be an excellent reflection of your high school. 😊 Be on time, respectful, stay off your electronics.
- **UCR AP Readiness Breaks:** Keep aware of time, stick to areas near your classes. 😊



# UCR AP Readiness: What is it?!



**REVIEW**





# Things to Know!



## UNIT 4

# POLITICAL PATTERNS & PROCESSES

### POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY



- Independent states are the primary building blocks of the world political map
- Types of political entities include nations, nation-states, stateless nations, multinational states, multistate nations, and autonomous and semiautonomous regions, such as American Indian reservations

### POLITICAL PROCESSES

- The concepts of sovereignty, nation-states, and self-determination shape the contemporary world
- Colonialism, imperialism, independence movements, and devolution along national lines influenced contemporary political boundaries



### POLITICAL POWER

- Political power is expressed geographically as control over people, land, and resources, as illustrated by neocolonialism, shatterbelts, and choke points
- Territoriality is the connection of people, their culture, and their economic systems to the land

### POLITICAL BOUNDARIES

- Types of political boundaries include relic, superimposed, subsequent, antecedent, geometric, and consequent boundaries



## FUNCTION OF BOUNDARIES

- Boundaries are defined, delimited, demarcated, and administered to establish limits of sovereignty, but they are often contested
- Political boundaries often coincide with cultural, national, or economic divisions. However, some boundaries are created by demilitarized zones or policy, such as the Berlin Conference
- Land and maritime boundaries and international agreements can influence national or regional identity and encourage or discourage international or internal interactions and disputes over resources
- The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea defines the rights and responsibilities of nations in the use of international waters, established territorial seas, an exclusive economic zones

## FORMS OF GOVERNANCE

- Forms of governance include unitary states and federal states
- Unitary states tend to have a more top-down, centralized form of governance, while federal states have more locally based, dispersed power centers
- Voting districts, redistricting, and gerrymandering affect election results at various scales



## DEVOLUTIONARY FACTORS



- Factors that can lead to the devolution of states include the division of groups by physical geography, ethnic separatism, ethnic cleansing, terrorism, economic and social problems, and irredentism
- Devolution occurs when states fragment into autonomous regions
- Centrifugal forces may lead to failed states, uneven development, stateless nations, and ethnic nationalist movements
- Centripetal forces can lead to ethnonationalism, more equitable infrastructure development, and increased cultural cohesion

## CHALLENGES TO SOVEREIGNTY

- Global efforts to address transnational and environmental challenges and to create economies of scale, trade agreements, and military alliances help to further supranationalism
- Supranational organizations can challenge state sovereignty and include the UN, NATO, EU, ASEAN, Arctic Council, and African Union





# Our Focus



## ***POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY***

- Independent states are the primary building blocks of the world political map
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## ***POLITICAL PROCESSES***

- The concepts of sovereignty, nation-states, and self-determination shape the contemporary world
- Colonialism, imperialism, independence movements, and devolution along national lines influenced contemporary political boundaries





# Political Trivia!

Which country is the  
oldest?

**The Republic of San Marino**

It's a *micro* state



## **Political Trivia!**

**Which area governs itself  
but is NOT an  
independent country?**

**Greenland**



## Political Trivia!

Which 2 African countries  
were never completely  
claimed by other  
countries?

**Liberia and Ethiopia\***

**\*Although during WWII, Italy *did* occupy this country....**



# Political Trivia!

In what year was the last  
African country  
decolonized/independent?

**1960**



# **Political Trivia!**

**What is the newest  
country in the world?**

**South Sudan**

**Established in 2011**



**Geography is  
important!**









# But first, some vocabulary!

## State:

- An area of **land** (political unit) with a **permanent** population and **boundaries** that are **recognized** by **other** states that allows for the **administration** of laws, collection of taxes, and provision of defense.



