

IV. Political Organization of Space

Enduring Understandings	Learning Objectives	Essential Knowledge
A. The contemporary political map has been shaped by events of the past	Explain the structure of the contemporary political map	Independent states are the primary building blocks of the world political map
		Types of political entities include nations, states, nation-states, stateless nations, multinational states, multistate nations, and autonomous regions
	Explain the evolution of the contemporary political map	The concept of the modern nation-state began in Europe
		Colonialism and imperialism led to the spread of nationalism and influenced contemporary political boundaries
	Evaluate the geopolitical forces that influence the contemporary political map	Independence movements and democratization have shaped the political map since the end of World War II
		The fall of Communism ended the Cold War , led to the creation of newly independent states, and changed the world balance of power
	B. Spatial political patterns reflect ideas of territoriality and power at a variety of scales	Explain the concepts of political power and territoriality
		Territoriality is the connection of people, their culture, and their economic systems to the land
Evaluate the nature and function of international and internal boundaries		Boundaries are defined, delimited, demarcated, and administered
		International boundaries establish the limits of sovereignty and can be the source of disputes
		Boundaries can influence identity and promote or prevent international or internal interactions and exchanges
		The Law of the Sea has enabled states to extend their boundaries offshore, which sometimes results in conflicts
		Voting districts, redistricting, and gerrymandering influence the results of elections at various scales
Analyze the spatial relationships between political systems and patterns of culture and economy		Political boundaries do not always coincide with patterns of language, religion, ethnicity, nationality, and economy
Compare and contrast forms of governance		Forms of governance include unitary states (centralized government) and federal states
		Powers of the subdivisions of states vary according to the form of governance (e.g., the United States and Switzerland as federal states, France as a unitary state)
	State morphology (e.g., compact, elongated, perforated, fragmented,	

		prorupted states) has economic, political, and social implications
	Describe patterns of local and metropolitan governance	Local and metropolitan forms of governance (e.g., municipalities, school districts, regional planning commissions) are subnational political units that have varying degrees of local control
C. The forces of globalization challenge contemporary political–territorial arrangements	Explain how the political, economic, cultural, and technological elements of globalization challenge state sovereignty	Some forces that may lead to supranationalism include economies of scale, trade agreements, military alliances, and transnational environmental challenges
		Supranationalism is expressed in the creation of multinational organizations (e.g., UN, NATO, EU, ASEAN, NAFTA)
		Some forces that may lead to devolution of states include physical geography, ethnic separatism, terrorism , economic and social problems, and irredentism
		Devolution is expressed in the fragmentation of states into autonomous regions (e.g., Nunavut, Native American reservations), subnational political–territorial units (e.g., Spain, Belgium, Canada), or Balkanization (e.g., former Yugoslavia, the Caucasus)
		Advances in communication technology have facilitated devolution , supranationalism , and democratization
	Apply the concepts of centrifugal and centripetal forces at the national scale	Centrifugal forces can originate in political dimensions (e.g., majority/minority relationships, armed conflicts), economic dimensions (e.g., uneven development), or cultural dimensions (e.g., stateless nations, ethnic movements)
		Centripetal forces can originate in political dimensions (e.g., national identity), economic dimensions (e.g., equitable infrastructure development), or cultural dimensions (e.g., linguistic, religious, and ethnic similarities)

From <<https://sites.google.com/a/lphs.org/lphumangeo/unit-iv---political-organization-of-space>>

Vocabulary

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state	area organized into a political unit ruled by a govt
sovereignty	independence from control of its internal affairs by other states
nation-state	a state whose territory includes only one nationality; very rare
stateless nation	group of people with same nationality but no recognized homeland by most of the world
microstate	very small state; Monaco is smallest
colonies	territory that is legally tied to a sovereign state rather than being completely independent
colonialism	cultural, economic, and political domination by a another country
imperialism	cultural and economic domination of strong state to weaker state
boundaries	invisible line marking extent of state's territory
compact state	distance from center to any boundary does not vary significantly
prorupted state	an otherwise compact state with a large projecting extension
elongated state	long and narrow shape
fragmented state	several discontinuous pieces of territory (ex: islands)
perforated state	state that completely surrounds another
landlocked state	lack direct outlet to the seas/ocean because it is completely surrounded by several other states

enclave	small heterogeneous group or region surrounded by larger and different group or region
exclave	bounded territory that is part of a state but is separated from it by territory of a diff state
Shatterbelt Theory	region caught between stronger colliding external forces under stress and often fragmented by rivals
buffer states	between 2 opposing forces; used to "protect" another state
irredentism	political policy directed toward the incorporation of areas within boundaries of their historic or ethnically related political unit
frontier	zone where no state exercises complete political control
physical boundaries	mountains, desert, water
geometric boundaries	clear absolute location boundary
cultural boundary	boundary based on religion, ethnicity, or language
Law of Sea	12 nautical miles of the coast of a sovereign nation; rite of passage
EEZ: exclusive economic zone	200 nautical miles; states' right to fish, drill, etc
devolution	transference of power to another; surrender of powers to local authorities by a central government
centripetal	forces that pull a country together

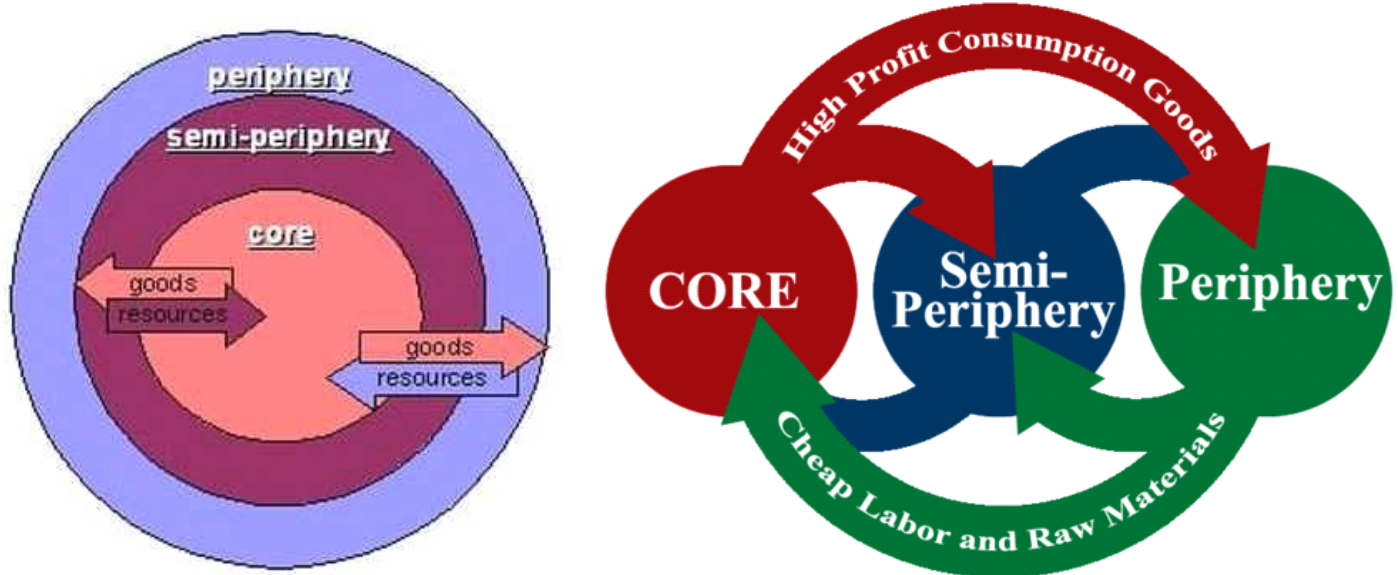
forces	
centrifugal forces	forces that divide a country
Green Line	Cyprus boundary between Greeks and Turks
unitary government	strong central government
federal government	shared power between central and state/local authority
census	population count
redistricting	drawing of lines based on census to identify political boundaries
gerrymandering	inappropriately/inaccurately drawn district lines to favor one party
wasted vote	spreading opposition across districts
excess vote	concentrates opposition in few districts
stacked vote	linking distant areas through odd shaped districts
United Nations	supranational organization created after WW2 to settle international disputes peacefully
supranationalism	transcending national boundaries to create an organization
EU	ex of supranational organization to promote economic cooperation among European nations
terrorism	systematic use of violence by a group in order to intimidate a population or coerce a government into granting its demands
Heartland theory	Mackinder; any political power in the heart of Eurasia could gain enough power to eventually rule the world
Rimland	Spykman; domination of coastal Eurasia would

