AP HUMAN GEOGRAPHY POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY

Political Geography

The study of human political organization of the earth.

Study political organization at three scales

- Supranational (multiple countries joined together)
- National (country)
- Subnational (local)

Territoriality

Creating ownership over a defined space

Can be your backyard or an entire country







State

A political unit with a permanent population, territorial boundaries that are recognized by other states an effective government, a working economy and sovereignty.

State = Country

state = sub-state

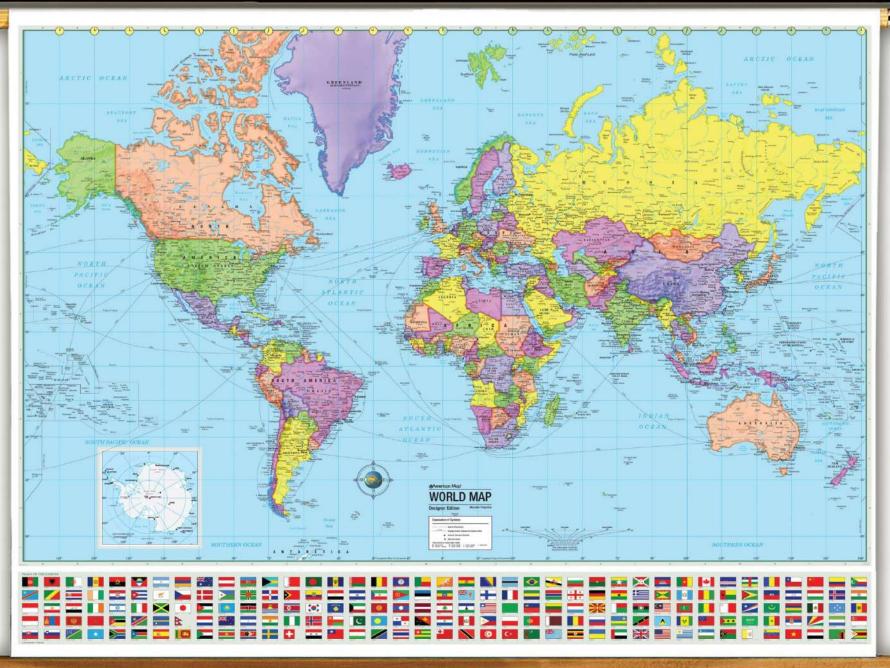
Sovereignty

A recognized right to control a territory both politically and militarily

Under international law states are sovereign

Qualifications for Statehood

- Has space or territory with recognized boundaries
- Has a permanent population
- •Has economic activity and an organized economy regulates foreign and domestic trade and issues money
- •Has the power of social engineering, such as education
- Has a transportation system
- •Has a government which provides public services and police power
- •Has sovereignty. No other state exercises control over the territory
- •Has external recognition by other states

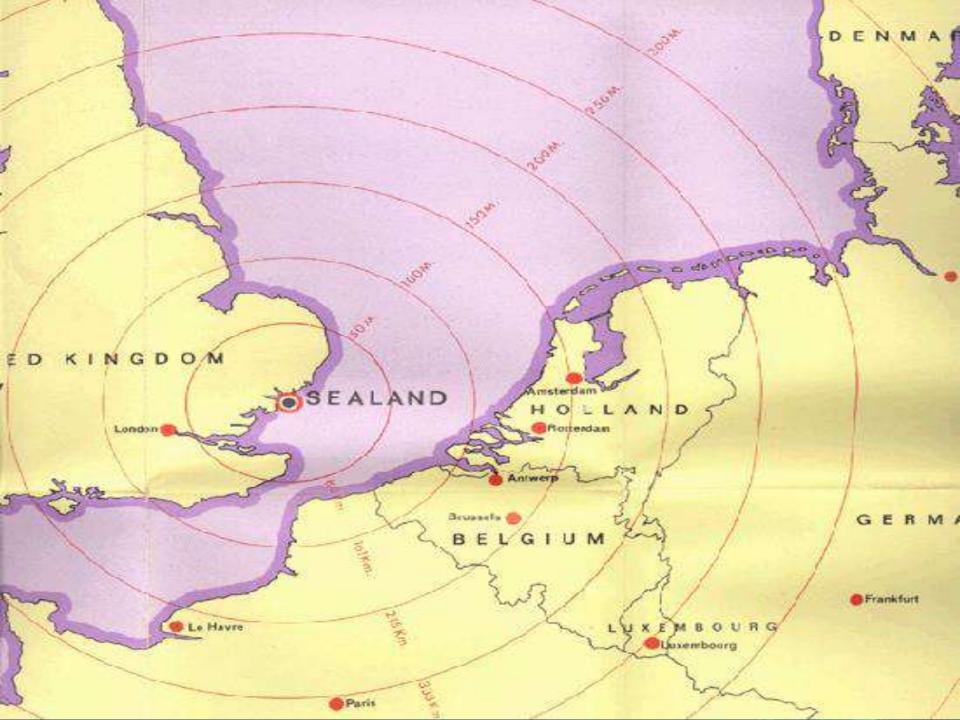


Microstate

A very small State, such as Singapore.









History of Sealand



Established by Britain during WWII
Purpose to guard the Thames estuary

Well-equipped Military installation 200 men

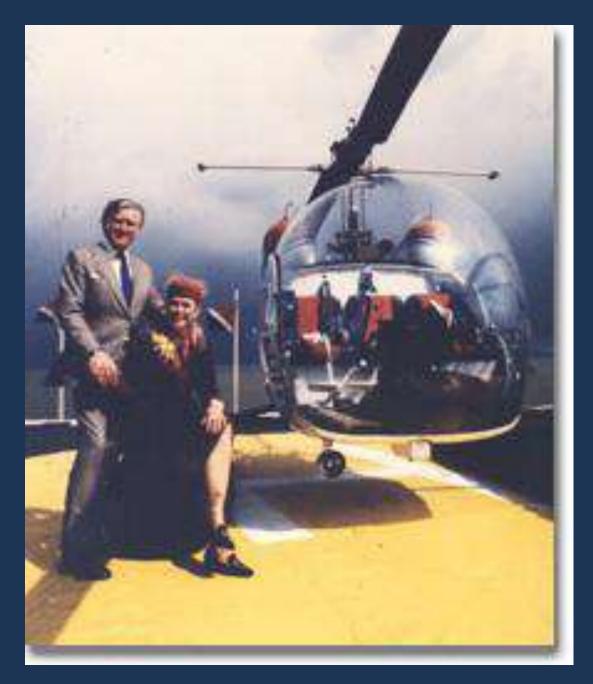
After the war it was abandoned

1966 - British family took possession and restored the platform

1967 declared itself a nation

Has become recognized internationally

European states have given it *de facto* recognition



Prince Roy and Princess Joan of Sealand.

