

# POLITICAL ORGANIZATION

# Political Geography

- Study of the organization and distribution of political phenomena, including their impact on other spatial components of society and culture
- Characteristics of political entities, problems in defining jurisdictions, and significance of fragmentation of political power
- The study of national borders, their locations, and their effects.

# Political Geography

- Explains physical and cultural factors that underline political unrest
- 20th century conflict was between states; 21st century conflicts initiated by individuals or groups



# States

- definition: On an international level is an independent political unit occupying a defined, permanently populated territory, having full control over its internal and foreign affairs
- Synonymous with country

# Defining States

- State = Country
- State DOES NOT = Louisiana, Texas, California, etc.
- Whether or not an area of land is a state can be complicated....
- Korea, Taiwan, the Poles



# State Sizes

- BIG STATES: RUSSIA
- Little States: Monaco
- **Microstates: states with very small land area**



# Development of State Concept: Ancient States

- Mesopotamia: **city-states**
- Sovereign state that comprises a town and the surrounding countryside, built walls to define boundaries



# State Concept: Early European States

- Roman Empire collapses -> estates owned by competing kings, dukes, nobles -> neighboring estates unify under a king -> England, France, Spain



# Most modern-day boundaries were drawn by whom?



# State Concept: Colonies

- **Colony: territory that is legally tied to a sovereign state rather than being completely independent**
- **Colonialism: effort by one country to establish settlements in a territory and to impose its political, economic, and cultural principles on that territory**
- **late 15th c. - mid 20th c. Created conflict (WWI, WWII, Cold War)**

# Reasons for Colonialism

1. Promote Christianity (God)
2. Extract useful resources and to serve as captive markets for their products (Gold)
3. Establish relative power through the number of their colonies (Glory)

# Imperialism

- Control of territory already occupied and organized by an indigenous society
- European colonization of Africa and Asia is considered imperialism



## Heartland-rimland Theory

# Heartland-rimland Theory

- Halford Mackinder developed the theory to justify European colonization during the 19<sup>th</sup> century
- Core of Eurasia = heartland (lots of resources)
- Surrounding territories = rimland (need resources)
- Heartland was poised to dominate the world due to its landmass
- Who had the largest land mass?
- US/NATO aimed to limit Russia's expansion by colonizing territories near Russia
- Led to policy of containment and the domino theory

# Difference between states and nations, and nation-states

- **Nation:** tightly knit group of people sharing a common language, ethnicity, religion, and other cultural attributes
  - *Are all nations states?*
- **Nation State:** a country whose population possesses a substantial degree of cultural homogeneity and unity
  - *Examples? \_ a p \_ \_*
- **Self-Determination** - the power of a state to control ones own territory and destiny
- When there is a group of people who constitute a nation but do not have autonomy - cannot govern themselves, create their own laws - they are a **stateless nation**

BOUNDARIES



WE DRAW BOUNDARIES  
FOR VARIOUS REASONS



**Compact**



**Prorupt**



**Elongated**



**Fragmented**



**Perforated**

# COMPACT

What are the advantages & disadvantages?

- Advantage: Easy defense and Communication



## PRORUPT or PROTRUDED

What are the advantages & disadvantages?

- Advantage: Increases access to natural resources such as water
- Disadvantage: Difficult to control the elongated portion



# PERFORATED

What are the advantages & disadvantages?

Advantage: Another Country is dependent upon you



# ELONGATED

What are the advantages & disadvantages?

Disadvantage: Difficult to communicate and defend



# FRAGMENTED

What are the advantages & disadvantages?

Disadvantage: Difficult to communicate and Defend



# Exclaves & Enclaves

- Exclave – bounded (non-island) piece of territory that is part of a state but lies separated from it by territory of another state.
- Ex. Alaska, West Berlin (W. Germany)
- Enclave – piece of territory that is surrounded by another political unit of which it is not a part (landlocked within the country which surrounds them.)
- Ex. Lesotho, Vatican City



# LANDLOCKED COUNTRIES



- Isolation
- At the mercy of neighbors
- Need communication linkages (highways, airports, rivers, etc.)
- Have formed alliances with other countries to lessen isolation
- Ex. Switzerland

