

## Unit Three Vocabulary

**Nation:** tightly knit group of people sharing a common language, ethnicity, religion, and other cultural attributes

**State:** politically organized territory administered by a sovereign government, with permanent population and recognized by the international community

**Nation-State:** a state whose population possesses a substantial degree of cultural homogeneity and unity

**Stateless Nation:** a nation without a state

**Multinational State:** country with two or more nationalities within its borders

**Multistate Nation:** nation that transcends the borders of two or more states

**Annexation:** incorporation of a territory into another geo-political entity

**Imperialism:** European states sought colonies for resources for industrialization, outlets for overpopulation, and markets for their goods

**Colonialism:** attempt of a country to establish settlements and impose political and economic control

**Decolonization:** movement of colonies gaining independence; some were peaceful and some were violent

**Domino Theory:** the idea that if one land in a region came under the influence of Communist then more would follow

**Core-Periphery:** Core countries have high levels of development, a capacity at innovation and a convergence of trade flows. Periphery countries usually have less development and are poorer countries.

**First World:** the largely democratic and free-market states of the US and Western Europe

**Second World:** the communist and state-planned countries of Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, and China

**Third World:** the generally poorer countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America

**Territorial Morphology:** study of states' shapes and their effects

**Compact:** distance from geometric center is similar

**Elongated:** long and narrow state

**Fragmented:** two or more separate pieces

**Perforated:** territory completely surrounds that of another state

**Protruded:** have an area that extends from a more compact core

**Bifurcated:** has two distinct territories

**Microstate:** state or territory that is small in both population and area

**Exclave:** bounded territory that is part of a state but is separated by the territory of another state

**Enclave:** a small and relatively homogeneous group or region surrounded by a larger and different group

**Boundary:** vertical plane between states that cuts through rocks below and airspace above

#### Evolution

**Definition:** legal document or treaty drawn up to specify actual points in the landscape

**Delimitation:** cartographers put the boundary on the map

**Demarcation:** boundary is actually marked on the ground with wall, fence, ...

#### Types

**Geometric:** straight-line, unrelated to physical or cultural landscapes

**Physical-Political:** conform to physical features

**Cultural-Political:** mark breaks in the human landscape

#### Genesis

**Antecedent:** existed before the cultural landscape emerged

**Subsequent:** developed contemporaneously with the evolution of the cultural landscape

**Superimposed:** placed by powerful outsiders on a developed landscape

**Relict:** has ceased to function but imprint can still be detected on landscape

#### Disputes

**Definitional:** focus on legal language

**Locational:** definition is not in dispute, the interpretation is

**Operational:** neighbors differ over the way the boundary should function

**Allocational:** disputes over rights to natural resources

**Buffer Zone:** zone of separation, a territorial "cushion" that keeps rivals apart

**Frontier:** area where borders are shifting and weak, and where peoples of different cultures lay claim to the land

**Shatterbelt:** a region caught between stronger colliding external cultural-political forces, under persistent stress, and often fragmented by aggressive rivals

**Geopolitics (Ratzel):** states can be viewed as living organisms that need to consume other territories in order to survive

**Heartland Theory (Mackinder):** claimed whichever state controlled the resource-rich "heartland" of Eastern Europe could eventually dominate the world

**Rimland Theory (Spykman):** theory that the domination of the coastal fringes of Eurasia would provide the base for world conquest

**Unitary State:** a state governed constitutionally as a unit, without internal divisions or a federalist delegation of powers

**Federal State:** a state in which a group or body of members are bound together with a governing representative head. Federalism is the system in which the power to govern is shared between the national and state governments.

**Confederation:** association of sovereign states by a treaty or agreement

**Below the State Boundary:** internal divisions within a state

**Above the State Boundary:** refer to supranationalist agreements with two or more states working together

**Electoral Regions:** the different voting districts that make up local, state, and national regions

**Gerrymandering:** the process of redrawing legislative boundaries for the purpose of benefitting the political party in power

**Supranationalism:** a venture of three or more states involving formal economic, political, and/or cultural cooperation to promote shared objectives

**United Nations:** established to foster international security and cooperation

**European Union:** union of European states to cover most areas of public policy

**NATO:** military alliance of western democracies

**NAFTA:** trade bloc in North America created by US, Canada, and Mexico

**Devolution:** process whereby regions within a state demand and gain political strength and growing autonomy at the expense of the central government

**Centripetal Forces:** forces that unify a state

**Centrifugal Forces:** forces that divide a state