theory provide base for world conquest

From <<https://www.quia.com/jg/2783683list.html>>

World Systems Theory (Wallerstein)

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Wallerstein's World System Theory Model

Wallerstein's Economic Theory: States that more developed countries (with the exception of Australia and New Zealand) are the core, and that LDCs are the periphery. When looking at a polar map, this is shown with a circular view, and when looking at a flat map, this is divided by a north-south line.

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.

World-Systems Theory: (Immanuel Wallerstein's core-periphery model) three-tier structured theory (core, semi-periphery, periphery) proposing that social change in the developing world is linked to the economic activities of the developed world.

Criticisms of World System Theory (Wallerstein)

1. Over emphasized economic factors in political development
2. it is very state-centric
3. Does not account for how places move from one category to another

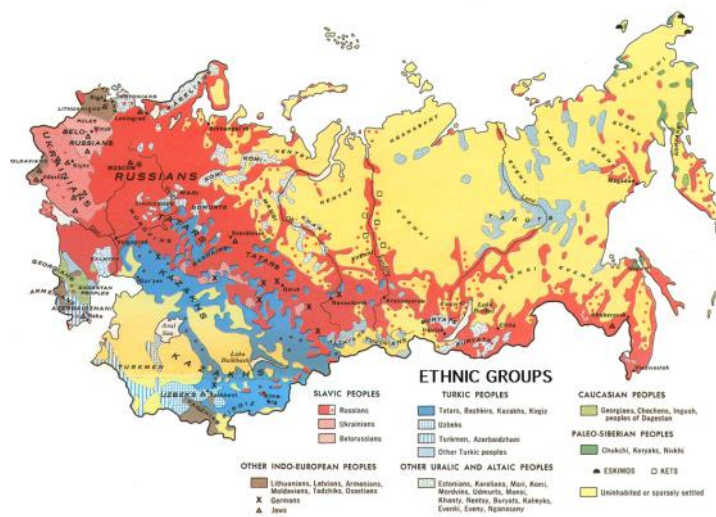
Video Analysis of World Systems Theory

From <<http://newellta.weebly.com/wallersteins-world-systems.html>>

State, Nation, all the others..

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State - occupies space with borders, political sovereignty, international recognition, has people (the countries below are all states)



Russian Empire



Slovakia

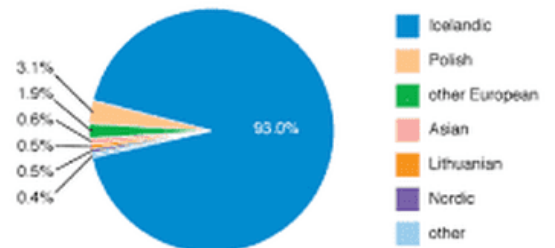
Nation - people who share a common ethnicity, language, religion, history, etc. Examples: Kurds, Palestinians, Basque, Saamis



Nation-state - ONE group who is also sovereign, France or Germany in previous years before immigration, closest today is Iceland or Japan

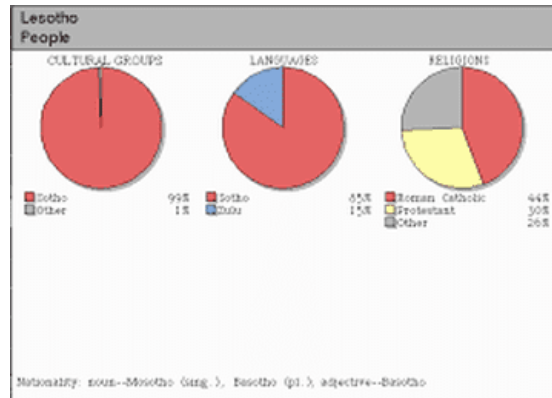


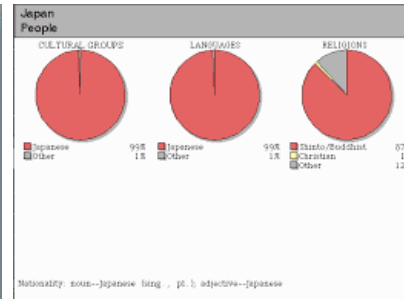
Ethnic composition (2014)[†]