# Border Types

Physical: Deserts, mountains, rivers, etc.  
Boundaries



# Physical: Mountain Boundaries



# Physical: Water Boundaries



# Cultural: Geometric

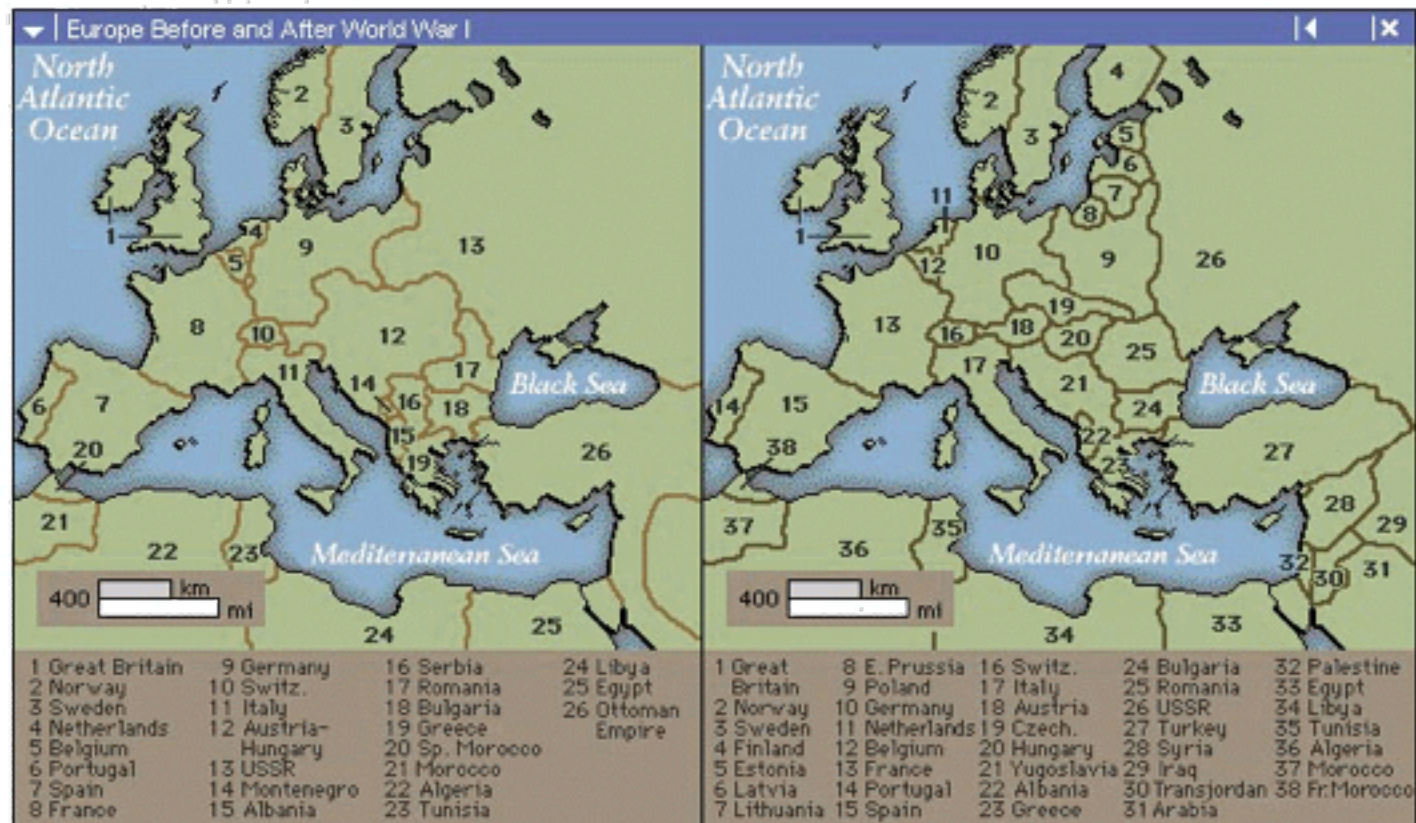


# Cultural: Religious Border Ceremony





# Cultural: Linguistic (Isogloss)



## Europe Before and After World War I

After World War I, the map of Europe changed a great deal. Under the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, Germany gave up territory to Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, and Poland. Those countries, as well as Romania and Yugoslavia, received land from Austria-Hungary, which existed no more. Most Arab lands, formerly part of the Ottoman Empire, were placed under French and British rule.

# Frontiers

- Tangible geographic area
- Provides area of separation
- Uninhabited or inhabited by people seeking to live outside of organized society
- Becoming more attractive to states for agriculture and mining



# Boundaries Inside States

- Unitary System: places most power in the hands of central government officials
- Few internal cultural differences
- Strong sense of national unity
- Small states
- Common in European countries

# Boundaries Inside States

- **Federalism:** allocates strong power to units of local government within the country
  - common in Multinational states
- Ex. Unites States, Russia, Canada, Brazil, India

# Peace of Westphalia

- At the time of the Protestant Reformation (16th-17th century), there were around 1,000 independent political units in Europe
- As the Reformation spread, these polities were split between Catholicism and Protestantism
- The Thirty Years War (1618-1648)
  - powerful families (Hapsburg) waged multi-staged war to unite Europe under Catholicism and the Holy Roman Empire
  - Protestants resisted
  - Result: 3-11 million deaths and no winner

# Peace of Westphalia

- Peace negotiated in 1648 to end the wars
- The treaties contained new language recognizing statehood and nationhood, clearly defined borders, and guarantees of security.
- Result: defined modern European boundaries
- **Territoriality** - States can control and defend their territory. It is their property.
- **Mercantilism** - process by which European states acquired wealth through obtaining resources abroad

# SETTLEMENT BOUNDARIES

- **Antecedent Boundary** – one drawn across an area **before** it was well populated
  - ▣ U.S. – Canadian 1846
- **Subsequent Boundary** – one drawn **after** it was well populated
  - **Consequent** (ethnographic) – one drawn to accommodate religious, linguistic, ethnic, or economic differences

# Think and Respond!

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1. What can be some problems with antecedent boundaries? (example? )
2. . What can be some problems with subsequent boundaries? (example? )
3. What can be some problems with consequent boundaries? (example? )

# SETTLEMENT BOUNDARIES

- **Superimposed Boundaries** – one forced on existing cultural landscapes
- **Relic Boundary** – a boundary that no longer functions but is marked by some landscape features



Hadrian's Wall, Northumberland

Photo © Risto Hurmalainen

# BOUNDARY DISPUTES

1. **Positional Disputes** - *Disagreement about the actual location of a boundary.*

 Chile – Argentina over Beagle Islands

2. Resource Disputes *or* Allocational Disputes

 Iraq invasion of Kuwait

3. Functional Disputes *or* Operational Disputes

 U.S. – Mexico border

 **Irredentism** – ethnic annexation

▣ Pakistan and India fighting over Kashmir



# Israeli - Palestinian Conflict

- **Zionism** - use [video clip](#) to define term
- *What is the significance of the Six Days War? (hint: Israel was given power to govern whom?)*
- *Who is the PLO?*
- *What are Israeli settlements?*
- *Why are they a source of conflict?*
- *What is the significance of the Oslo accords?*
- *How did the Second Intifada change the course of the conflict?*
- *Where do things stand today?*

# Ethnic Cleansing and Genocide

- **Ethnic Cleansing:** a purposeful policy designed by the ethnic/religious group to remove by violent and terror-inspiring means the civilian population of another ethnic/religious group from a certain geographical area.
- **Genocide:** the intentional destruction, in whole or in part, of a national, ethnic, racial or religious group

