The following information corresponds to Chapter 14 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, not just the blanks you fill in.

Political Culture and the Evolving 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.
• _______ – a politically organized territory, administered by a government, and recognized by the international community, _________ = country; ________ = internal division.
• What three attributes must be present for a territory to be qualified as a state?
  1) 
  2) 
  3) 
• _______ – tightly knit group of people who feel a belonging to a cultural community, share a common history (stateless nations – no national territory; Kurds, Palestinians).

Evolution of the Nation-State:
• In 1066, the _______ defeated the _______ and sought to create a cohesive state (at this time the French and German languages began to merge into English).
• In 1215, the _______ _______ limited the king’s power and granted people’s rights (this is largely accepted as the beginning of parliament).
• The __________ (“rebirth”) brought unparalleled economic prosperity to Europe.
• Peace of ____________ (1648) – sets legal precedent for national sovereignty after the Thirty Years’ War.
• The doctrine of nationalism encouraged monarchies to create cohesive states (e.g. with the help of the Catholic Church, Spain kicked out the Moors (in 1492) and the Jews through the ______________).
• 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.

Territorial Morphology
• _______ of the country is not always an advantage
  U.S. = yes (resources, relative location)
  former USSR = no (vast size, many cultures & languages)
• ____________ – e.g. Liechtenstein, Andorra
• __________________ - situation
• Resources – exceptions: Congo (resource-rich but unable to use for own benefit); Switzerland & Japan (few resources, but in economic cores)
• Global Activity – Singapore is b/w busy shipping routes (Myanmar, for example, is not)
• Exclaves & Enclaves – Armenia/Azerbaijan – differences resurfaced w/o Soviet control
• Shape:
  _______ – distance from geometric center is similar
  _______ – a.k.a. attenuated
  _______ – two or more separate pieces
  _______ – territory completely surrounds that of another state
  _______ – a.k.a. prorupt; have a protruded area that extends from a more compact core
• _________ – no ready access to the seas; dependent on adjacent states

**Evolution of Boundaries**

• _________ – a vertical plane that cuts through the subsoil & airspace (even outer space)
• _________ – legal document or treaty drawn up to specify actual points in the landscape
• _________ – cartographers put the boundary on the map
• _________ – boundary is actually marked on the ground w/ wall, fence, posts, ...

**Types of Boundaries**

• _________ – straight-line, unrelated to physical or cultural landscape, lat & long (US/Canada)
• __________-__________ (natural-political) – conform to physiologic features (Rio Grande: US/Mexico; Pyrenees: Spain/France)
• __________-__________ – mark breaks in the human landscape (Armenia/Azerbaijan)

**Origin-Based Classification (a.k.a. genetic boundary types)**

• _________ – existed before the cultural landscape emerged
• _________ – developed contemporaneously with the evolution of the cultural landscape
• _________ – placed by powerful outsiders on a developed landscape, usually ignores pre-existing cultural-spatial patterns
• _________ – has ceased to function, but its imprint can still be detected on the cultural landscape

**Boundary Disputes**

• _________ – focus on legal language (e.g. median line of a river: water levels may vary)
• _________ – definition is not in dispute, the interpretation is; allows mapmakers to delimit boundaries in various ways
• _________ – neighbors differ over the way the boundary should function (migration, smuggling)
• _________ – disputes over rights to natural resources (gas, oil, water)
• _________ – zone of separation, a territorial “cushion” that keeps rivals apart