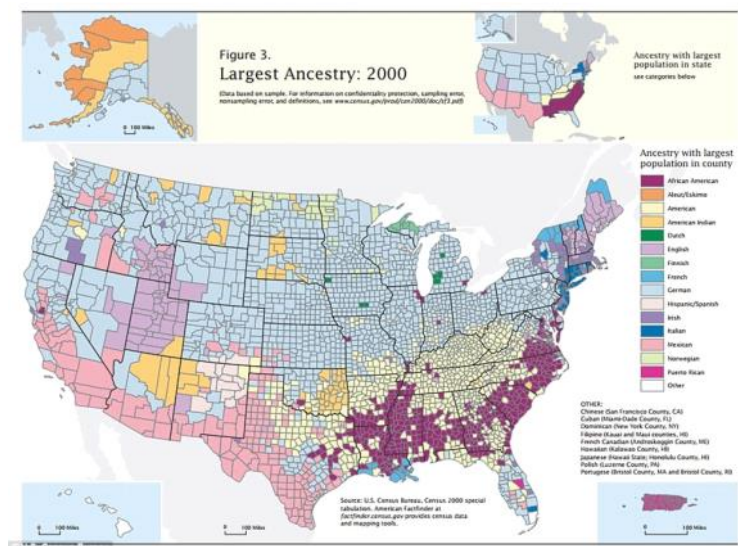
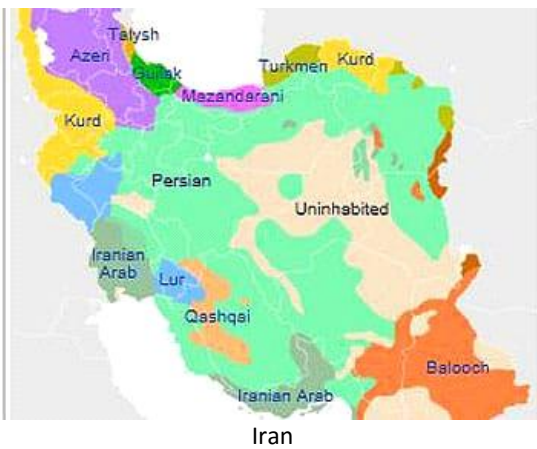
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[†]January 1. [†]By citizenship.

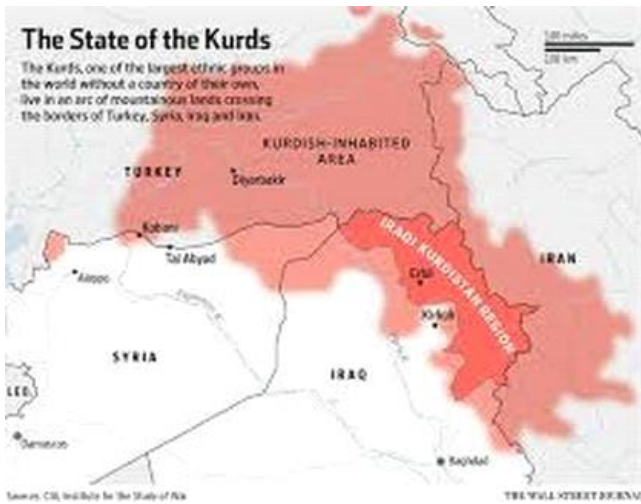




Multi-National State - everywhere but perhaps Japan and Iceland, has a mix of people



Stateless Nation - there can be thousands of these, Native Americans are all stateless nations, no official borders or sovereignty, Palestine, Tibet, Basque are all examples, the largest stateless nation by population are the Kurds (30 million people spread in 6 countries).



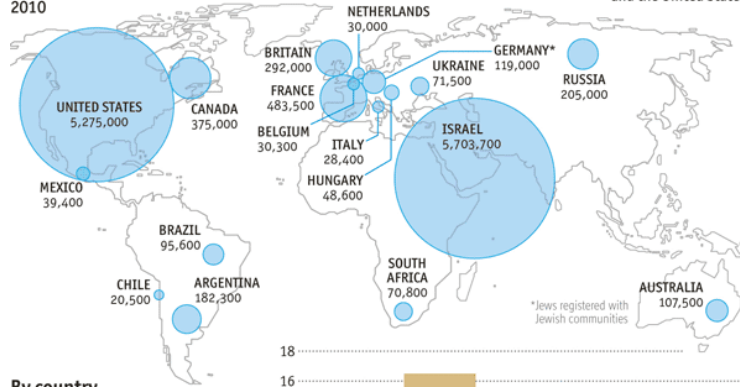
Multi State Nation - people with a shared culture and spread over several states, may need or want a nation at some point, examples are the Jewish people or the Koreans

Jewish population

13,580,000

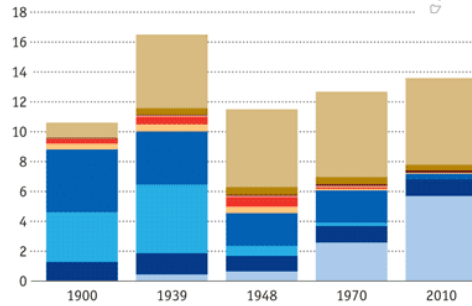
81%
of whom live in Israel
and the United States

By country
2010



By country
or region, m

- Israel (Palestine before 1948)
- Western Europe
- Eastern Europe and Balkans
- Former USSR
- Asia
- North Africa
- South Africa
- Oceania
- Latin America
- North America



Source: "Jewish Demographic Policies", by Sergio DellaPergola, The Jewish People Policy Institute



<u>State</u>	<u>Nation</u>
<i>A political unit</i>	<i>A cultural unit</i>
Based on Latin <i>status</i> - "to stand"	Based on Latin <i>nation</i> - "birth"
<u>Independent country</u>	<u>Ethnic identity</u>
Defined boundaries	Common ancestry (mythical or actual);
Internationally recognized	Common religion (usually) and /or language; accepted ways of behavior
<u>Sovereignty</u> over land and people within boundaries	<u>Political aspirations</u>
Gray areas, including colonies	<i>Has a homeland</i>

Nation-State Model - close match between political sovereignty and extent of a nation's homeland

Multi-nation State -Political unit with two + national homelands may lead to *ethnonationalism* and stages of political fragmentation: *separatism, devolution, or secession*

Multi-state Nation Cultural unit (homeland) exists across the boundaries of more than one political unit – may lead to *irredentism: political goal to unify a nation across existing state borders*

Stateless Nation – a nation (with political aspirations) without sovereignty over its homeland

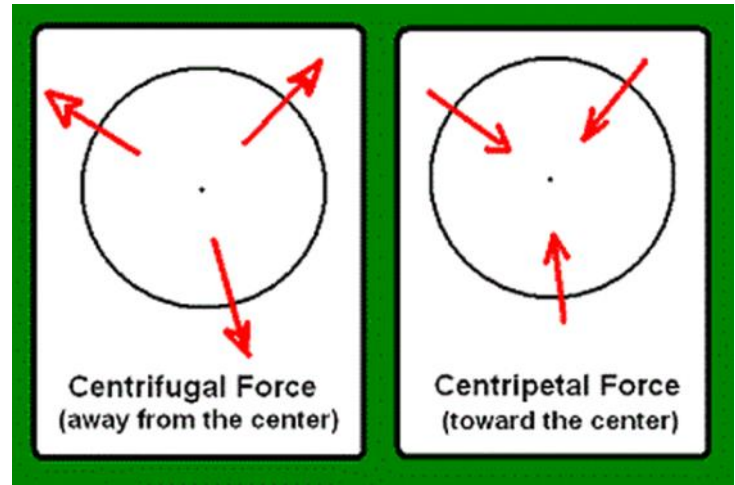
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Centripetal vs. Centrifugal Forces

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Example of Centrifugal & Centripetal forces