# Ethnic Cleansing in the Balkans

- In the Balkans, the former state of Yugoslavia was broken into smaller states. Several of these states experienced ethnic cleansing and genocide
- **Balkanized:** small geographic area that could not successfully be organized into stable countries because it was inhabited by many ethnicities with complex, long-standing animosity
- **Balkanization:** the process by which a state breaks down through conflicts among its ethnicities

# Ethnicities in Yugoslavia



## ETHNICITIES

**Red** = Albanians

**Green** = Bulgarians

**Orange** = Croats

**Green** = Hungarians

**Brown** = Macedonians

**Yellow** = Montenegrans

**Purple** = Muslims

**Green** = Serbs

**Purple** = Slovaks

**Lavendar** = Slovenes

# Ethnic Cleansing in the Balkans

- **Kosovo**

- in 1999 Serbia (ethnic Serbs) launched ethnic cleansing campaign against Albanians
- 800,000 of 2 million Albanians forced to refugee camps in Albania

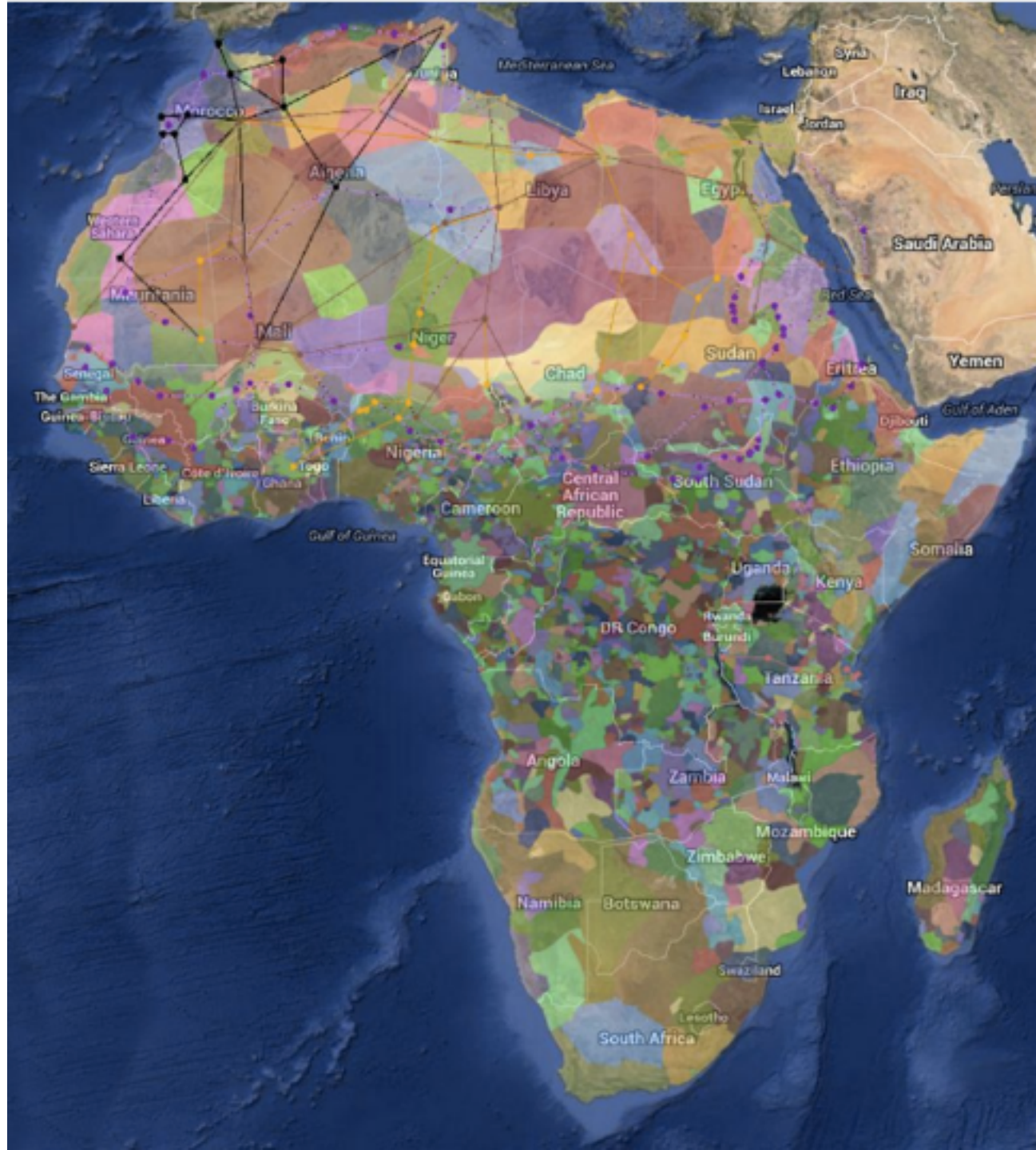
- **Bosnia and Herzegovina** <http://endgenocide.org/learn/past-genocides/the-bosnian-war-and-srebrenica-genocide/>

- Ethnicities involved:
- # people affected:

# Ethnic Cleansing In Africa

- In 19th and 20th centuries European nations partitioned Africa into regions without regard for distribution of ethnicities there
- **decolonization** - the action of changing from colonial to independent status
- result of decolonization of Africa in 1950s and 1960s was the creation of independent states in which numerous competing ethnicities lived





# Genocide and Ethnic Cleansing in Africa

- **Darfur:**
  - Sudan formerly British colony
  - Not a state, but a region in Sudan
  - Resenting Arab-dominated national government, Darfur's black population launched a rebellion
  - **Janjaweed**, Arab nomads, with the support of Sudan's government, committed genocide against 450,000 Darfur residents
  - 2.5 million victims of Ethnic Cleansing





# Genocide and Ethnic Cleansing in Africa

- **South Sudan** - war between 1983 until 2005 between Sudan's northern and southern ethnicities
  - resulted in est. 1.9 million Sudanese deaths
  - ethnic cleansing of est. 700,000
  - South Sudan, composed of Dinka (Christian) and Nuer (ethnic religion) became independent state in 2011
  - Supporters of Sudanese government continue fighting with newly created South Sudanese
  - Dangerous potential for genocide

# Genocide and Ethnic Cleansing in Africa

- **Rwanda**

- 1994 - Hutus launched a genocide campaign
- killed 800,000 Tutsis in Rwanda and 300,000 in Burundi
- How did it happen?