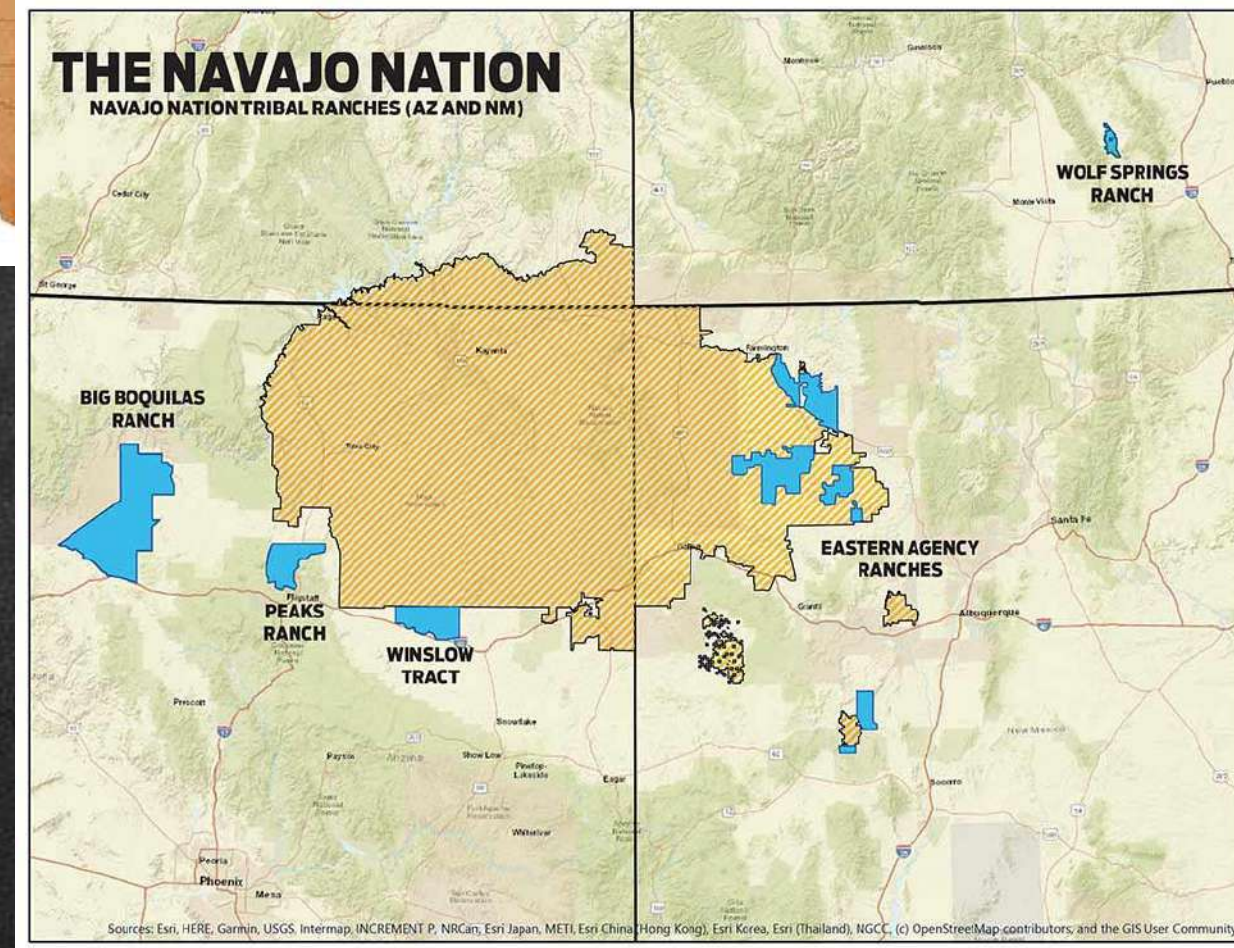
Not to be confused with the “state” of California...In official GEOGRAPHY, state = country.



# But first, some vocabulary!

## Nation

- A group of people who think of themselves as **ONE** based on a **shared** sense of **culture** and **history** and who desire political **autonomy**. In other words, an ethnic group and the land they live on.