Stamps and Coins

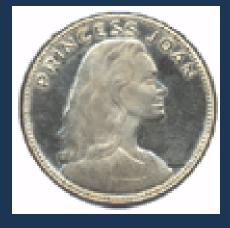
















MORE MICRONATIONS

25 Micros:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tL8R199K66s

The Republic of Molossia:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=01RI75llvtU



Territorial integrity

The right of a state to defend sovereign territory against incursion from other states

Politically Organized Permanent Population

State

Defined Territory and Government

Recognized by other States

How many States (countries) in the world?

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4AivEQmfPpk



What did we have before States?

EMPIRES



Examples of Empires

Roman Empire
Ottoman Empire
Han Dynasty
Mayan Empire
Kingdom of France



Why are Empires not States?

Territory is not clearly defined – boundaries were not set or recognized.

Included a large amount of ethnic and cultural groups



Peace of Westphalia

Treaty between European monarchs.

Signed in 1648.

Marks the beginning of the modern state system.

Dividing territory into nation states (countries) with clearly defined borders and sovereignty.



INSTANT ULTIMATE GUIDE — Peace of Westphalia and the Birth of Nation States.

- Explain the peace of Westphalia? (2 paragraphs)
- What are two benefits of dividing territory by nation states (1para)
- What are two disadvantages of dividing territory by nation states (1para)



Peace of Westphalia

Fundamental shift in how we thought about territory

Previously where a society lived was it's territory

After Westphalia territory defined the society

Nation

A group of people who think of themselves as one based on a shared culture and history.

May share religion, language, an ethnicity, etc.



Culturally Defined

Shared Culture

Nation

Not defined by territory

"An Imagined Community"







Nation-State

A politically organized area in which a nation and state occupy the same space.

An ATTEMPT to marry the concepts of nation and state into one big happy territory.

Dates to the French Revolution

Created to inspire nationalism within a state

Nation-State

Largely an ideal rather than fact

Unifies groups that may destroy the state

Multinational State

A state that contains more than one nation within its borders



Multistate Nation

When a nation stretches across borders and across states



Stateless Nation

When a nation does not have a territory to call its own



Multinational State

 A state with more than one nation inside its borders.

 Nearly every State in the world is a multinational state.

Multistate Nations

• A nation that stretches across borders.

Stateless Nations

A nation that does not have a state.

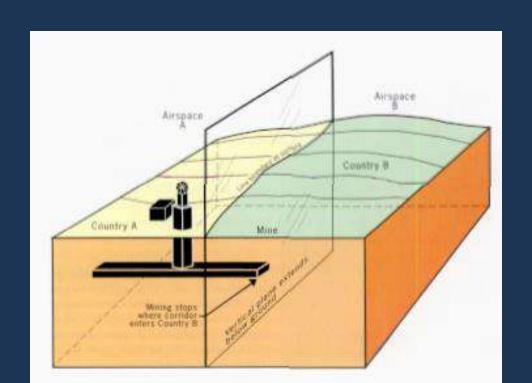
QUICK LIST

List 3 examples for each of the following:

- Nation State
- Multi-National State Include at least 3 specific nations that are within that States boundaries.
- Multi-State Nation For each nation include the States that they inhabit.
- Stateless Nations

Boundary

A vertical plane that cuts through the airspace and ground to determine ownership





Geometric Boundary

Boundaries drawn based on a grid system – such as line of latitude or longitude.



Physical Political Boundary

Boundaries that follow an agreed upon feature in the natural landscape.



Defining (boundaries)

Boundaries are normally created in a treaty like legal document.



Delimiting

The drawing of a boundary on a map.



Demarcating

Creating visible means to mark a boundary – steel posts, fences, walls, etc.



Research Notes

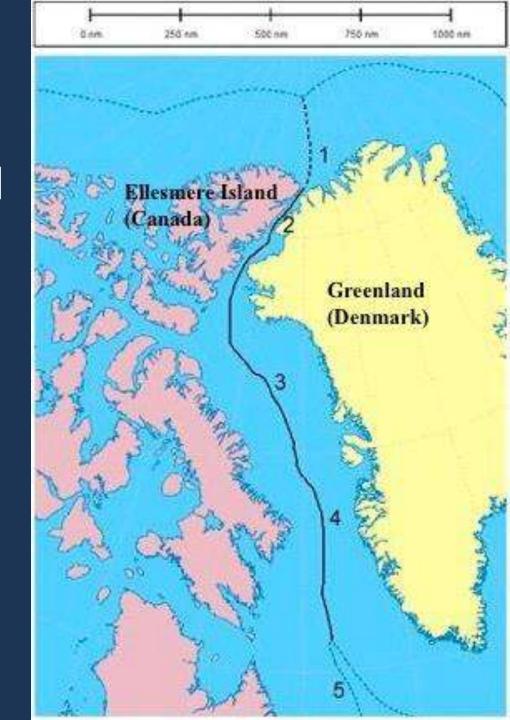
Create one page of research notes for each of the following;

US / Mexican - Border Wall South Korea / North Korea - DMZ Israeli / Palestinian - Green Wall

Your notes should focus on why the walls were constructed and the impact of the walls (social, political, economic and environmental impacts)

Median Line Principle

Waters will be divided evenly between two or more countries.



Antecedent Boundaries

Boundary lines that existed before human cultures developed into their current form.

Many physical boundaries grew from antecedent boundaries

Kentucky and Indiana grew as distinct cultures around an already existing divider — the Ohio River.

Subsequent Boundaries

Divided space resulted from human interaction and negotiation after settlement.



Superimposed

Boundaries forcibly put on the landscape by outside parties, such as invaders or supranational organizations.

Example - The UN created borders of Israel.

Relict

Boundary that no longer functions as a border.

Example – The Berlin Wall



Definitional Boundary Disputes

Dispute based on the legal language of a boundary.

Example: Japan and Russia have not agreed to the definition of the boundaries surrounding islands north of Japan.



Locational Boundary Disputes

Countries agree on the definition, but not on where the boundary exists on the earth or on a map.

Example: Saudi Arabia and Yemen have agreed to a border, but not to exactly where that border is located.



Operational Boundary Disputes

Disputes over how a border should be operated or controlled.

Example: The US/Mexican Border in regards to immigration and transport of goods.



Allocational Boundary Disputes

Disputes over natural resources (mineral deposits, fertile farmland, or rich fishing groups) that lie in the border area.

