Core-Periphery Model
• ___________ has changed the global order of politics; often creating unequal cultural and economic relations.
• ___________ __________ __________ (Immanuel Wallerstein) – viewed the world as an interlocked system of states; he tied political and economic geography together.
• ______ – 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. Subsaharan Africa)
• ______-__________ – in the middle; keeps the world from being polarized into two extremes (e.g. Eastern Europe)

Geopolitics
• ___________ (1844-1904) - theory claiming that a state resembles a biological organism – birth, maturity, decline, death.
• A state receives nourishment through the acquisition of less powerful ____________; space is essential.
• This “_________ __________” (as stated above): led to the expansionist ______ policies of 1930s.

Heartland and Rimland Theories
• ________ Theory (1919): Halford Mackinder; the heart of world power is in Eurasia – a resource-rich, land-based “pivot area”, Eastern Europe is the key to the “_________ __________”. “Who rules ______ _______ commands the Heartland. Who rules the ______ _______ commands the World Island. Who rules the ______ _______ commands the world.”
• ________ Theory (1944): Nicholas Spykman; the Eurasian rim, not the heart is the key to global power.
• A ____-polar world existed in the 19th century (U.K., France, Germany, Russia, U.S. & Japan); a ____-polar world emerged after WWII (U.S. & U.S.S.R.); today a new ____-polar world in emerging (U.S., China, Russia, EU) – making conflict more likely.

Core Areas
• Within a state – the national heartland: may contain 1) the largest population ____________, 2) the most __________ region, 3) the greatest __________, 4) capital (multicore states - Nigeria, U.S.)
• For a region – may be an area with several ____________ (and therefore politically) strong states
Capitals and Cities
• All states have a __________ city. List four characteristics most possess:
  1. 
  2. 
  3. 
  4. 
• __________ capital - a capital city moved for a national objective, such as to move to the geographic center, to better represent the culture, to move to a disputed territory, …
• __________ city – may be the state’s largest city; most expressive of culture, may be capital: Mexico City, Paris, Jakarta, … (many countries don’t have one: e.g. US)

Internal Political Geographic Structure
• __________ 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.)
• __________ geography – deals with the geography of representation
• US – 435 seats in House, after 1990 census, government instructed States to develop __________-__________ districts

Florida’s 3rd Cong. Dist. - 1990
310,000 African-Americans
240,000 whites
16,000 Hispanics

• __________ – redistricting for advantage; originated in 1812 when Gov. Elbridge Gerry of Massachusetts (salamander-looking district)
• __________ 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 may promote these forces
• __________ – exists when people identify more with their local affiliation than with their country (this term is usually associated with African or some Asian states)