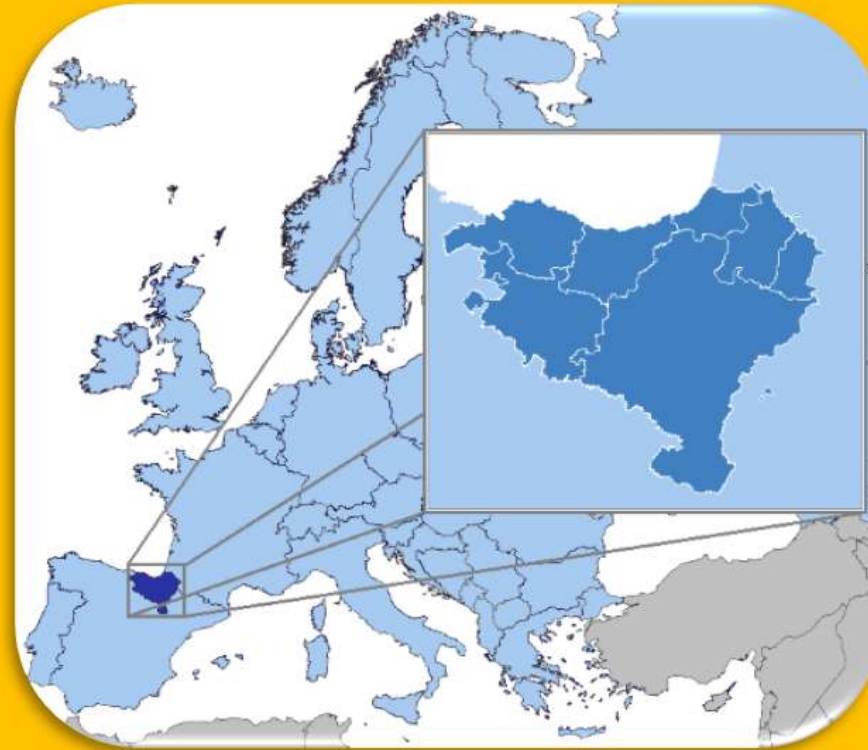
# STATE

# VS

# NATION

A state is an independent political entity with clear geographic boundaries

A nation is a large population that shares the same culture, language, traditions, history...





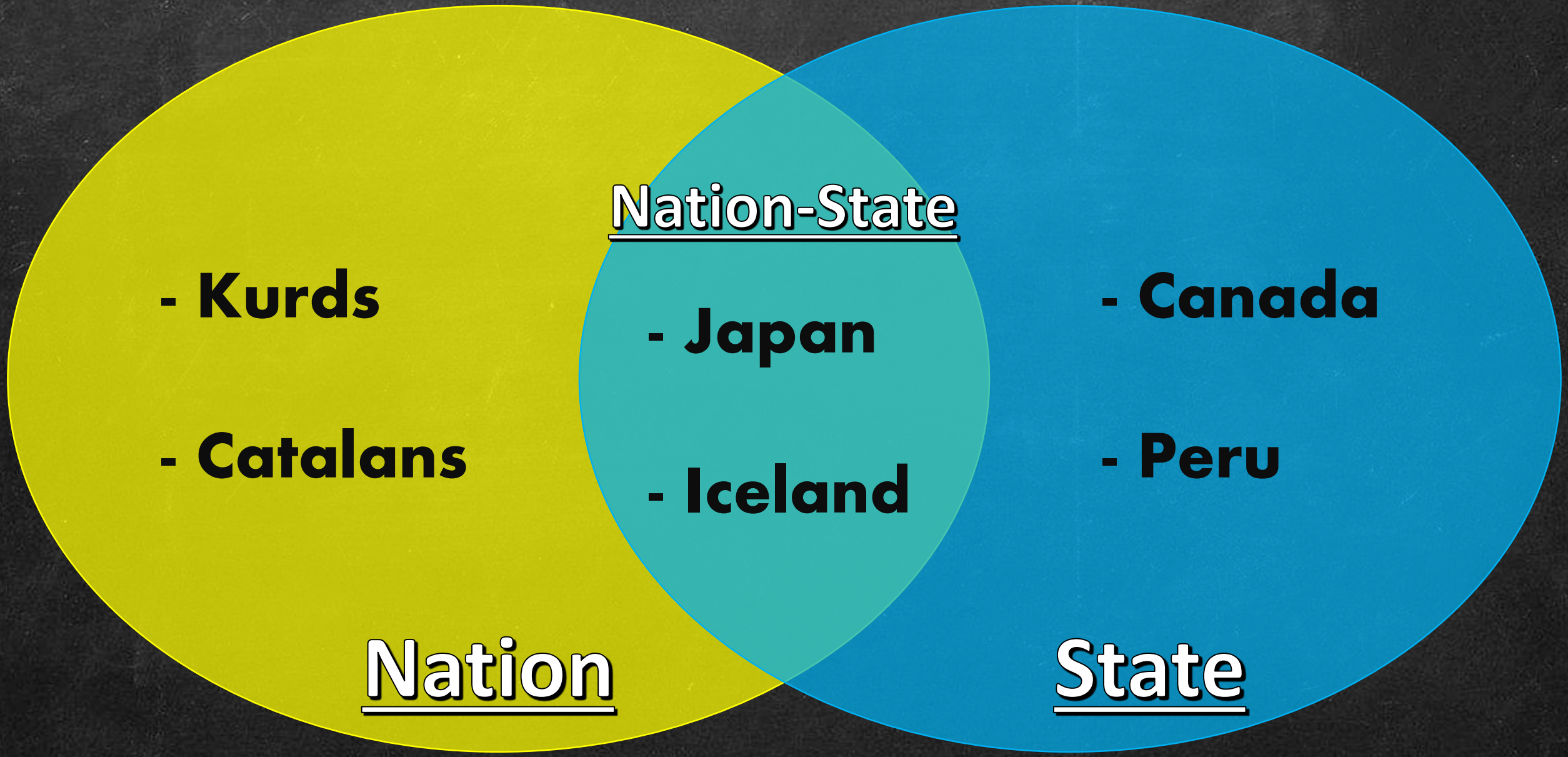
# But first, some vocabulary!