Example: The US and Canada have fought over fishing grounds in the Atlantic Ocean

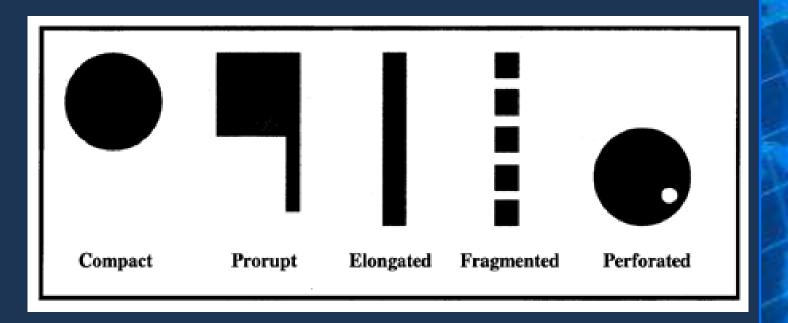


Territorial Morphology

The relationship between a state's geographic shape, size, relative location and its political situation.



5 Morphology Types



Fragmented States

Geographically exists in several pieces

Indonesia is fragmented into over 16,000 islands



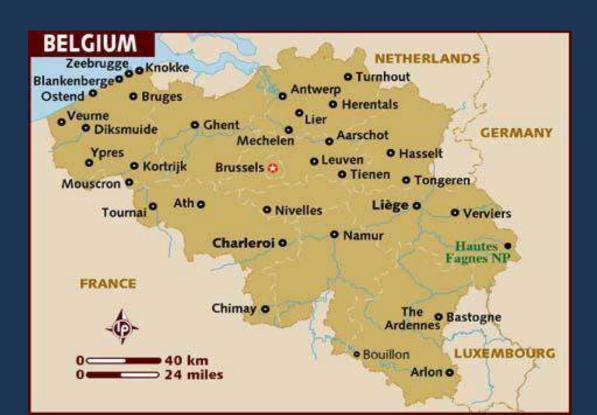
Elongated States

State that is long and thin in shape.



Compact States

State that does not vary greatly in distance from its center to any point on its border.



Prorupt States

State that has a piece that protrudes from its core area, like an arm or leg jutting out.



Perforated States

State that has a hole punched in them by another state. A perforated state completely surrounds another state.



Landlocked States

Countries that have no access to a coastal area or large body of water.



Political Enclave

A state or part of a state surrounded completely by another state.





Political Exclave

A part of a state almost completely separated from the rest of the country.



The Most Complex Borders in the World – Part 1:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gtLxZiiuaXs

The Most Complex Borders in the World – Part 2:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3ZdkqqjosCM



Morphology Assignment

Find three examples of each territorial morphology.

Compact,

Prorupt

Elongated

Fragmented

Perforated

List 2 advantages and 2 disadvantages for each morphology

How would the shape of a State impact:

- Economics
- Trade
- Security and Defense (both internal and external)
- Transportation
- Environment and Agriculture
- Distribution of resources
- Communication



Buffer State

An independent country located between two larger countries that are in conflict.



Satellite States

A country controlled by another, more powerful state.



Shatterbelt

A state or group of states that exist within a sphere of competition between larger states and is often culturally, economically and politically fragmented.



Frontiers

Regions where boundaries are weakly developed, territoriality is unclear and not well established.



COLONIALISM

A STORY ABOUT STUFF

or

How to steal stuff from other territories and make yourself filthy rich.









Colonialism

Establishing a new territory by a group of people who keep their ties to their home government.

The control of one state over another place

Often the colonizer has a more industrialized economy

Major factor in colonialism was the industrial revolution

Colonialism

Age of European Colonialism lasted from 16th century until end of WWII

Two Major Periods

- First occurred after European explorers discovered land in the western hemisphere (15th century)
- •Second Late 1800's when Euro powers competed to carve up Africa
 - * France and England would control 70% of Africa

Mercantilism

An economic system where a state acquires colonies that provide it with the raw materials to ship back home and use in making products for the population of the mother country

Imperialism

The process of establishing political, social and economic dominance over a colonized area



What's the Difference

MERCANTILISM, COLONIALISM, IMPERIALISM?

Mercantilism:

Economic System – Make money by establishing colonies and using the resources to make products and goods back home.

Colonialism:

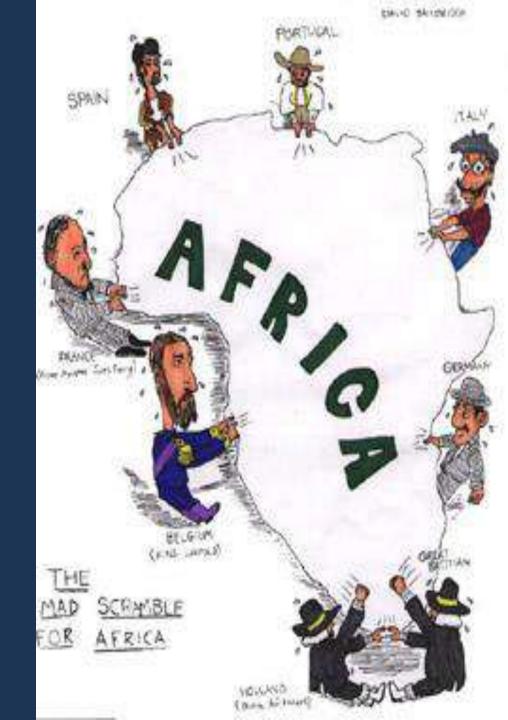
The act of establishing the territory

Imperialism:

The act of dominating the territory

Scramble for Africa:

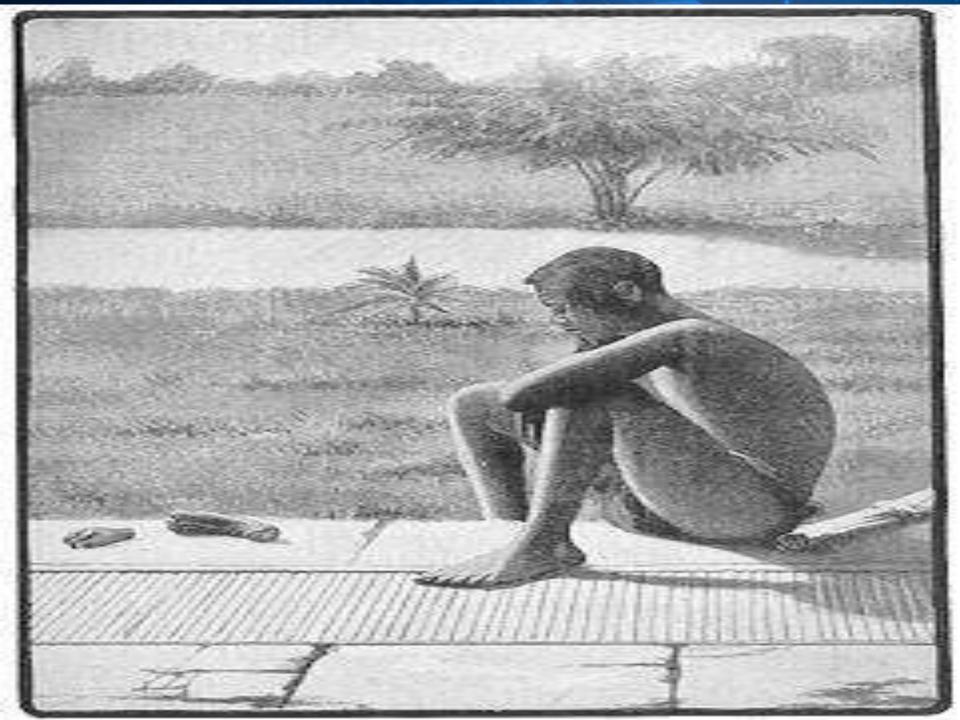
Period between 1880 and 1914 when European countries competed to claim territory in Africa.