Centripetal Forces - unify states, provide stability, strengthen the state, bind people together, create solidarity

Centripetal force examples	Specific details
Religion	Hinduism in India or Nepal; Islam in Pakistan or Bangladesh; Buddhism in Bhutan
Language	Urdu (official language), Punjabi or English in Pakistan; Hindi or English in India; Bengali in Bangladesh
Expressions of national pride/symbols (generalized: anthem, sports teams, flag...)	Cricket in India; Place name changes in India
Transportation/Communication infrastructure	Railroads in India
Raison d'être/Shared history	History of British imperialism; Creation of states (India, Pakistan, Bangladesh)
External threat	India, Pakistan
Morphology/Compact state	Sri Lanka, Bhutan
Charismatic or strong leader	Absolute monarchy in Nepal; Military leader in Pakistan
Forward capital	Capital of Pakistan moved from Karachi to Islamabad
Disaster response	Earthquake in Pakistan; Cyclones or flooding in Bangladesh; Tsunami in India/Sri Lanka—must reference unifying effect on population
Economic-development programs	Self-sufficiency program in India
Physical geography	Pakistan as a river valley, isolated by mountains and desert
Government	India's representative democracy

Centrifugal Forces - divide a country, can lead to Balkanization, connected to devolution

Centrifugal force examples	Specific details
Religion	Islam/Hindu in India or Bangladesh; Buddhist/Hindu in Sri Lanka; Sunni/Shiite Muslims in Pakistan; Islam/Hindu in Kashmir; Sikhs/Hindu in India; Jains/Hindu in India
Language	India 14–18 official languages (4 language families); disputes regarding place name changes in India
Federal Government/Regionalism	Federal system (28 states) in India
Ethnicities/Separatist movements	Sikhs in India; Muslims in Kashmir, Tamil/Sinhalese in Sri Lanka, Maoist rebels in Nepal
Morphology/Fragmented or Prorupt	Bangladesh exclave in India; Prorupt portion of India
External threat	India, Pakistan
Territorial Disputes	Kashmir dispute between Pakistan and India
Multicore state	Several large cities in India
Physical geography	Mountains divide communities in Nepal



Centrifugal Forces Divide a State

- Ethnic Conflict
- Social Injustice
- Poverty
- Dictatorial Leadership
- Religious Intolerance
- Nationalism
- Loss of Rights
- Any Other Divisive Force

Centripetal Forces



Centripetal Forces Hold a State Together

- Ethnic Unity and Tolerance
- Social/Economic Equity
- Just and Fair Legal System
- Charismatic Leadership
- Religious Acceptance
- Nationalism
- Common Heritage
- Common Language
- Any Other Unifying Force

Key terms:

Balkanization: The process of a state fragmenting and dividing into several states

Satellite State: Fully independent state under strong influence from other states

Buffer States: States in between two opposing states that separate those states

Ethnonationalism: When a nation is defined by its ethnicity

The best example of balkanization is Yugoslavia. Basically formed after World War I with the breakup up of the Austro-Hungary Empire, it was never a comfortable state because of the variety of ethnicities forced together. After World War II it became a satellite state of the Soviet Union, but when the U.S.S.R. started to breakup, no one was there to force the battling ethnicities of Yugoslavia to stay together.



From <<http://newellta.weebly.com/forces.html>>

DEVOLUTION: the transfer or delegation of power to a lower level, especially by central government to local or regional administration.

Examples of Devolution

Break up of a state

- Yugoslavia / Balkans
- Former U.S.S.R.
- Czechoslovakia
- Austria-Hungary

Demand for autonomy

UK: Scotland, Wales, Ireland, N. Ireland

Spain: Basques, Catalonians

Italy: Padania, Tyrol

France: Corsica

EXAMPLES:

Czechoslovakia - divided into Czech Republic and Slovakia, ethnic

Yugoslavia - ethnic and religious, violent "ethnic cleansing", separate nations Balkanization

Sri Lanka- Sinhalese (Buddhist) suppressed by Tamil (Hindu), violent Civil Wars

Western China - Tibet & Uygher separatism, terrorism, ethnic

United Kingdom - Scotland gets separate Parliament, allegiance to Queen questions

Catalonia/Spain - ethnocultural, economic, Catalonia wants independence due to economic superiority

Italy - North and South differences over economy and climate, Sardinia wants autonomy

USA - Hawaii wants lost rights as a kingdom restored

Crimea - Russia and Ukraine, mix of Russians and Ukrainians

Brazil - economic difference, south wealthier



Yugoslavia - ethnic and religious, violent "ethnic cleansing", separate nations Balkanization



Sri Lanka- Sinhalese (Buddhist) suppressed by Tamil (Hindu), violent Civi



Crimea - Russia and Ukraine, mix of Russians and Ukrainians



Western China - Tibet & Uygher separatism, terrorism, ethnic



Italy - North and South differences over economy and climate, Sardinia wants autonomy



Catalonia/Spain - ethnocultural, economic, Catalonia wants independence due to economic superiority



Czechoslovakia in 1969

Czechoslovakia - divided into Czech Republic and Slovakia, ethnic



USA - Hawaii wants lost rights as a kingdom restored

From <<http://newellta.weebly.com/devolution.html>>

Unitary vs. Federal Systems

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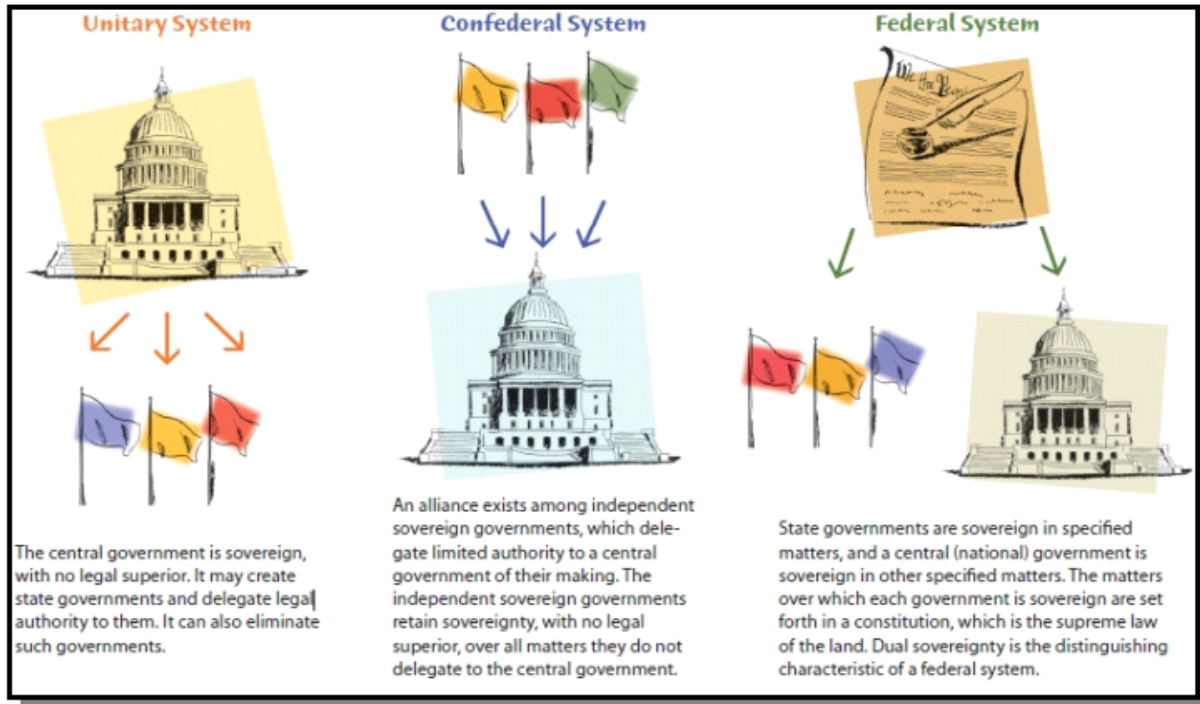
Examples:
US
Canada