# Genocide and Ethnic Cleansing in Africa

## □ Congo

- Conflict between Hutu and Tutsis spilled into the Democratic Republic of the Congo
- More than 200 ethnicities live in the Congo



# Genocide and Ethnic Cleansing in Africa

- **Democratic Republic of the Congo** - Several ongoing civil wars between ethnic groups over the last 70 years
- over 5 million deaths due to civil war, malaria, diarrhea, malnutrition,

# How would you categorize the conflict in Syria?

- How would you categorize the conflict in Syria?

# Sudan and South Sudan border disputes

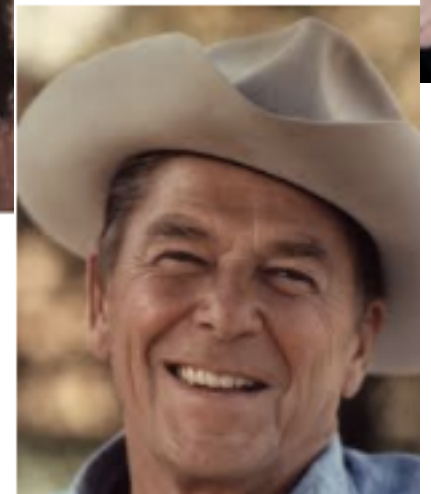
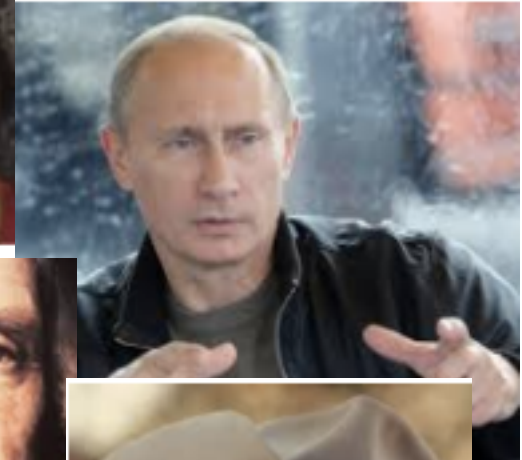
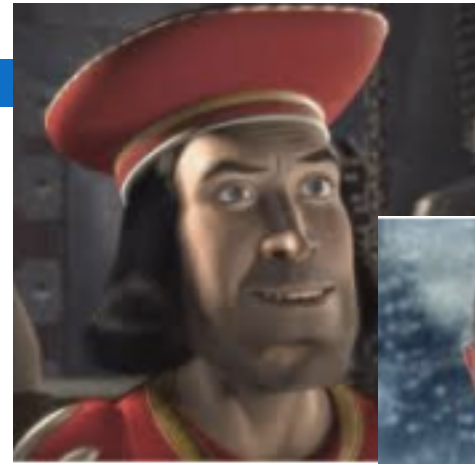
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- [http://www.polgeonow.com/2012/05/feature-sudan-south-sudan-border\\_26.html](http://www.polgeonow.com/2012/05/feature-sudan-south-sudan-border_26.html)

# ELECTORAL GEOGRAPHY

# Regime Types Affect Government Effectiveness

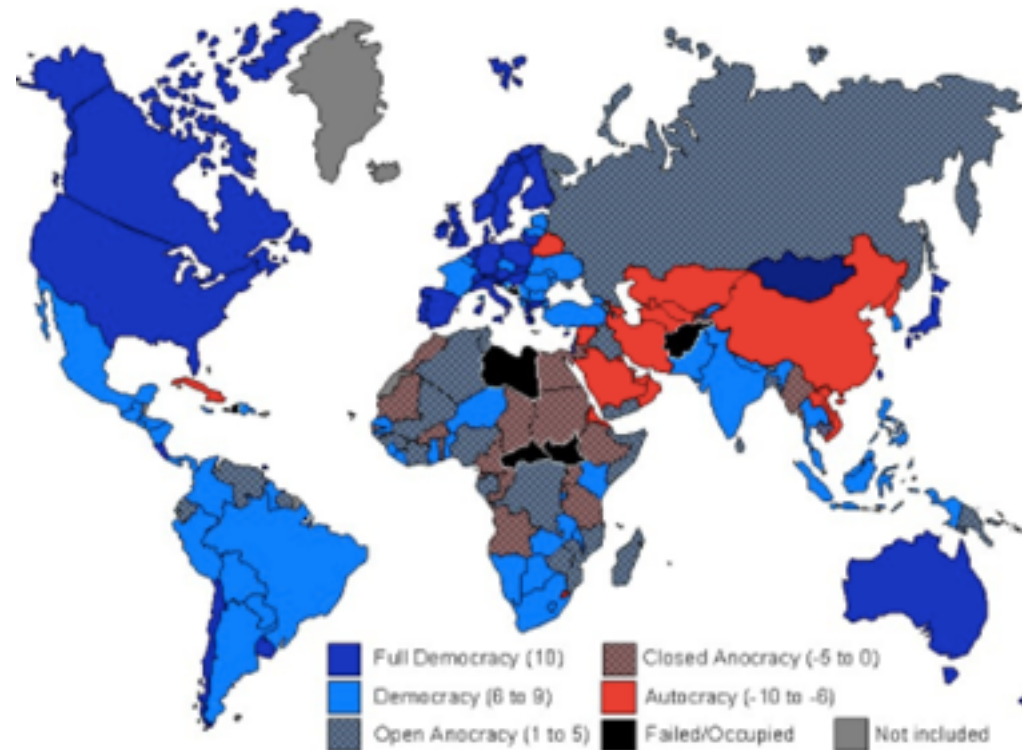
- Governments based on democratic principles have been more capable of advancing goals of security, peace, and economic prosperity.
- **Democracy:** a state in which citizens elect leaders and can run for office
- **Autocracy:** state run according to the interests of a ruler rather than its people
- **Anocracy:** state that is not fully democratic or autocratic, but displays a mix of the two types
- **Oligarchy:** rule by a few, the rich.