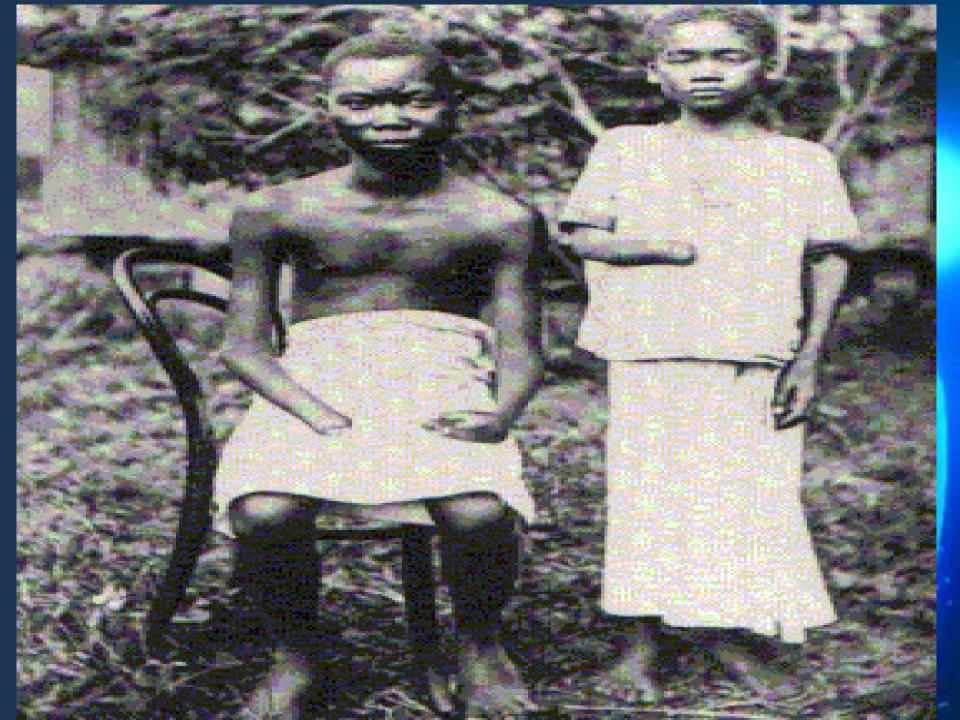


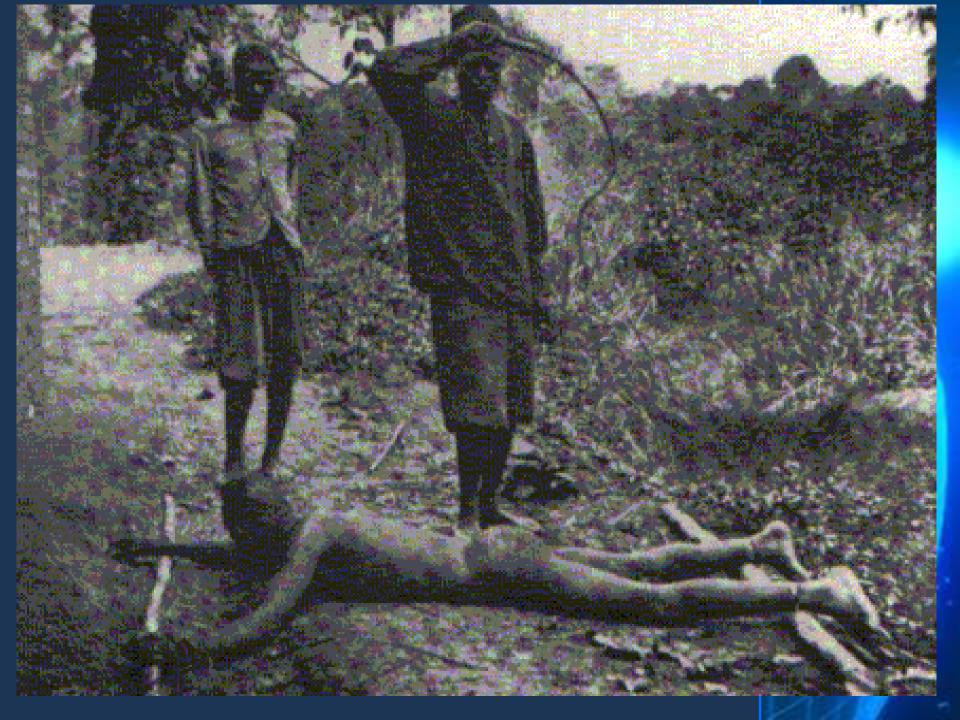
Berlin Conference (1884):

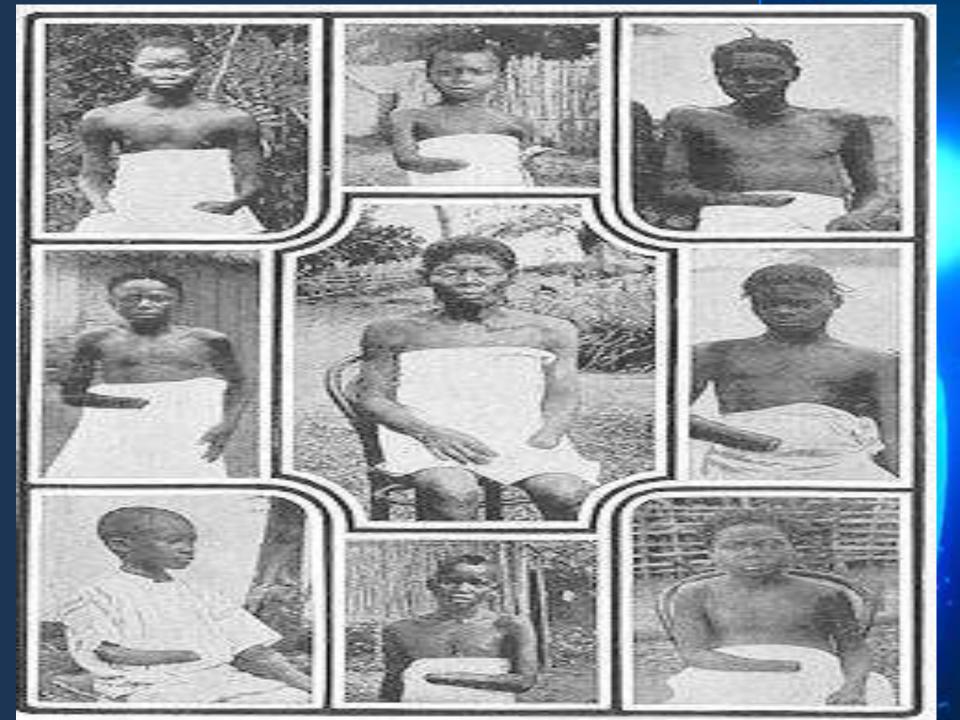
Called together all the European powers to lay down rules for the division of Africa.