Examples:
France

Federal State - An internal organization of a state that allocates most powers to units of local government.

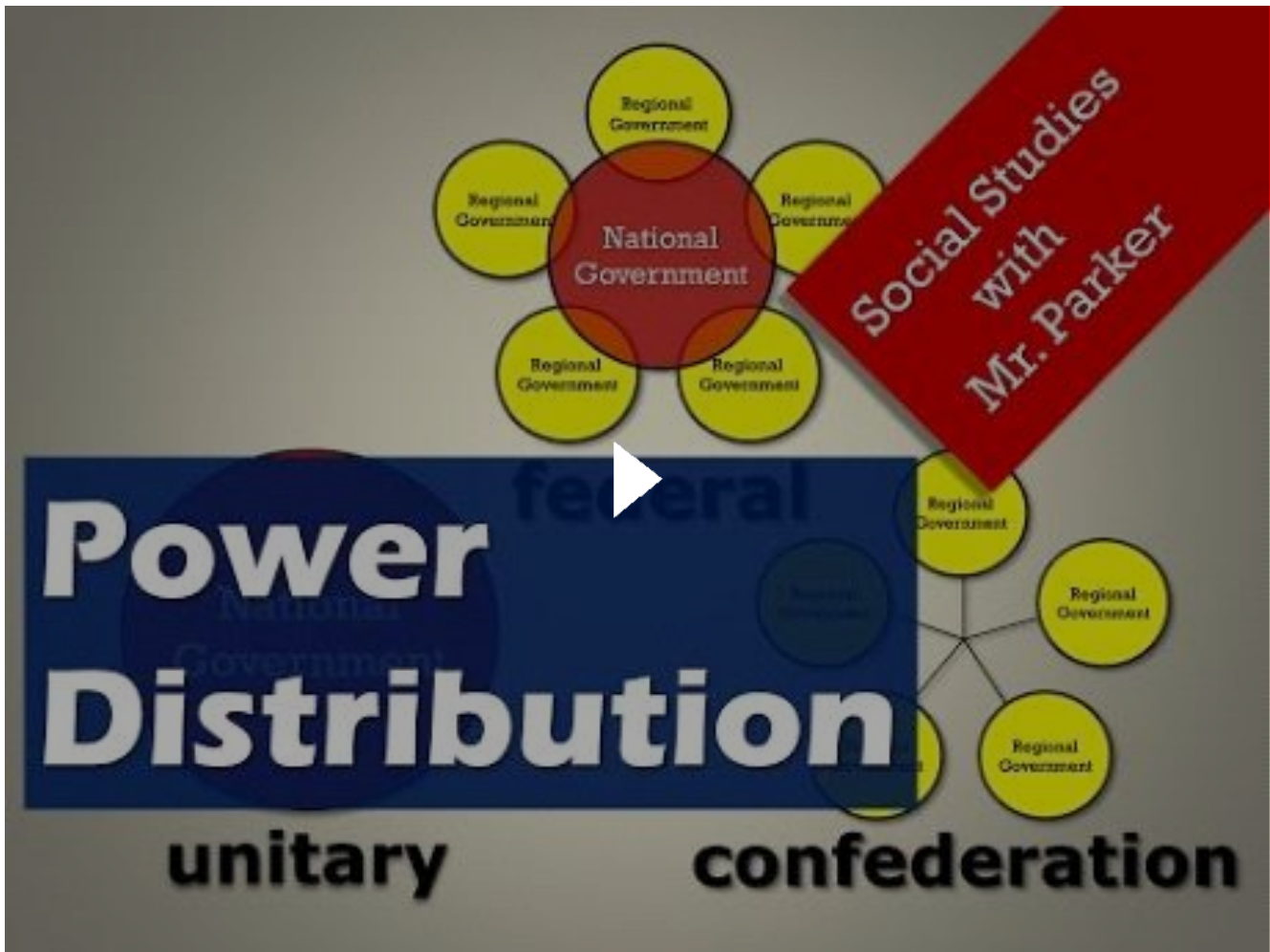
Unitary State -An internal organization of a state that places most power in the hands of central government officials.



The chart is the simplest way to put the differences between a unitary state, a federal state and a confederation, because basically, it has to do with whether the central government has power or the local government. In a unitary government, the central government has the power. In a confederation, the local government does. It is shared in a federal government.

A further breakdown of the three types

Type	Unitary	Federal	Confederation
Power	Held by Central Govt.	Shared by Central & Local	Held by Local Govt.
Advantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ~ Laws the same throughout country ~ Greater stability ~ Fewer conflicts between central and local authorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ~ Local officials have to be responsible to electorate ~ Central govt. can concentrate on national issues ~ People have local influence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ~ Complete control at local levels ~ Allows states to address common concerns without ceding power to each other
Disadvantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ~ Central government out of touch with local concerns ~ Slow to correct local issues ~ When central govt. gets involved in one set of local affairs, it neglects others 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ~ Duplication of services ~ Disputes over national supremacy vs. states' rights ~ Citizens in different areas of country treated differently ~ Laws may contradict 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ~ Very hard to enforce decisions of the central government or collect taxes ~ Lack of unity and common laws
Examples	North Korea (Dictatorship) Iran (Theocracy)	United States, Canada, Brazil, India	Not really any, though Belgium is close



From <<http://newellta.weebly.com/unitary-federal-states.html>>

Shapes of States

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Compact State: the distance from the geographic center of the area to any point on the boundary does not vary greatly, ie. Poland , Kenya



Advantages: easier to manage with communication and transportation



Prorupt/Protruded State: state having a portion of territory that is elongated, EX: Democratic Republic of Congo or Thailand

Advantages: can give access to resources or easy to split

Disadvantages: more likely to not be culturally assimilated, more borders to defend & communicate

