KQ1: HOW IS SPACE POLITICALLY ORGANIZED INTO STATES & NATIONS? (15 slides)
KQ1: How is space politically organized into states & nations?

- Definition of political geography
  - Study of the political organization of the world

- STATE
  - Politically organized territory with....
    - 1) A permanent population
    - 2) A defined territory
    - 3) A government
    - 4) Recognition by other states as a state

- #4 leads to a variable # of states (dependent on who you ask) ...most say between 190 and 200
TABLE 8-1 | Sovereign States

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sovereign States</th>
<th>Members of the United Nations (192)</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>Dominica</td>
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<td>Albania</td>
<td>Dominican Republic</td>
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<td>Algeria</td>
<td>Ecuador</td>
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<td>Angola</td>
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<td>Antigua &amp; Barbuda</td>
<td>Equatorial Guinea</td>
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<td>Guinea</td>
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<td>Guinea-Bissau</td>
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<td>Bosnia &amp; Herzegovina</td>
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<td>Comoros</td>
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<td>Congo Democratic Republic</td>
<td>Kiribiti</td>
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<td>Congo Republic</td>
<td>Korea, North</td>
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<td>Costa Rica</td>
<td>Korea, South</td>
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<td>Côte d’Ivoire</td>
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<td>Lebanon</td>
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<td>Djibouti</td>
<td>Lesotho</td>
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<td><strong>NOT MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS (2)</strong></td>
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<td>Taiwan</td>
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<td>Vatican</td>
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KQ1: How is space politically organized into states & nations?

- The concept of the state is dependent on “territoriality”
  - The attempt by people to affect, influence or control other people by asserting control
  - Closely tied to the concept of sovereignty
    - Having the last say over a territory

- The idea of the state goes back centuries
  - Peace of Westphalia agreement of 1648
    - Ended the Thirty Wears’ War
    - Set the foundations for territorially defining the states of Europe
    - Led to the desire for mercantilism (accumulation of wealth through plunder and colonization)
In 1648, Europe was divided into dozens of small territories.
Two Waves of Decolonization

First wave – focused on decolonization of the Americas

Second wave – focused on decolonization of Africa and Asia
KQ1: How is space politically organized into states & nations?

- These three words are used by many people interchangeably
  - Nation, State, Country

- In reality, a state is a country & a country is a state

- However, a nation is technically not the same thing

- Definition of a “nation”
  - Culturally defined group of people with a shared past and a common future who relate to a territory and have political goals that are somewhat similar
KQ1: How is space politically organized into states & nations?

- The definition creates a situation where there are different kinds of nations
  - Religious, Linguistic, Ethnic, Racial, Historical

- How a nation is defined depends on the people who define themselves as being in it

- People of a nation look at the past and usually claim “we went through this together”

- People of a nation look at the future and claim “whatever happens we will go through it together”
  - These two things give nations ‘staying power’
KQ1: How is space politically organized into states & nations?

- It is possible for a nation to be a state...we call these “nation-states”

- States would prefer to be nation-like---having unified people with a common purpose & stability

- Key struggle for a nation-state: to have a presence of a well-defined nation, or even multiple nations, within their state boundaries

- The concept of “nationalism” is critical when talking about nations(and nation-states”)
KQ1: How is space politically organized into states & nations?

- When people of a nation have a strong sense of nationalism, they are loyal to the nation.

- When a state has the same strong sense of nationalism, the government is promoting the nation that is within the state boundary.
  - A nationalistic state, therefore, could do things to promote one nation over another...could mean going to war against another nation or even members of the same nation outside of their boundary.
KQ1: How is space politically organized into states & nations?

OTHER TERMS RELATING TO NATIONALISM

- Ethnonationalism: attachment to a minority group within a state (feels different from rest of state)
- Self-Determination: power to control their own territory and destiny
- Irredentism: movement to reunite a nation’s homeland when it has spread into another state’s borders
KQ1: How is space politically organized into states & nations?

- **OTHER TERMS RELATING TO NATIONALISM**
  - **Buffer state**: independent country located between two larger countries that are in conflict
  - **Satellite state**: countries that are heavily controlled by another country
  - **Shatterbelt**: state or group of states that exist within an area of competition between larger states
KQ1: How is space politically organized into states & nations?

- Concept of states & nations leads members of certain nations to attempt to separate or secede from a state
- The lack of a fit between nations and states causes complications
  - States with more than one nation
  - Nations with more than one state
  - Nations without a state
KQ1: How is space politically organized into states & nations?

■ MULTINATIONAL STATE
  – One state with many nations
  – Former Yugoslavia was definitely like this
    ▪ Included “nations” of Slovenes, Croats, Serbs, Bosnians, Macedonians, etc.

■ MULTISTATE NATION
  – One nation found in more than 1 state
  – Ethnic Hungarians & ethnic Romanians can be found in countries other than just Hungary & Romania
Multinational State – A state with more than one nation.

The Former Yugoslavia
Stateless Nation – a nation without a state
KQ1: How is space politically organized into states & nations?