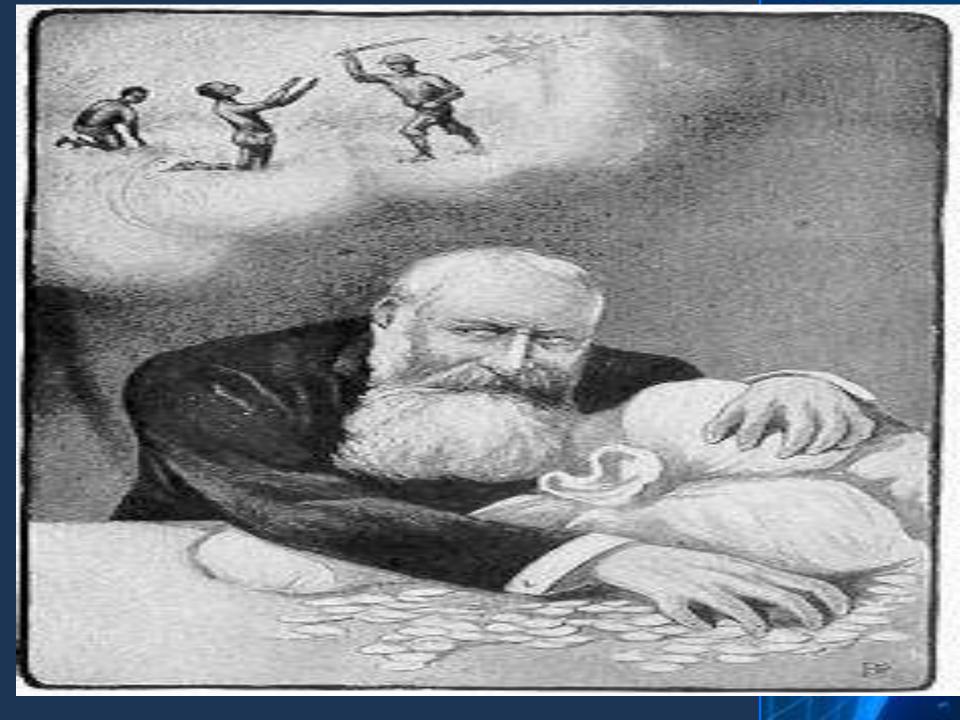
Agreed that any European power could claim land in Africa by notifying other nations of their claims and showing they could control the area











European Motives for Imperialism

Motive #1 - Industry and Technology

To improve their economies they needed new markets and raw materials.

Technological advances led to the Europeans ability to dominate (maxim guns, steamboats, quinine)



Motive #2 - Nationalism

Pride in one's country led to a heated competition among the European nations.

The more lands you controlled showed how strong you were as a country.



Motive #3 - Racism and Social Darwinism

Social Darwinism: Idea that one race is better than another

Survival of the fittest: Those who are the fittest would enjoy wealth and success.

If others suffered or were exterminated that was nature.



Motive #4 - Civilizing Mission

Missionaries wanted to Christianize and "civilize" the peoples of non-Europeans societies.



Superimposed Borders and Colonialism

Colonialism in 10 Minutes

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Pw12KGSj53k



Continued Borders Issues in Israel

http://www.cc.com/video-clips/kovgs5/the-daily-show-with-jon-stewart-sir-archibald-mapsalot-iii

http://www.cc.com/video-clips/kovgs5/the-daily-show-with-jon-stewart-sir-archibald-mapsalot-iii



Unitary

A form of government organization.

The state has strong centralized government

Exercises power equally over all parts of the country



Federal

Organizes the State into regions (provinces, cantons, "states")

Central government tends to control areas of common interest such as defense and foreign affairs.

Regional governments have power to create their own laws and policies

Democracy

The idea that the people are the ultimate sovereign

The people are the nation and have ultimate power over what happens in the state

Territorial Representation

System where each representative is elected from a territorially defined district.



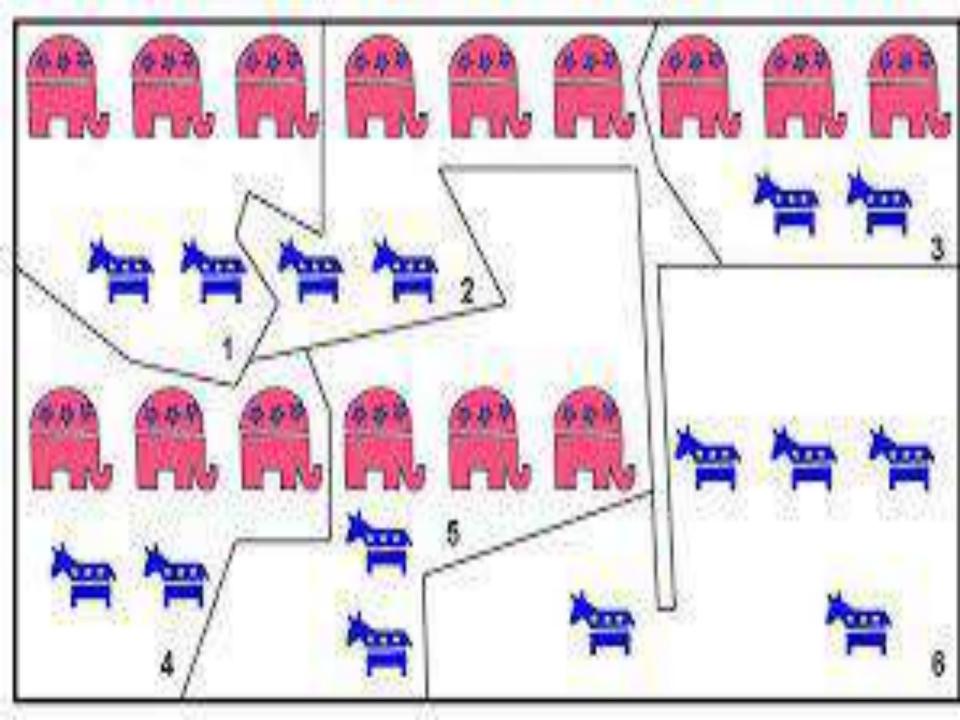
Reapportionment

Process where representative districts are switched according to population shifts so that each district has approximately the same number of people.