Elongated State: state that is geographically long and narrow, Ex: Chile, Italy

Disadvantages: Lots of borders to protect, harder communication and more travel required, diverse climate, far from capital





Perforated State: state that totally surrounds another state

Ex: South Africa & Lesotho, Italy and the Vatican

Disadvantages: completely landlocked, must have everything cross through another country, possible hostilities

Fragmented State: state split into many pieces

Ex: Indonesia, Fiji, Denmark, Philippines

Advantages: can have lots of resources

Disadvantages: communication difficult, hard govern, difficult to create nationalism and assimilation



Landlocked State: state not having direct access to an ocean






(this is not a shape-just a condition)

Must rely on other nations to send or receive goods, cannot maintain a navy, must worry about hostilities disrupting trade

Microstate: state that is extremely small, ie. San Marino, Vatican City, Luxembourg, Liechtenstein

From <<http://newellta.weebly.com/shapes-of-states.html>>

State Shape	Description	Picture	Examples
	The center of the country is approximately equal distance from all edges of the country.		~ Poland ~ Macedonia ~ Australia

<p>Compact</p>	<p>The center of the country is approximately equal distance from all edges of the country.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ~ Poland ~ Macedonia ~ Australia ~ Columbia
<p>Prorupted</p>	<p>Most of the country is a uniform shape, but there is one section that extends thinly in a direction, usually to gain access to the sea or to something valuable.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ~ Thailand ~ Namibia ~ Democratic Republic of the Congo
<p>Elongated</p>	<p>Long and stretched out. The capital can be really far from either end of the country or even both in the capital is in the center.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ~ Chile ~ Vietnam ~ Norway ~ Italy
<p>Fragmented</p>	<p>Separated into different pieces. This often happens with island nations, but can also occur when a piece of a country is separated from the rest of the country by another country,</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ~ Japan ~ Russia ~ Angola ~ Indonesia ~ Italy
<p>Perforated</p>	<p>Basically, much like perforated edges of notebook paper designed to tear out, this is a country with a hole in the middle of it, usually the territory of another country. Many people mistakenly believe the interior landlocked country is perforated, but it is the surrounding country.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ~ South Africa ~ Italy

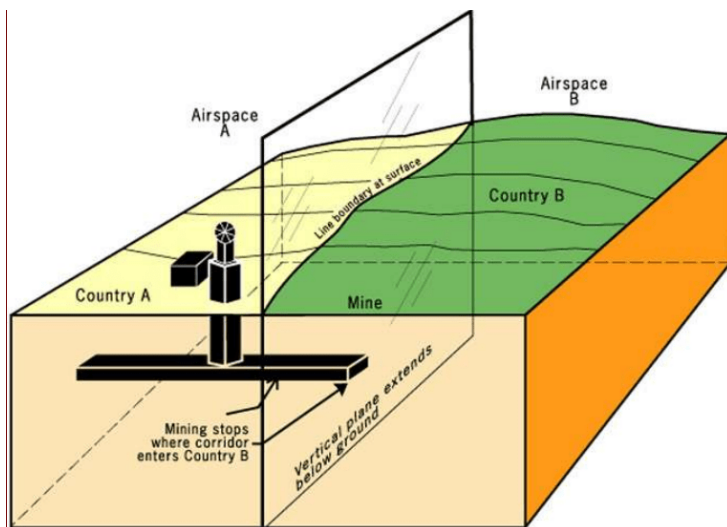
***It's important to note that countries can be more than one of these. Italy, for example is elongated, but it is also perforated by two countries and it is fragmented because of its islands.**

Boundary

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Boundary – a vertical plane that cuts through the rocks below and the airspace above, dividing one state territory from another

Therefore, we aren't just talking about the signs we see that separate states; we are talking about airspace, water, minerals, resources, etc.



Established a boundary includes four steps

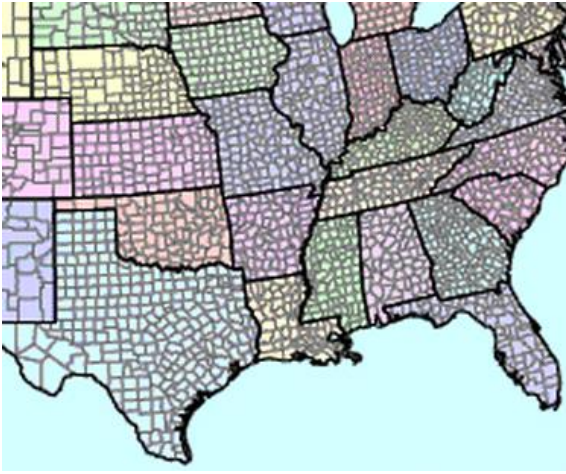
- 1) States define the boundary through a legal document (by listing actual points in the landscape or by using latitude & longitude)
- 2) Cartographers delimit the boundary by drawing it on a map
- 3) States can demarcate it---marking the boundary(pillars, fences, walls, etc)
- 4) States must administrate it-determine how it will be maintained, how goods & people will cross it

TYPES OF BOUNDARIES

– GEOMETRIC: Using latitude/longitude lines, township/range lines

– PHYSICAL-POLITICAL: Follow an agreed-upon feature in the geographic landscape (river, crest of a mountain range, sea, etc)

****With so many different boundaries, it leads to a situation where there are states with many different shapes



Geometric by township lines

Geometric Boundary



Natural Boundary

Geometric by 49 Parallel



Rio Grande is a physical-political boundary



The Alps border France and Italy

Another way to classify boundaries depends on how they were evolved

Antecedent: existed before human cultures developed (example: a river)
 Examples: .Malaysia/Indonesia on the island of Borneo. The boundary passes through a mountainous, sparsely inhabited rainforest where there is a break in settlement.
 Himalayan Mts between China and India
 Pyrenees Mts between Spain and France