## Nation-State

- A **state** with a **single nation** in it (VERY few of these exist). For the most part, these are countries where **more than 90%** of the total population is of one **ethnicity**.







Nation-State

- Kurds

- Catalans

- Japan

- Iceland

- Canada

- Peru

Nation

State



# But first, some vocabulary!

## Multinational State

- A state with **two** or **more** nations.





# POP QUIZ



# But first, some vocabulary!

## Stateless Nation

- A group of people with a **common** culture occupying a particular **territory** that does **not** operate as an **independent** political unit.





# But first, some vocabulary!

## Multistate Nation

- When a **nation** has a state of its **own** BUT it **stretches across** border of **other** states.
- Not as typical: bi-national state, meaning a state with just TWO nations.



Distribution of Hungarians in Central and Eastern Europe

- Republic of Hungary
- Area in neighboring countries where Hungarians are the majority



# But first, some vocabulary!

## Irredentism

- When one state/country seeks to **annex** territory in **another state** because it has **ties** to part of the population that lives there.





# But first, some vocabulary!

## Exclave

- When a **state** is fragmented and **part** of their **state** is surrounded by **another** state.

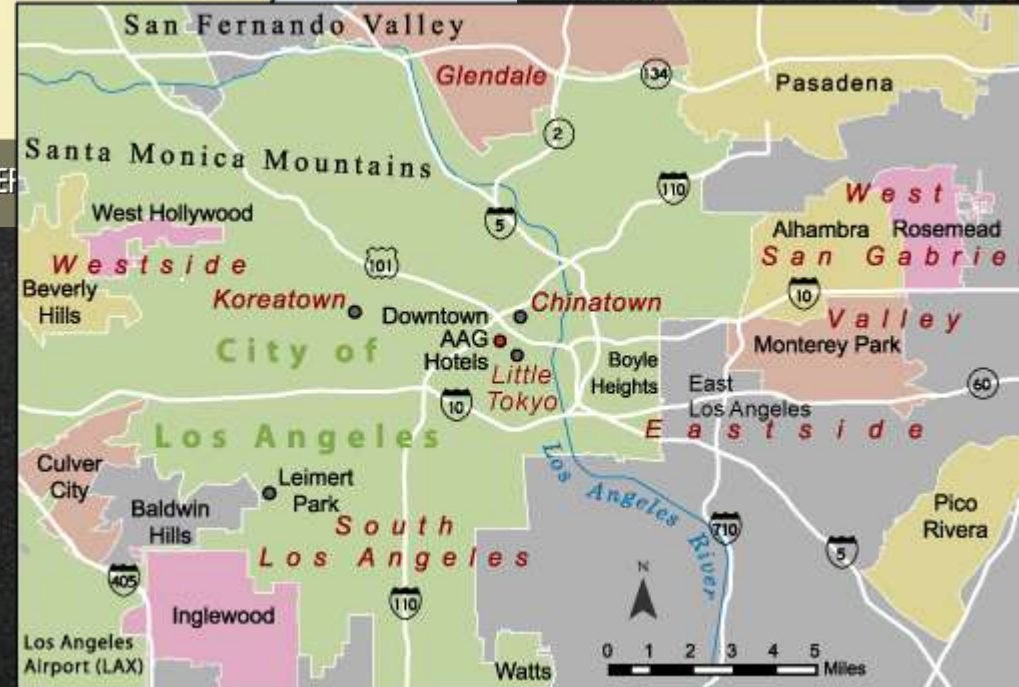




# But first, some vocabulary!

## Enclave

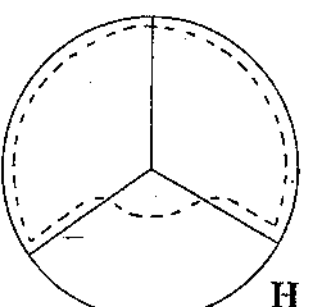
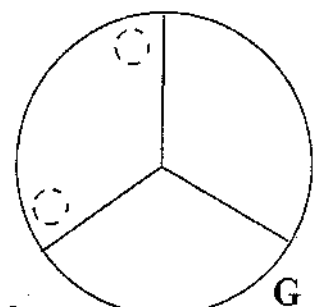
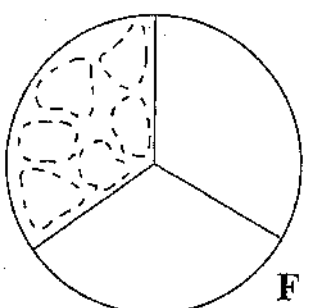
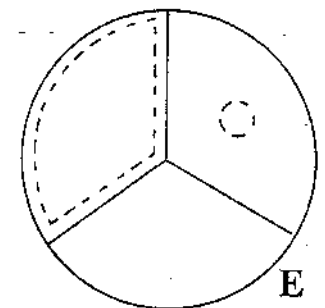
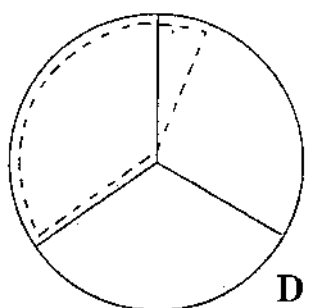
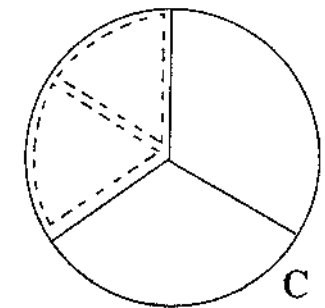
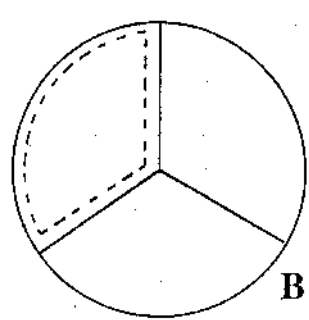
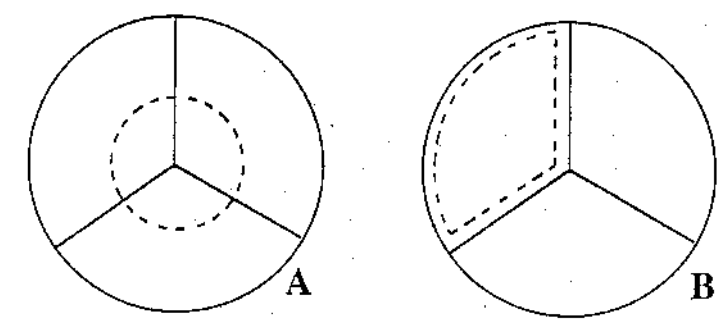
- When one **state** or nation is **surrounded** by **another** state or nation.
- Ethnic enclaves can be found in large urban areas as well.









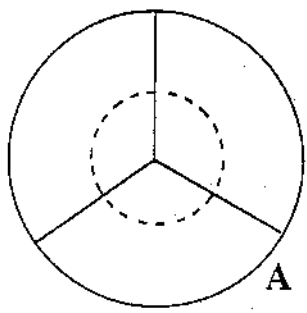


— State Boundary  
- - - Ethno-National Boundary

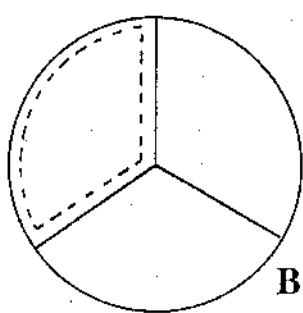
On a piece of paper, draw these circles. Try to make the boundaries like that in the key at the bottom.