- **STATELESS NATION**
  - Palestinians, Kurds, etc.
  - Stateless nations tend to have one thing in common---they want their own state

- European colonialism and the spreading of the nation-state idea had a major impact on the global economy
  - Led to the “knitting together” of the world economically
  - This concept can be seen in Emmanuel Wallerstein’s “World Systems Theory” or “Core-Periphery Model”
KQ1: How is space politically organized into states & nations?

- Wallerstein’s World Systems Theory has three concepts
  - 1) The world economy has one market and a global division of labor
    - Based on the ideas of capitalism & commodification
  - 2) Despite the existence of almost 200 states, everything that takes place in a state affects the global economy
  - 3) The world economy has a three-tier structure
    - Core, Periphery & Semi-Periphery
KQ1: How is space politically organized into states & nations?

- Core states
  - Higher level of education, higher salaries, better technology, wealthier

- Periphery states
  - The opposite of core

- Semi-periphery states
  - Have elements of both/perhaps in between

The semi-periphery exploits and takes advantage of the periphery to help themselves

The core does the same to the semi-periphery (and of course, to the periphery)
KQ1: How is space politically organized into states & nations?

- Creates a situation where every place is linked in some way
- This theory explains how colonial powers were able to amass great wealth
  - Most core places today were colonial powers
  - The only exceptions to that (USA, Australia, Japan, South Korea, Singapore, some European countries that didn’t colonize) are places that gained economic clout due to their production ability, consumption or trade power
KQ1: How is space politically organized into states & nations?

- Today, economic power = wealth
- Today, political power = ability to influence
- Any state with both has an enormous impact on the other 200 or so states
- How many have both?
  - That’s up for debate
KQ2: HOW DO STATES SPATIALLY ORGANIZE THEIR GOVERNMENT? (8 SLIDES)
KQ2: How do states spatially organize their governments?

- States are either affected by forces within that unify people (centripetal forces) or forces that divide the people (centrifugal).

- Governments are set up to promote the building up of a nation, while trying to avoid division from within.
  - Two most common governmental structures are “unitary” and “federal”
KQ2: How do states spatially organize their governments?

- **UNITARY**
  - Centralized power
  - Capital city is the focus of power
  - No efforts to accommodate for far-away regions, or for areas that don’t share the national identity of the state leadership

- **FEDERAL**
  - State territory is divided into substates (and those areas are given their own powers)
  - Level of power varies
  - Cultural differences can be seen in the regions’ policies & laws
    - American slavery, Nigerian use of sharia
Nigeria’s Federal Government – Allows states within the state to determine whether to have Shari’a Laws

Shari’a Law
Legal systems based on traditional Islamic laws
Minnesota’s concealed weapons law requires the posting of signs such as this on buildings that do not allow concealed weapons.

The U.S. Federal Government – Allows states within the state to determine “moral” laws such as death penalty, access to alcohol, and concealed weapons.
KQ2: How do states spatially organize their governments?

- Definition of “devolution”
  - Movement of power from the central government to regional governments within the state

- Things can happen to lead to devolution taking place
  - Three major types of devolutionary forces
    - 1) Ethnocultural
    - 2) Economic
    - 3) Spatial
KQ2: How do states spatially organize their governments?

- ETHNOCULTURAL DEVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENTS
  - People that are culturally different within a state may want more sovereignty
    - Can be linguistic, religious, ethnic, etc.
  - More groups are wanting this increased level of power---some want complete independence
  - No continent has seen more of this than Europe (we studied several)
Ethnic Groups in Middle East

Fig. 8-15: Ethnic boundaries do not match country boundaries, especially in Iraq, Iran, Afghanistan, and Pakistan. The mismatch has affected many of the conflicts in the area.
Tribes of Iraq

Iraq includes about 150 distinct traditional tribes.
KQ2: How do states spatially organize their governments?

- **ECONOMIC DEVOLUTIONARY FORCES**
  - Many regions want more control over their own revenues, production, trading, etc---they feel it would help their situation
    - Northern Italy is a perfect example---they dislike that their money goes to help the poorer southern regions of Italy

- **SPATIAL DEVOLUTIONARY FORCES**
  - Places farthest from the capital or the center of population tend to want more sovereignty
KQ2: How do states spatially organize their governments?

- Electoral systems play a key role in the setup of government.
- In many elections, patterns can be seen (we are no different)
  - Geographers study church affiliation, income level, ethnicity, gender, education level and other factors to learn why voters vote the way they do.
- Most important concept is the geography of representation
  - Elements of the American system can be seen worldwide.
KQ2: How do states spatially organize their governments?

- **AMERICAN POLITICAL REPRESENTATION**
  - House of Representatives is based on representation by population
  - Every 10 years, we “reapportion” the number of reps based on census data
  - States then create Congressional districts so the people of their state are represented fairly
  - Hasn’t always been fair
    - Issues of discrimination have happened
KQ2: How do states spatially organize their governments?

AMERICAN POLITICAL REPRESENTATION

- Since 1960s, American courts have tried to increase minority representation in government
- Redistricting happens in a way in which minority representation can be maximized
- Many times, gerrymandering takes place
  - Redistricting to create an advantage for some group
Gerrmandering – drawing voting districts to benefit one group over another.

Majority-Minority districts drawn so that the majority of the population in the district is from the minority.