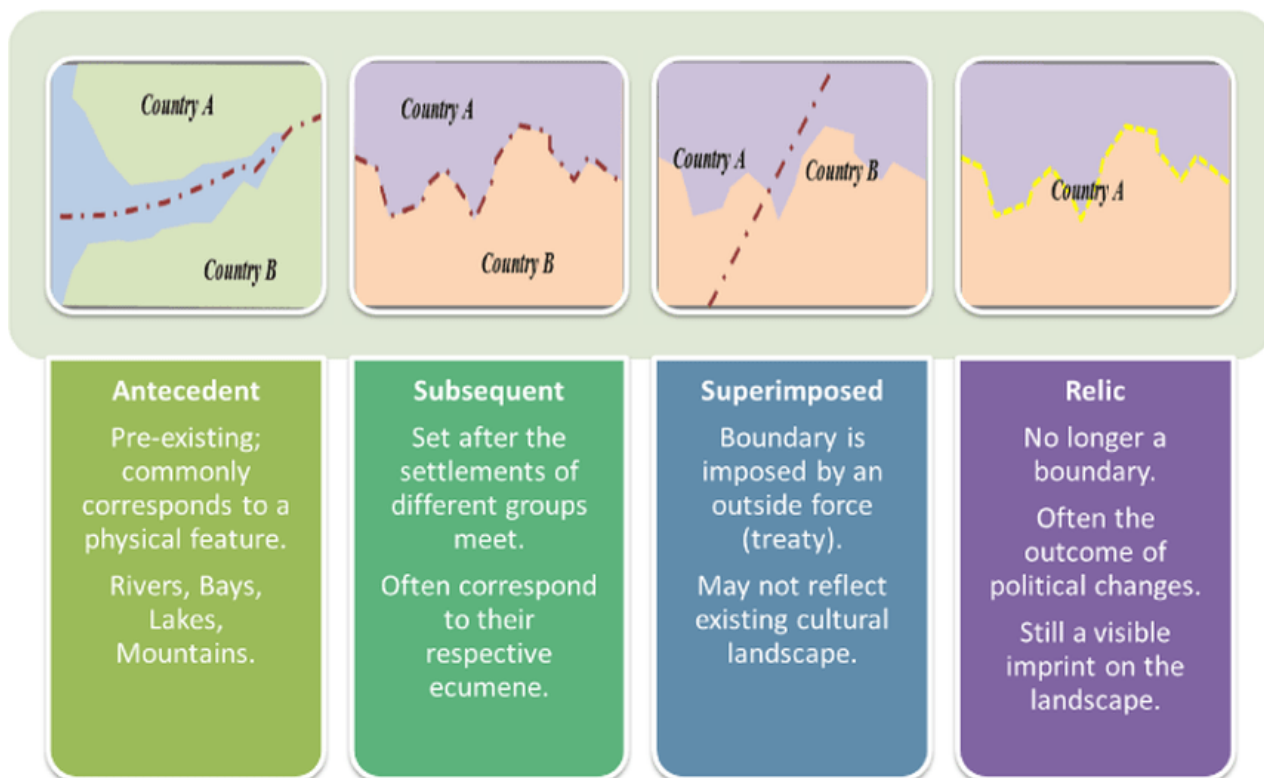


Subsequent: settlement happens, then a boundary is drawn (example: U.S./Can. Border,) often from conflict
 China/Vietnam, Germany/Poland, Northern Ireland/Ireland

Superimposed: forcibly put on a landscape by outsiders
 example: Israel border, North and South Korea







Relict: no longer functions, but used to (example: Berlin Wall, Great Wall of China)



Fortified boundary: When two sides of a boundary create a man-made physical boundary

Types of Boundary Disputes

Definitional	Locational	Operational	Allocational
This is a dispute over the legal language of a boundary agreement.	This is a dispute over where lines are drawn on the map (delimitation) and sometimes over the physical marking of the boundary	This is a dispute over the way the neighbors think the boundary should function and operate.	This is a dispute over resources in the boundary zone and which country they belong to, etc.
Example: Chile and Argentina are still disputing the wording of an 1881 treaty.	Example: Mississippi and Louisiana along the Mississippi River which changes course.	Example: The United States and Mexico on immigration legal and illegal.	Example: Kuwait and Iraq (oil); Germany and the Netherlands (natural gas)

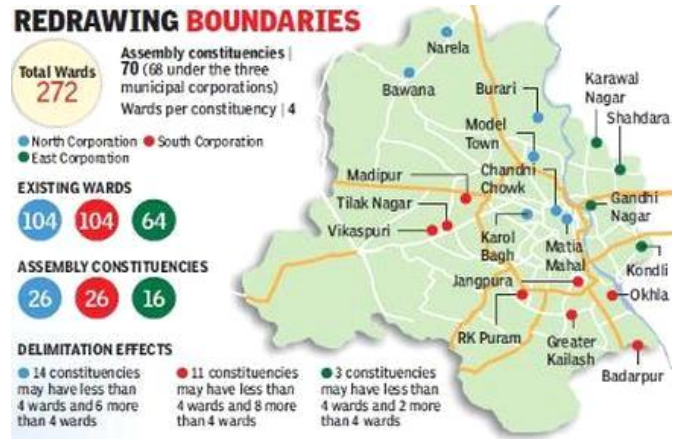
Crimea	Golan Heights, Gaza Strip, West Bank
	
<p>The population of Crimea is predominately of Russian ethnicity. However, since it sits just south of the main section of Ukraine, it became part of the Ukraine in 1954 when both were part of the Soviet Union. So, the Russians in Crimea voted to rejoin Russia, who promptly sent in troops.</p>	<p>The Golan Heights is a disputed region between Israel and Syria. Meanwhile, Gaza Strip and the West Bank are territorial disputes inside Israel dealing with tiny pieces of land contested between Israelis and Palestinians.</p>
Jammu and Kashmir	East China Sea
	
<p>A huge region in between India and Pakistan that has been in constant dispute ever since the British relinquished control of the region and it was separated into Hindu India and Muslim Pakistan.</p>	<p>The Senkaku Islands in the East China Sea have a great deal of energy resources. Japan claimed them in 1895 as terra nullis (land belonging to no one), but China insists that they owned them long before that.</p>

Other disputed regions:

- ~ **Western Sahara** (claimed by Morocco)
- ~ **Transdnistria** (between Moldova & Ukraine, ethnically Russian)
- ~ **Abyei** (oil region between Sudan and South Sudan)

boundary delimitation: The process in which cartographers put the boundaries on the map.

boundary demarcation: physically marked with steel posts, concrete pillars, fences or another visible mean.



From <<http://newellta.weebly.com/boundaries.html>>

Geopolitical Theories (Heartland, Rimland, World Systems)

The first thing that you need to understand here is that the AP Test sometimes calls these theories by their names, and sometimes calls them by the person who invented him, so make sure to know both.

So, the Heartland and Rimland are basically two different theories about similar things, so they can both be displayed on the map to the right. Let's cover them one at a time.

Heartland Theory

Created By: **Halford MacKinder**

So, in a book he published in



1919, MacKinder proposed that because the interior of Europe and Asia would be difficult to attack, that whoever controlled it would be able to control world power. In full he said, "Who rules East Europe commands the Heartland. Who rules the Heartland commands the World Island. Who rules the World Island commands the World."

His detractors argue that he is oversimplifying geopolitics..

Rimland Theory

Created By: **Nichalas Spykman**

Spykman particularly disliked MacKindler's theories and proposed instead that power came from control of seas, which he called the Rimland.

