

**Unit****4****State Organization and Evolution****Political Geography**

The following information corresponds to Chapter 8 in your textbook. Fill in the blanks to complete the definition or sentence. Note: All of the following information in addition to your reading is important.

**The Modern State**

- \_\_\_\_\_ – a country's (or more local community's) sense of property and attachment toward its territory, expressed by its determination to keep it inviolable and defended.
- \_\_\_\_\_ - final authority over social, economic, and political matters should rest with legitimate rulers of independent states.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ (1648) – marked the beginning of the modern state; set legal precedent for national *sovereignty* after the Thirty Years' War; recognized \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_, clearly defined \_\_\_\_\_ (territorially defined states), and guarantees of \_\_\_\_\_.
- The emerging concept of the state was accompanied by \_\_\_\_\_, which led to the accumulation of wealth through plunder, tariffs, and \_\_\_\_\_.
- Colonialism rose from an instable \_\_\_\_\_ (e.g. due to European competition and mercantilism) – countries sought out colonies to support the mother country; the nation-state became the world model.

**How is Space Politically Organized Into States and Nations?**

- \_\_\_\_\_ – a politically organized territory with a permanent population, administered by a government, and recognized by the international community (\_\_\_\_\_ = country; \_\_\_\_\_ = internal division).
- \_\_\_\_\_ – tightly knit group of people who feel a belonging to a cultural community; share a common history.
- \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ - a politically organized area in which nation and state occupy the same space; the importance concept lies in the idea behind it (since there are very few (if any) true ones).
- The goal of creating nation-states dates to the \_\_\_\_\_, which initially promoted \_\_\_\_\_ (in which people have the ultimate sovereignty).
- Nearly every state is \_\_\_\_\_, with more than one nation inside its borders.
- \_\_\_\_\_ - when a nation stretches across borders and across states.
- \_\_\_\_\_ nations – no national territory; Kurds, Palestinians.

**Construction of the Capitalist World Economy**

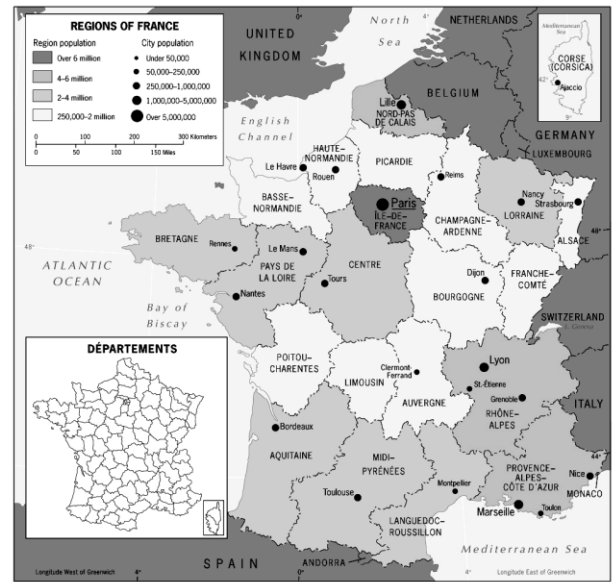
- \_\_\_\_\_ exported its concepts of states, nation-states, and sovereignty through two waves of colonialism:
- Age of \_\_\_\_\_ - during the \_\_\_\_\_ century; Spain & Portugal; joined by GB, France, Belgium & the Netherlands
- Age of \_\_\_\_\_ - starting in the \_\_\_\_\_ century; GB, France, Belgium, Germany, Italy & the Netherlands
- Europe's colonial enterprise gave birth to a \_\_\_\_\_ economic order of economic interdependence that exists today, with the previously colonizing states dominating over many \_\_\_\_\_ states (the colonized).

**World Systems Theory** – there are THREE basic tenets:

- The world economy is \_\_\_\_\_, with one world market and a global division of \_\_\_\_\_.
- Despite the existence of approximately \_\_\_\_\_ states, almost everything takes place within the context of the world \_\_\_\_\_ (and has since 1900); for colonies, gaining \_\_\_\_\_ independence was relatively easy, but gaining \_\_\_\_\_ independence has proven to be nearly impossible.
- The world economy has a \_\_\_\_\_-tier structure (Immanuel Wallerstein viewed the world as an interlocked system of states)
  - \_\_\_\_\_ – consists of the economically dominant states and regions (e.g. United States, EU, Japan,...)
  - \_\_\_\_\_ – the developing states; have little autonomy or global influence (e.g. Sub-Saharan Africa)
  - \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ – in the middle; keeps the world from being polarized into two extremes (e.g. Eastern Europe)
- A major point is that even though each state is sovereign, not all states have the same \_\_\_\_\_ to influence others or achieve their political goals.