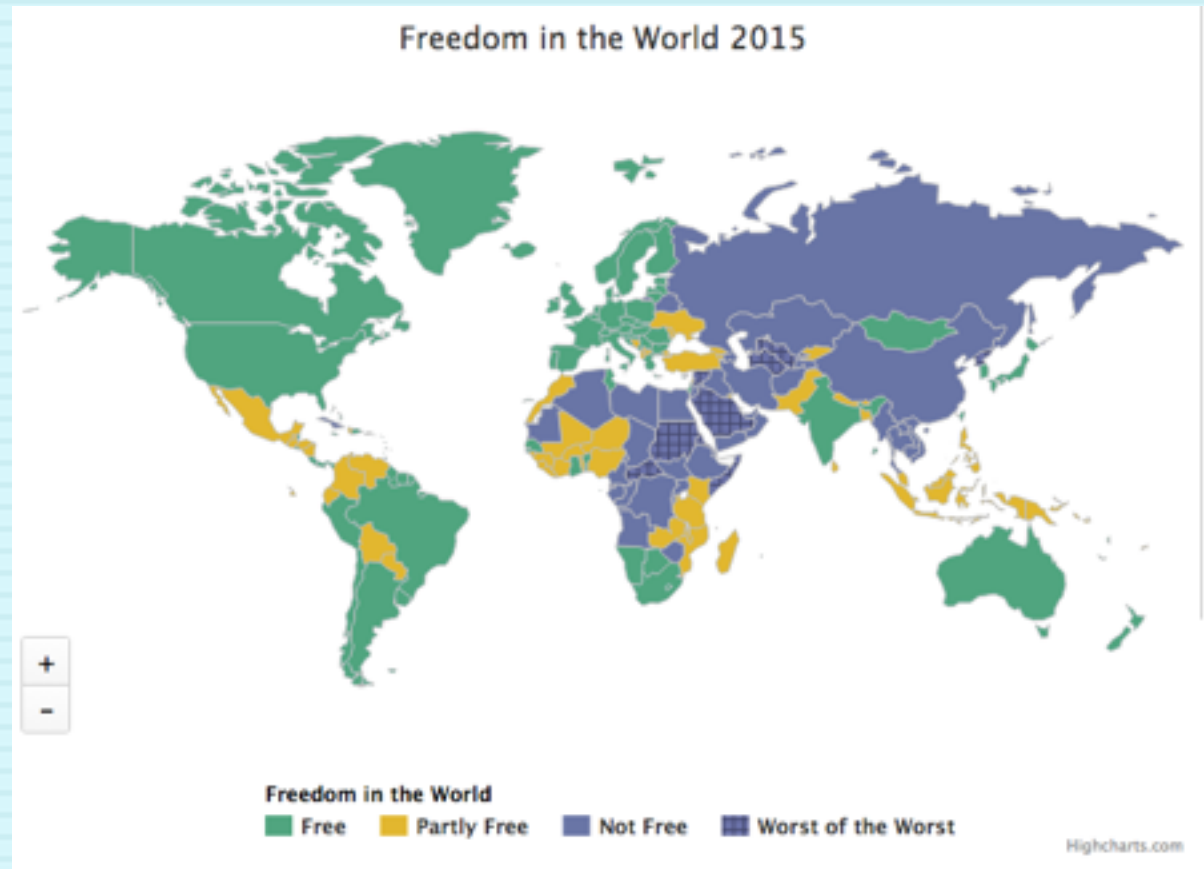




# The world has been becoming more democratic

- 3 reasons:
  - replacement of out of touch monarchies with more responsive elective groups that broaden individual rights and liberties
  - widening participation to all citizens through rights to vote and to serve in government
  - diffusion of democratic governing structures created in Europe and North America to other regions





What are the characteristics of a high-functioning democracy?

- [freedomhouse](#)
- [democracy index](#)

# How the US elects its executive

- **The Electoral College (USA)** : each state is allotted a number of votes in a Presidential election based on their population
  - Representation in the House of Representatives is also based on population
  - $\# \text{ of representatives in the House} + 2 \text{ Senators} = \# \text{ of Electoral votes your state has}$
- Louisiana has 8, Michigan has 16, California has 55
- Which state has the most power?

# Electoral Geography








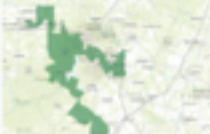
- Citizens are organized into voting districts. They vote to elect people who will represent them in the legislature.
- These are redrawn every few years due to movement of the population and growth gauged by the **US Census**: survey of Americans to determine population and demographics
- **Talk with your clusters: *What should the goal of redrawing districts be?***

# Gerrymandering

- In theory, districts are drawn so that each citizen's vote is equally influential in determining the outcome of legislative and presidential elections...
- In practice, because the political party in power redraws districts, they are drawn in a way that makes that party more likely to be re-elected. This process is called gerrymandering.
- **Gerrymandering:** manipulating districts to empower or discriminate against groups of people
- Districts are *supposed* to meet the following criteria:
  - compactness
  - contiguity
  - equal population
  - preservation of existing political communities
  - partisan fairness
  - racial fairness

# Gerrymandering

- Do North Carolina's districts meet these criteria?
  - *compactness*
  - *contiguity*
  - *equal population*
  - *preservation of existing political communities*
  - *partisan fairness*
  - *racial fairness*
- Hint: "nope"