We will go over what the terms go with each, as well as examples for each.

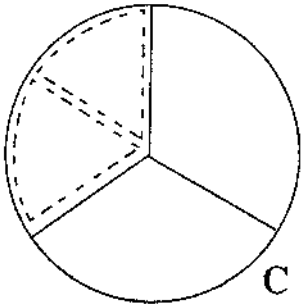




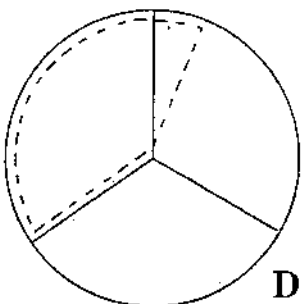
A



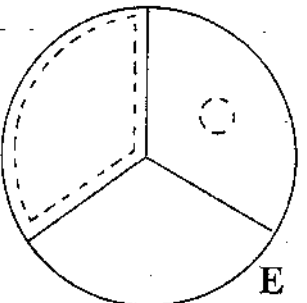
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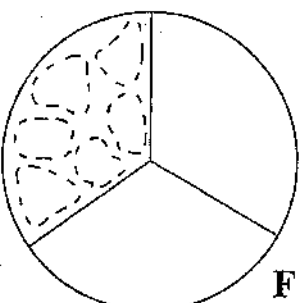
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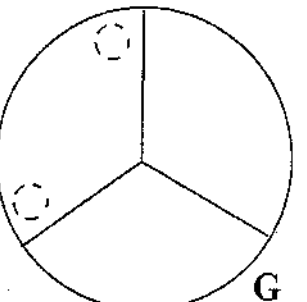
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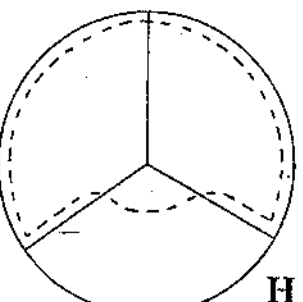
E



F



G



H

— State Boundary  
 - - - - - Ethno-National Boundary

**A – Stateless Nation Ex: Kurds**

**B – Nation-State Ex: Japan**

**C – Binational State Ex: Israel (Israelis and Palestinians)**

**D – Irredentism Ex: Albania – Kosovo**

**E – Exclave Ex: Kaliningrad → Russia**

**F – Multinational State Ex: United States**

**G – Ethnic Enclave Ex: Native Americans in U.S.**

**H – Multistate Nation Ex: North & South Korea**



But could these concepts of states and nation state be erasing...



...because we live in a more interconnected and globalized world?







# Other Political Geography Things to Know!

## Autonomous Region:

- An area which governs **itself** BUT is **not** an **independent** country.
- **Examples:** Greenland, Hong Kong





# Other Political Geography Things to Know!

## Semi-autonomous Region:

- An area which can **govern itself** in certain areas, but does **not** have **complete** power to govern.
- **Examples:** Nunavut in Canada, Indian Reservations in the United States.





# Other Political Geography Things to Know!

## Sovereignty:

- Final **authority** over a **territory** and the **right** to defend territorial integrity against **invasion**.





# Other Political Geography Things to Know!

## Self-Determination

- The process by which a **country** determines its **own statehood** and forms its own allegiances and **government**.
- **Example:** Catalonia wants self-determination AND sovereignty.









# Colonialism

- the policy or practice of **acquiring full or partial control over another country**, occupying it with settlers, and exploiting it economically.
- Started in 16<sup>th</sup> century (1500s), right after 1492 (Columbus).
- Portuguese and Spanish were known for colonizing countries in the New World (Latin America, Florida, California) during this time.
- They came in and completely took over countries – most Latin American countries were Spanish colonies.