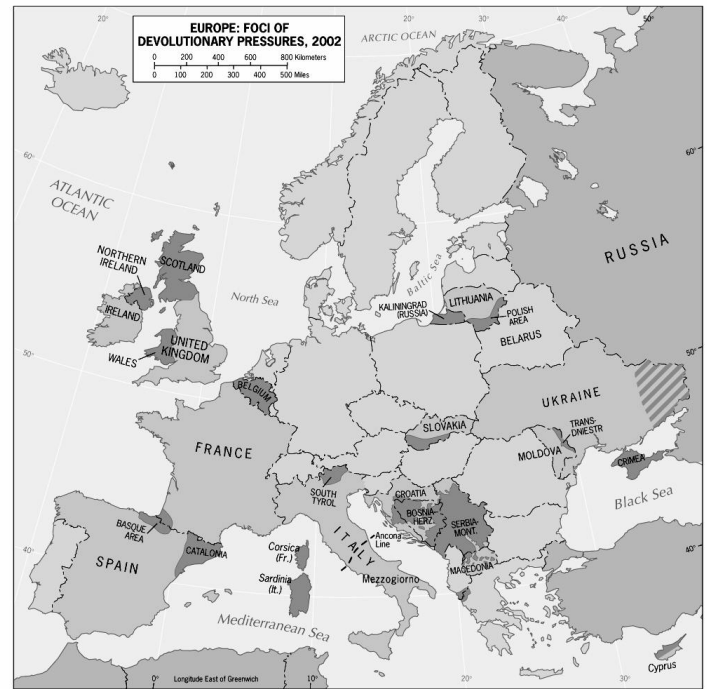
## Forms of Government

- \_\_\_\_\_ forces – promote unity; Charismatic leaders, external threats (e.g. Iraq, terrorism); nationalism may arise out of religion, education, national ideology, ...
- \_\_\_\_\_ forces – divisive forces; internal religious, linguistic, ethnic, or ideological differences
- \_\_\_\_\_ – (e.g., regionalism, sectionalism) exists when people identify more with their local affiliation than with their country (this term is usually associated with African or some Asian states)
- \_\_\_\_\_ state – a state with a highly centralized government, central authority exerts power equally over its territory (UK, France)
- \_\_\_\_\_ state – the central government represents various entities within a state, allows entities to retain some power (the most geographically expressive – Mexico, Brazil, U.S.)



## Devolution

- \_\_\_\_\_ occurs when regions within a state gain political strength and growing autonomy at the expense of the central government; these regions may even break away from the state altogether
- \_\_\_\_\_ differences may cause devolutionary pressure:
  - \_\_\_\_\_ – voted in favor of greater autonomy, but have mixed feelings for independence from GB
  - \_\_\_\_\_ – Basque, Catalonia: 17 Autonomous Communities were established as a result
  - \_\_\_\_\_ – Flemish (Dutch) region in the north vs. Walloons (French) in the south
  - \_\_\_\_\_ – six “republics” were established after the Dayton Accords (1995); split Bosnia between a Serb “Republic” & a Muslim-Croat “Federation”
- One of the most powerful devolutionary forces deals with \_\_\_\_\_ concerns; some examples include:
  - \_\_\_\_\_ – Catalonia (industrially strong region)
  - \_\_\_\_\_ – Northern regions (industrially strong)
  - \_\_\_\_\_ – Corsica (island in the Mediterranean)
  - \_\_\_\_\_ – South (claim a misuse of taxes)
- Another major devolutionary force is inherently \_\_\_\_\_ - distance, remoteness & peripheral location are all allies of devolution
- \_\_\_\_\_ are apart from the core of the state, and therefore subject to devolution. State some examples:



## Electoral Geography

- “\_\_\_\_\_ the state” boundaries – multiple states (i.e., NATO)
- “\_\_\_\_\_ the state” boundaries – involve internal divisions within a state (Florida ... Broward County ... municipalities (local self-gov’ts))
- \_\_\_\_\_ geography – deals with the geography of representation
- US – 435 seats in House, after 1990 census, government instructed States to develop \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ districts
- \_\_\_\_\_ – redistricting for advantage (e.g. Texas); originated in 1812 when Gov. Elbridge Gerry of Massachusetts created a “salamander-looking” district – to retain political power and influence