Gerrymandering

Redistricting to create an advantage for one political party

Divides districts to give one party a majority in most districts.



WAYS TO GERRYMANDER

Cracking
Packing
Stacking
Hijacking
Kidnapping



Cracking

Dispersing a group into several districts to prevent a majority.



Packing

Combining like minded voters into one district to prevent them from affecting elections in other districts.



Stacking

Diluting a minority populated district with majority population



Hijacking

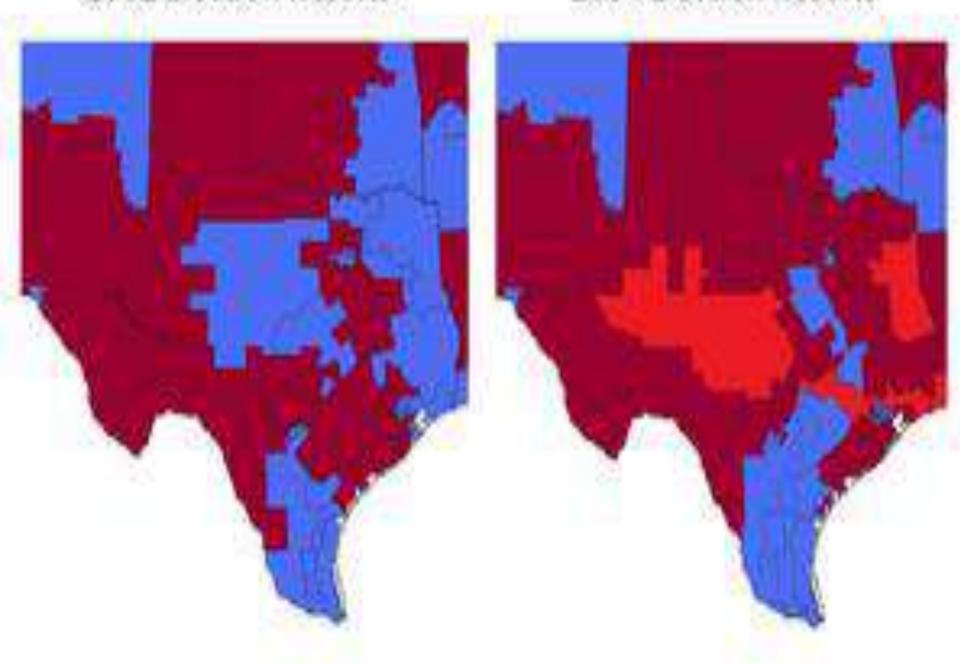
Redrawing two districts in order to force two elected representatives of the same party to run against each other.

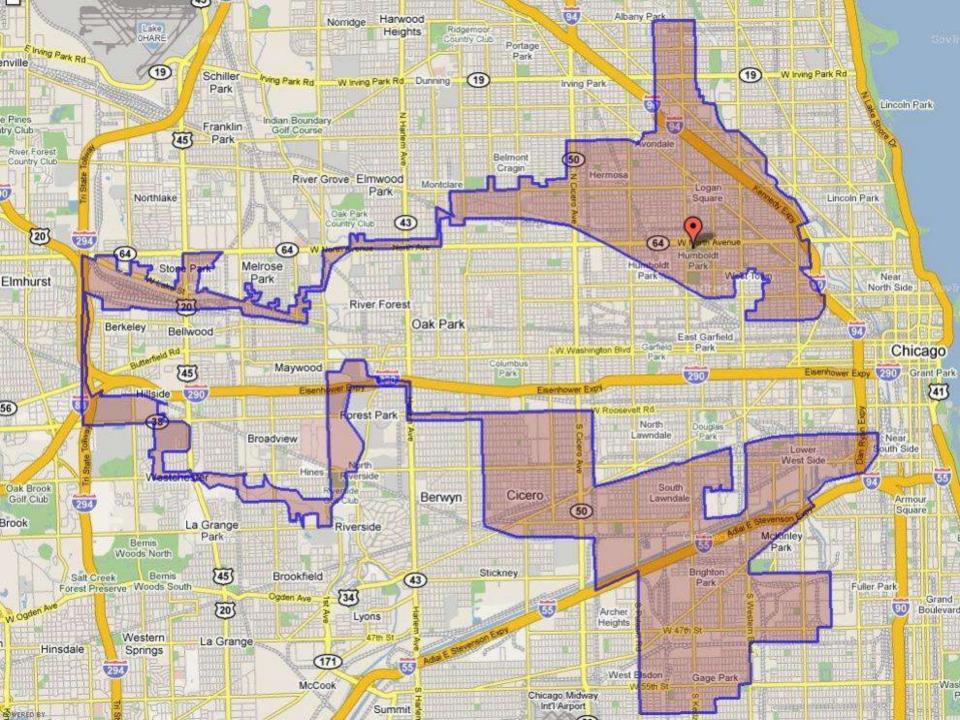


Kidnapping

Moving an area where an elected representative has support to an area where he or she does not have support.









CRASH COURSE – GERRYMANDERING

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MnhFm5QVVTo

TED ED - CRACKING AND PACKING

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YcUDBgYodIE



What are the criteria for drawing district lines?

The criteria for consideration by the Legislative Assembly or the Secretary of State for redistricting legislative and congressional districts are listed in ORS 188.010. The criteria require that each district, as nearly as practicable, shall:

- Be contiguous;
- Be of equal population;
- Utilize existing geographic or political boundaries;
- Not divide communities of common interest; and
- Be connected by transportation links.

CRUNCH THE DATA: Figure out which counties are majority Democrat and which are majority Republican.