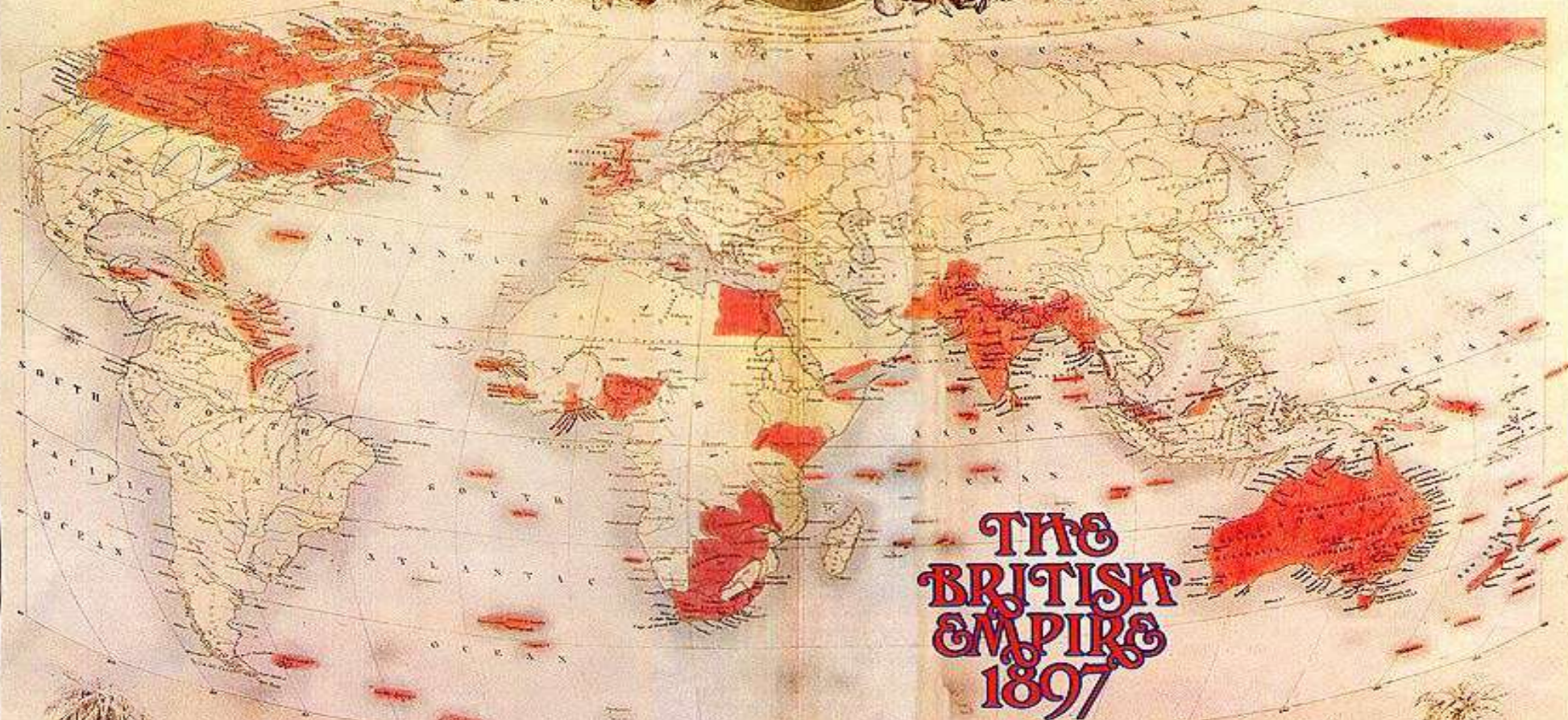
# Imperialism

- a policy of extending a country's power and influence over another country through **diplomacy** (talks, negotiations) or **military force**
- Started in 19<sup>th</sup> century (1800s) – AFTER the Industrial Revolution.
- European countries, the U.S., and Japan imperialized (took over other countries). These were either colonies, spheres of influence or protectorates. (*More on THAT in World History*).
- The countries they took over became known as their “**empire**”
- Britain took over the most countries around the world
  - “the **sun never sets on the British Empire**”
  - basically, they had land in every time zone





BRITISH  
EMPIRE  
throughout the  
WORLD



THE  
BRITISH  
EMPIRE  
1897



Native of British India and of East Indian Islands

Native of British Empire in Africa

Queen Victoria and Kaiser Wilhelm

5







# Neat Sources for AP HuG Connections!

On Instagram or Facebook:

- World Economic Forum
- Global Citizen
- National Geographic
- United Nations – They have a TON of sub IG groups like: Human Rights, Refugees, Gender, Climate...and so on!



# Student Evaluation

<http://bit.ly/UCR1116>

Last name: Cisneros

**\*\*Please do the survey and suggest topics! We want to help you as much as we can. Doing 1 survey after each class helps all of us!\*\***