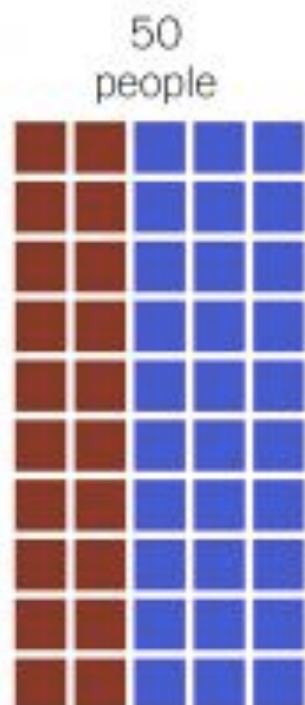
|     |   |                                |            |      |                           |  |
|-----|---|--------------------------------|------------|------|---------------------------|--|
| 1st |   | G. K. Butterfield (D-Wilson)   | Democratic | D+19 | July 20, 2004 – present   |   |
| 2nd |   | George Holding (R-Raleigh)     | Republican | R+10 | January 3, 2013 – present |   |
| 3rd |   | Walter Jones Jr. (R-Farmville) | Republican | R+11 | January 3, 1995 – present |   |
| 4th |  | David Price (D-)               | Democratic | D+20 | January 3, 1997 – present |  |

# Types of Gerrymandering

- **Wasted Vote:** spreads opposition supporters across many districts in the minority
- **Excess vote:** concentrates opposition supporters into a few districts
- **Stacked vote:** links distant areas of likeminded voters through oddly shaped boundaries

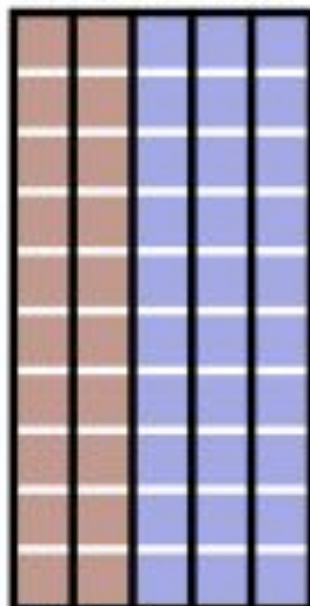
# Gerrymandering, explained

Three different ways to divide 50 people into five districts



**60% blue,  
40% red**

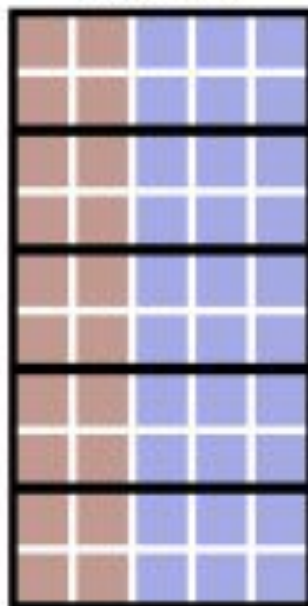
1. Perfect representation



**3 blue districts,  
2 red districts**

**BLUE WINS**

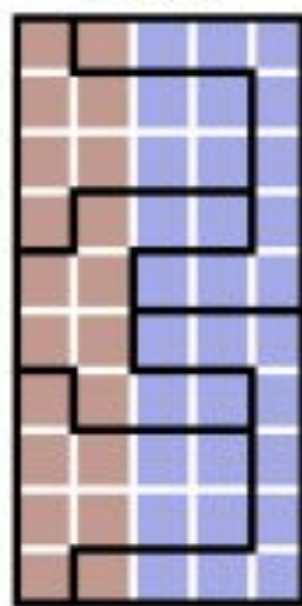
2. Compact, but unfair



**5 blue districts,  
0 red districts**

**BLUE WINS**

3. Neither compact nor fair



**2 blue districts,  
3 red districts**

**RED WINS**



# FRQ PRACTICE

FRQs by the numbers

# FRQ Practice - what you'll be doing today

- **Familiarize yourself with FRQ grading conventions**
  - 1) read prompt 2009 AP Human Geography Exam Question #2
  - 2) examine scoring rubric for this question
  - 3) grade three sample FRQs
  - 4) compare your grading with partner's
  - 5) compare your grading with college board's
- **Write Pop Pyramid FRQ -**
  - 1) Grade two classmates, have two classmates grade yours
  - 2) Discuss