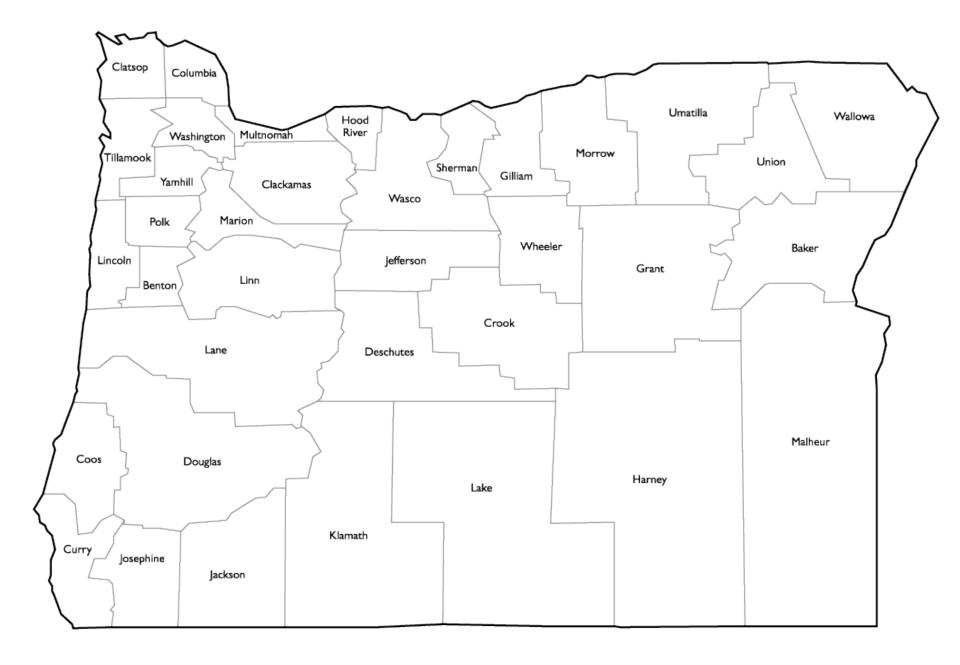
Oregon's Population is 3,970,000

To be equal each districts total population needs to be around 740,000

CREATE DISTRICTS: You need to create five districts. Your goal is to gerrymander the state of Oregon in favor of the Republicans. Three of the five districts you create must have a Republican majority.

- Be contiguous;
- Be of equal population;
- Utilize existing geographic or political boundaries;
- Not divide communities of common interest

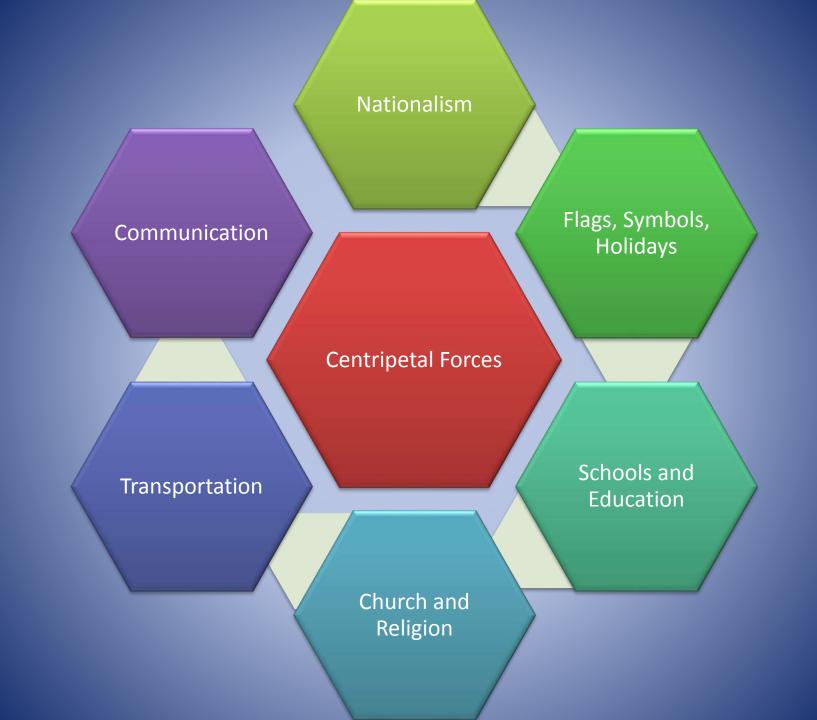
MAP IT: Put district boundary lines on map.



Centripetal

The forces within a state that unify the people





Centrifugal

Forces within a state that divide the people





Ethnonationalism

A powerful emotional attachment to one's nation. Occurs when a minority nation within a state feels different from the rest of the state's people.

Irrendentism

A movement by a nation to reunite its parts when they have been spread across borders.



Devolution

Process where regions within a state demand and gain political strength and autonomy at the expense of the central government.



Balkanization

The process of fragmentation or division of a region or state into smaller regions.



Ultimate Guide: Yugoslavia

Describe and explain the balkanization of Yugoslavia.

How and why did Yugoslavia break into six countries - Serbia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia, Montenegro and Macedonia

Use the balkanization of Yugoslavia to define and explain the following terms:

Balkanization
Multi-National State
Centrifugal Force
Ethnonationalism
Irredentism



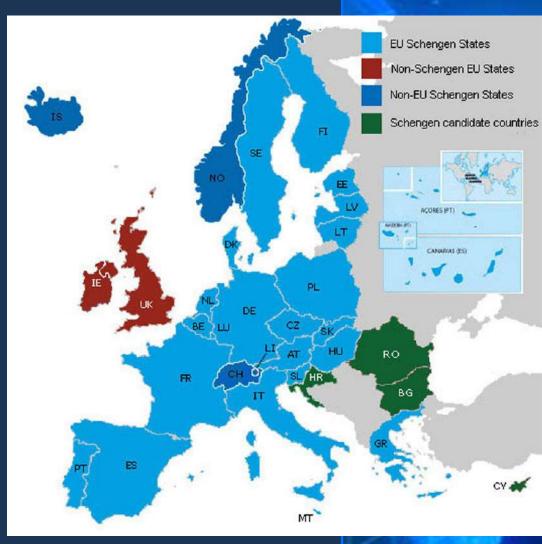
Deterritorialization

Globalization (modern trade, communication and travel) has lessened the effects of boundaries.

Social, political and economic activities are increasingly taking place irrespective of the physical location of the participant.

Example of Deterritorialization

Schengen Area: An area comprising 26 European countries that have abolished passport and any other type of border control at their common borders.



Reterritorialization

Actions taken by a state to solidify control over its territory.

US building a wall along the Mexican border.

Geopolitics

International relations, as influenced by geographical factors.



Classical Geopolitcs

School of geopolitics which focused on how to become powerful and strategies for maintaining power.

Ratzel's Organic Theory

States are like living organisms. They hunger for land and want to grow larger and larger. To a state Land = Food.

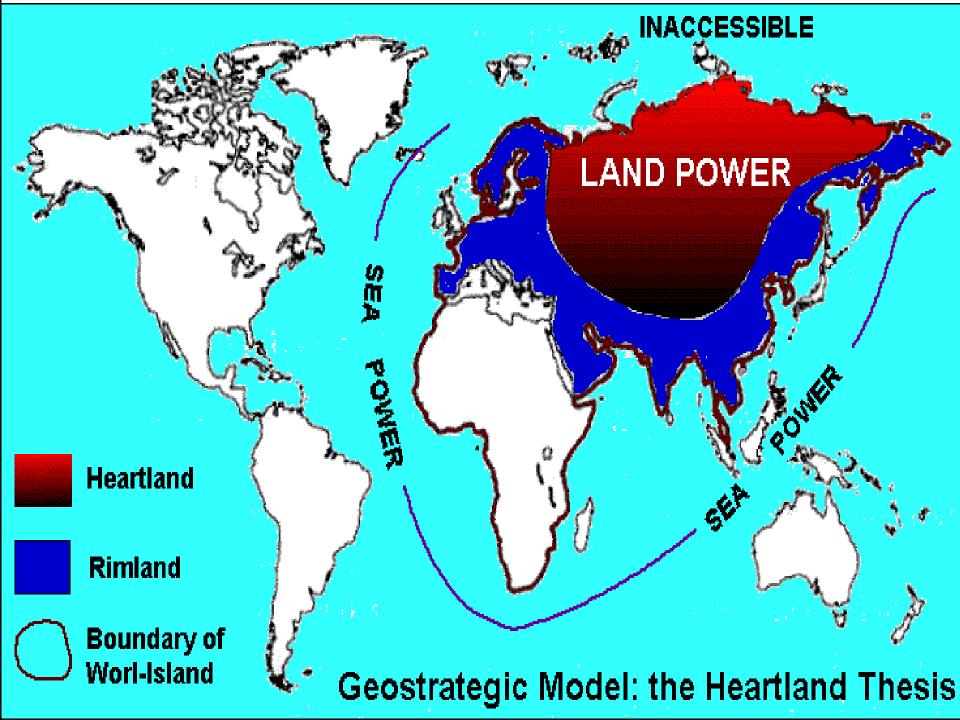
Hitler believed in and acted on this theory.

Heartland Theory

Halford Mackfinder

Era of sea power was ending and control over land would be the key to power.

Controlling Eurasia would be the key to dominating the world.

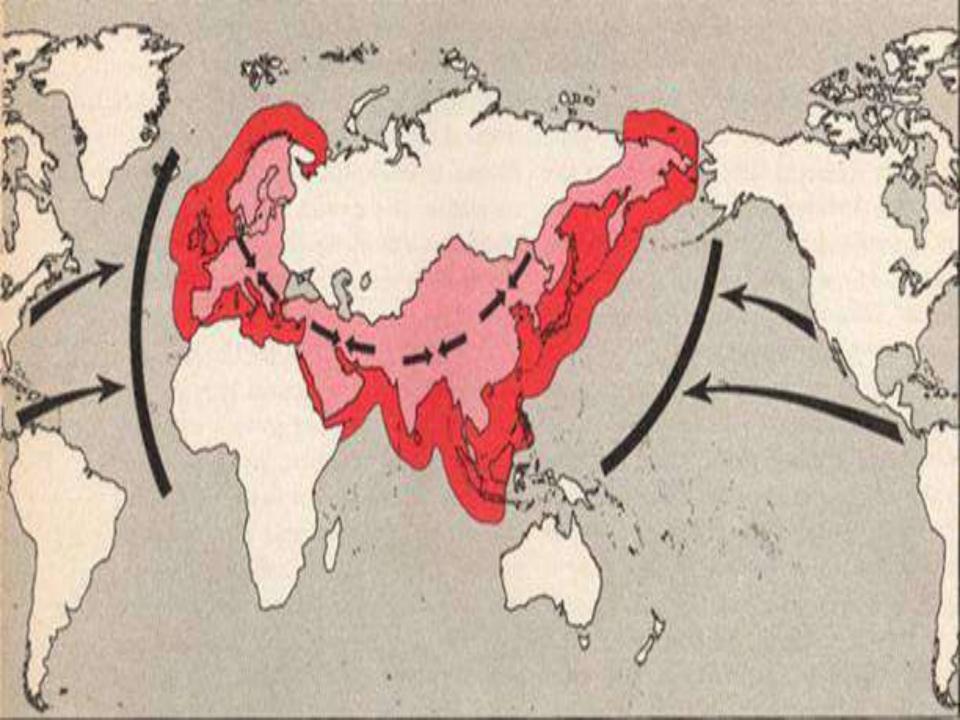


Rimland Theory

Theory that the rimland of Euroasia was the key to power

Rimland was the periphery – extending from Western Europe, Southeast, South and East Asia.

Important to balance power in the rimland to prevent a global power from emerging



Critical Geopolitics

School of geopolitics that focuses on explaining the geographical assumptions and perspectives of international actors.

Analyzes why countries act. Used to predict what will happen in a region and how government should respond.

Determines a countries foreign policy decisions.

https://news.vice.com/video/how-the-us-created-the-islamic-state



The Domino Theory

Cold War Theory

Democratic allies must protect lands from falling to the communists, because if one country (domino) fell under the power of communism others in the region would also fall.

Believed that this would result in communist domination of the world.

Led to Vietnam war.



Unilateralism

World order in which one dominant state makes political decisions and its allies follow.

Allies have no say in the decision making process

US decided to invade Iraq – expected allies to support and even join in the invasion.



Supranational Organization

An entity composed of three or more states that forge an association and form an administrative structure for mutual benefit and to pursue shared goals.

Global Commons

The 'Global Commons' refers to resources or areas that lie outside of the political reach of any one nation State.

International law identifies four global commons:

The High Seas

The Atmosphere

Antarctica

Outer Space.



Law of the Sea

A collection of international laws and treaties that set rules for how States will use the oceans.



DIVISION FOR OCEAN AFFAIRS AND THE LAW OF THE SEA

UNCLOS – UN Convention on the Law of the Sea

Coastal States have claim to the sea up to 12 nautical miles from the shoreline

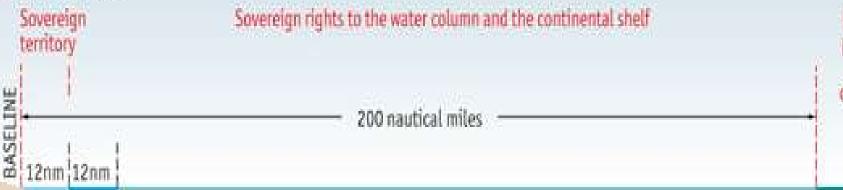
Must allow commercial ships from other countries to pass through these waters

Coastal state can claim up to 200 nautical miles as an exclusive economic zone, over which it has control of resources (oil, fish, etc.)

If there is not 200 nautical miles between two or more countries than the median line principle will be used.



All at sea



Extension possible to cover continental shelf

Territorial water:

It usually begins at the mean low-water baseline. Sovereignty covers the airspace above and the seabed below.

Contiguous zone:

States may exercise the control necessary to prevent others from infringing its customs, immigration and other laws.

Exclusive economic zone:

Within the EEZ, states have control of economic resources (including mining and oil explorations), but cannot prohibit legal passage and loitering. They can request an extension to their EEZ to cover part or all of the continental shelf.

The high seas:

Also known as international waters, they are beyond national jurisdiction.