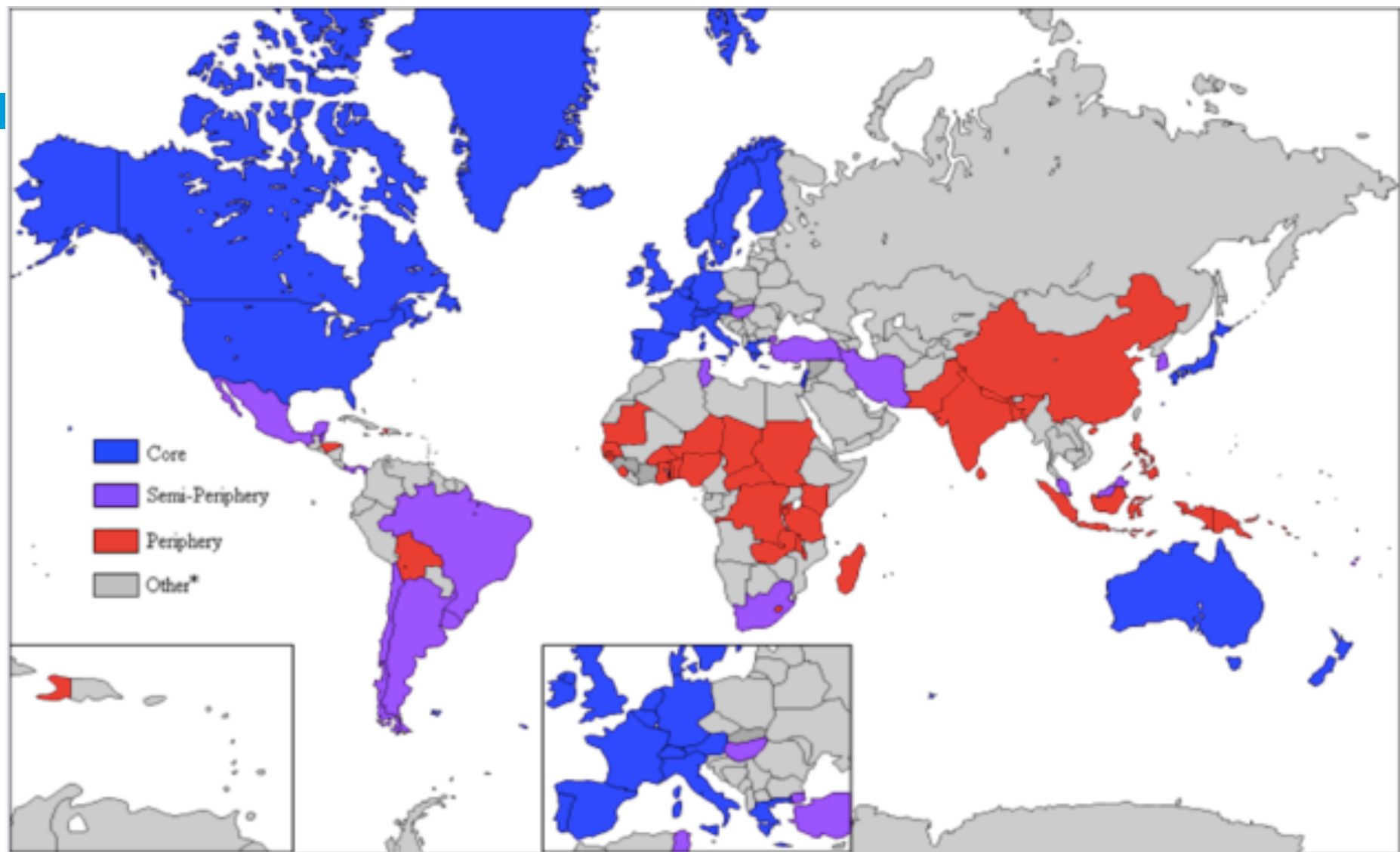
# COOPERATION BETWEEN STATES

# Wallerstein's World Systems Theory

- **Immanuel Wallerstein** is a social scientist who believes that due to globalization, the world economy is becoming increasingly unified
- According to his **World Systems Theory** political power and influence is divided between states classified as **core, periphery, or semi-periphery**.
- Because all economies are linked, some states benefit from this system while others are exploited

# World Systems Theory

- **Core:** MDCs within North America, Europe, Japan and South Korea; account for high % of world's economic activity.
- **Semi-periphery:** States straddling the line between core and periphery; intermediate level of economic development, usually geographically situated between core and periphery countries
- **Periphery:** LDCs with low social standing, economic activity, and technological advances



# Dependency Theory

- Based on World Systems Theory, **Dependency Theory** states that wealthier core states are wealthy *because* there are poor periphery states
  - Periphery states give their natural resources to core states
  - In return they receive finished products they are incapable of producing due to a lack of industry
  - As long as periphery states *depend* on core states, they will remain poorer and weaker. This can be a permanent condition
  - If people in LDCs became more educated, wages would go up, which would mean goods would be more expensive for MDCs
  - It is better for rich countries if poor countries remain poor

# Cooperation between States

- **Supranationalism**- when a state gives up political autonomy to a higher authority in order to accomplish a common objective
  - ex: United Nations, European Union, Arab League, NATO
- States cooperate in two different ways:
  1. Political and Military Cooperation
  2. Economic Cooperation



# Political and Military Cooperation

- **The United Nations -**
  - **Purpose** to keep peace and help other countries: peace keeping and economic aid
  - 1945: established by the Allied nations of WWII
  - Role as peacekeepers: *Rwandan Genocide*
  - **UN Security Counsel** - USA, UK, France, Russia, China
- [www.youtube.com/watch?v=Qolafzc0k74](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Qolafzc0k74)



# The Era of Two Superpowers

- ▣ During the Cold War...
  - ▣ **NATO** - Anti-Communist military alliance between US, Canada, and 14 European States
    - ▣ post USSR - provides Eastern European states with security against Russian aggression
  - ▣ **Warsaw Pact** - Military alliance between the Soviet Union and communist Eastern European states. Ended with fall of Soviet Union
    - ▣ **Satellite States**- countries controlled by and bordering a much more powerful state
    - ▣ **Shatter belt** - a state or group of states existing within a sphere of competition between two powerful states
      - ▣ *this creates cultural, economic, and political fragmentation*
    - ▣ **Buffer zone** - countries separating two warring powers (Soviet satellite states of Eastern Europe)

# COLD WAR

- EASTERN BLOC
- WESTERN BLOC
- IRON CURTAIN



Propaganda

# Nations vs States

- Not all nations are states
- States have **sovereignty**, internationally recognized control of its borders (within, defense of)



# Economic Cooperation

- World power today:
  - ▣ Economy is more important today in determining world powers (China, Germany Japan all have Strong Economies)
  - ▣ Leading superpower is not a single state but an economic union of European states aka. The European Union

# Regional Economic Alliances

- Regional Organizations
  - ▣ **OSCE** - Organization on Security and Cooperation in Europe
    - ▣ 57 members, USA, Canada
  - ▣ **OAS** - Organization of American States- every state in the western hemisphere
    - ▣ promotes social, cultural, political economic links between members
  - ▣ **AU** - African Union
    - ▣ promotes African states working together to improve their economies
  - ▣ **Commonwealth** - United Kingdom and 52 other states that were former British colonies

# Effects of the Supranationalism on Europe

- Open Borders
- Free Trade between countries (No Tariffs)
- Common Policies (Environmental, Foreign)
- Larger Trading Market
- Common Currency (EURO)

# NAFTA (1994)

- **North American Free Trade Agreement**
- **Eliminated most barriers for companies to move goods between Canada, The United States, and Mexico**

## **Pros**

- Increased regional trade from \$290 billion in 1993 to more than \$1.1 trillion in 2016
- US investment in Mexican companies increased from \$15 billion to \$100 billion
- Consumer goods prices have fallen
- Mexico agricultural exports have tripled
- Since 1993 Mexican and American investments in Canadian companies have tripled

## **Cons**

- Some US companies relocated manufacturing to Mexico for lower wages
- US-Mexico trade deficit went from a slight surplus to a large deficit
- US auto manufacturing jobs fell, Mexican auto manufacturing jobs rose\*
- Poverty levels in Mexico have not changed since NAFTA creation
- Mexico has lax environmental regulations

\*Many jobs would likely have gone to Mexico without NAFTA



**DEVOLUTION**

# Devolution

- **Devolution-** Process by which regions within a state gain political power at the expense of central government (Balkanization)
- Example: Czechoslovakia breaking into Czech Republic and Slovakia
- Example: Yugoslavia breaks up into several countries

# Why Devolution Occurs

- **Centripetal Forces** - unify a population, strengthen states, binds people together
  - examples: religion, nationalism, sports, culture
- **Centrifugal Forces** - forces that lead to balkanization
  - examples: geographic features (mountains, rivers), majority-minority relations, armed conflicts, income inequality, ethnic tensions

# Effects of Devolution in E. Europe

- New states were created
- Political Instability
- Mass Migration



**TERRORISM**

# Terrorism

- **Terrorism** - the use of violence by non-governmental groups against civilians to achieve a political goal by instilling fear and frightening governments into changing policies
- Has changed the roles individual countries play in the modern world
  - ex: Pakistan became a target of US airstrikes because the Taliban was harboring members of Al-Qaeda
- Puts strain on relationships between states

- **State-sponsored terrorism:** states who do not attack other states, but finance terrorist organizations who carry out attacks on states
- **State supporters of Terrorism:** Yemen, Sudan, Syria, North Korea, Libya, Afghanistan, Iraq, and Iran, Saudi Arabia

# Al Qaeda

- ▣ Created and funded by **Osama Bin Laden**
- ▣ Moved to Afghanistan to oppose the Soviet-installed government
- ▣ 1996 issued a declaration of war against the United States due to U.S. support of Saudi Arabia and Israel
- ▣ Responsible for 9/11 attacks
- ▣ Killed May 2, 2011





# ISIS/ISIL/DAESH

- Split from Al-Qaeda in 2014 over disagreements on strategy
- Aim to create an Islamic state in SW Asia united under fundamentalist religious laws
- Funded through donations, theft, and black market goods
- Recruits through propaganda on social media

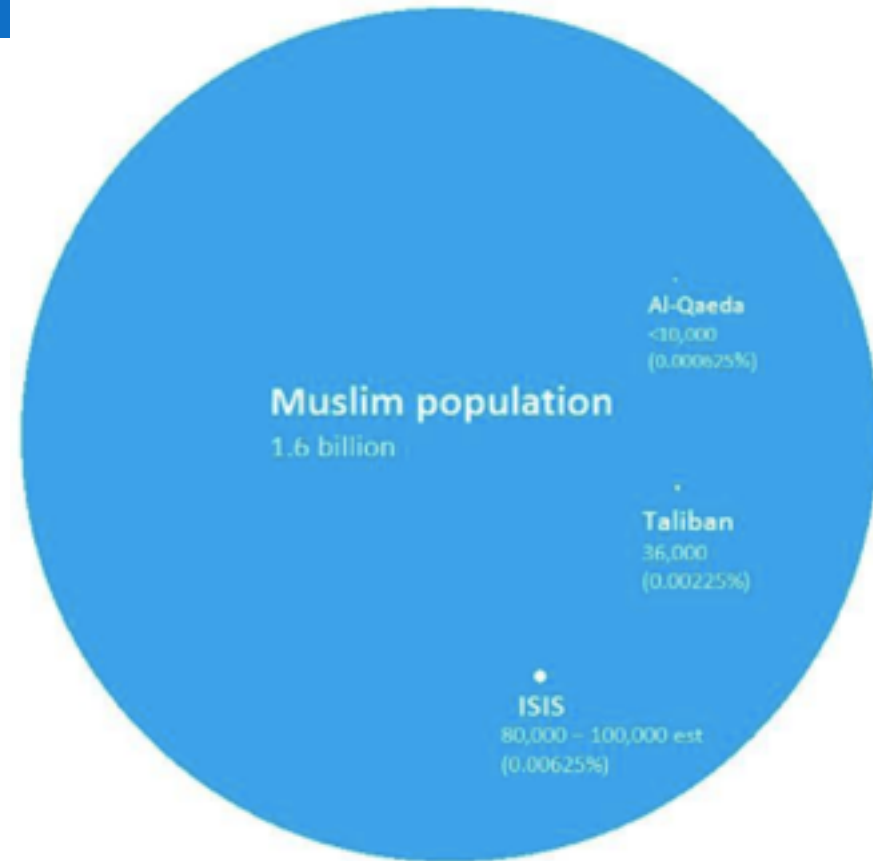


# Boko Haram

- name translates to “Western education is forbidden”
- founded in 2002 in Nigeria for the purpose of transforming Nigeria into an Islamic state
- Has allied itself with other groups such as al-Qaeda and ISIS
- Uses terror tactics to oppose influence of western culture

# Terrorism and Religious Tolerance

- A challenge for many non-Muslims has been to distinguish between Muslims and small percentage who commit acts of terror



# **TERRITORIALITY OF THE SEAS**

# Who controls the oceans?

- **UN Convention on the Law of the Seas:** defines the rights and responsibilities of nations in their use of the world's oceans, establishing guidelines for businesses, the environment, and the management of marine natural resources
- **Exclusive Economic Zone:** a sea zone over which a state has special rights over the exploration and use of marine resources
  - 200 nautical miles from a state's coast
- **High Seas:** areas of seas beyond the jurisdiction of any state