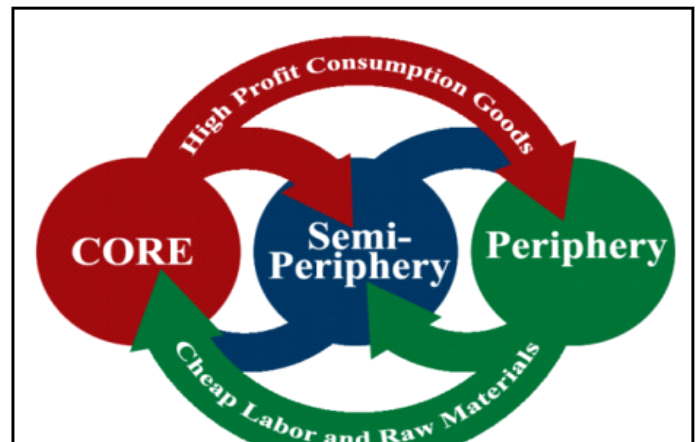
Spkkman argued that the Rimland could still reach the Heartland, but also could reach coastal access, and therefore the rest of the world. Not to mention the trade element of being on the sea and not being landlocked.

World Systems Theory

Created By: **Immanuel Wallerstein**

Probably the most important of these three theories saying that the world consists of core states, semiperipheral areas and peripheral areas. (Peripheral means on the edges).

So the Core would be at the center of World with high education and more technology, and the periphery would be the edge of society, with low wage and low education. Semi-Periphery would have some of both qualities.



Do not forget Ratzel and organic theory that says the state is like an organism and therefore needs to "eat" (expand) and have room.

Imperialism, Colonialism and Decolonization

Key Terms:

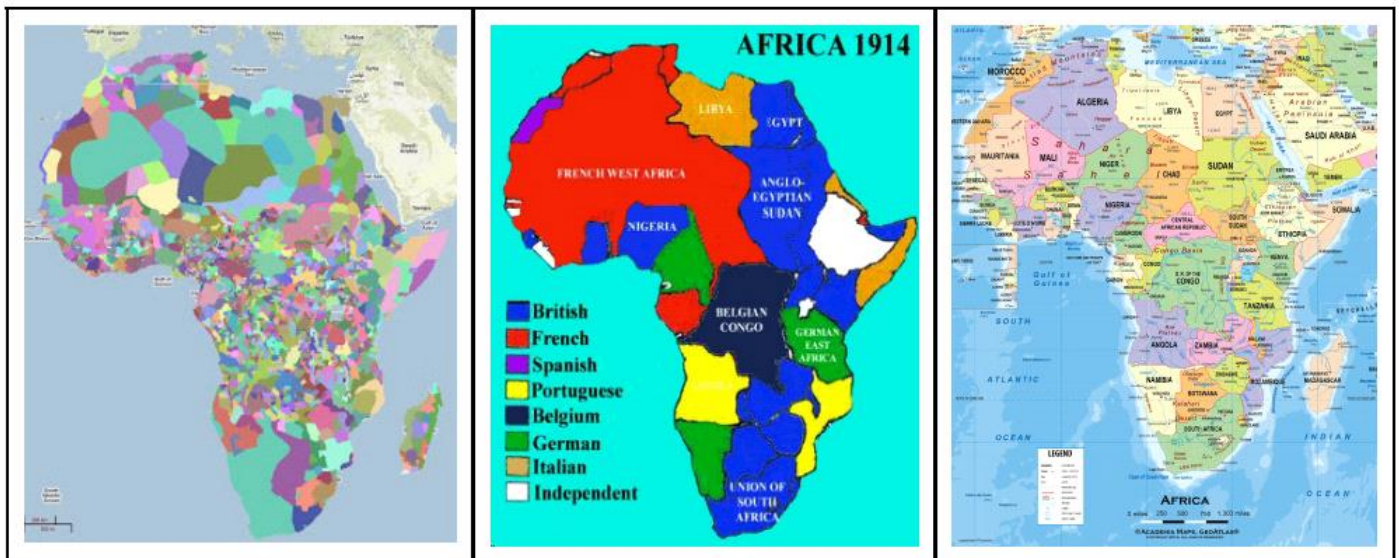
- ~ **Colonialism**: the establishment, exploitation, acquisition and expansion of colonies in one territory by people from another territory or country
- ~ **Decolonization**: the undoing of colonialism (oft linked to independence of the colonies)
- ~ **Imperialism**: the forceful extension of a nation's authority by territorial conquest or by establishing economic or political domination of other nations.

SO WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN COLONIALISM AND IMPERIALISM?

The answer to that could be complicated, but let's try to make it as simple as possible. If you move your people on to unoccupied land (even if it is unoccupied because you killed everyone there), then it is colony. Your people, living elsewhere. If you take over another land and then begin to rule their people, then you are building an empire. That's a really simplified version, and it is more complicated than that, but that should give some basics.

Colonialism = Settle Region with your people **Imperialism = Rule Their People**

Both colonialism and imperialism can have huge negative affect on the region that is conquered, but imperialism has the added nuisance of the imperial power sometimes dividing territory with no regard to traditional ethnic boundaries. For example:



In the mid to late 1800s, European powers (Great Britain, France, Germany, Belgium, Italy, Portugal, Spain), started what is known as the **Scramble for Africa**. Basically, the European powers were looking to gain as much power and land in their empires as possible. Of course, when several major powers are trying to get the same thing, this inevitably leads to conflict.

To settle these conflicts, the European powers held the **Berlin Conference** to set ground rules for splitting the continent up, which included opening the major rivers up to trade, establishing regions of control and abolishing slavery.

It also led to a complete disregard for classic ethnic lines. The map on the left represents where the ethnic lines of Africa were before the Europeans. The map in the center is the result of the Berlin Conference, and the one on the right is present day. Ethnicities were torn apart or pushed together with rivals. Ethnic conflict stemming from this imperialism is still going on.

Gerrymandering

Gerrymandering is a pretty odd term, but it is a pretty simple concept. Basically, it has to do with re-drawing political districts to favor one political party.

The term derives from a Massachusetts governor named Elbridge Gerry who drew districts so odd looking that opponents said they looked like a salamander. They even drew a cartoon to demonstrate (on right).

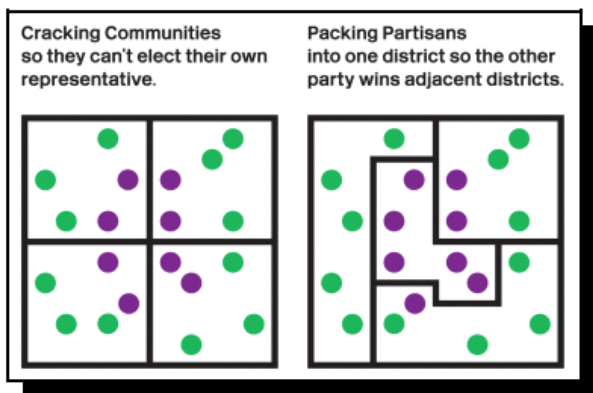
The concept is against the law in most places in the United States, yet it still happens.

There are two main styles of gerrymandering: packing and cracking.

Packing is when you group as many votes of the opposing party as you can into just one district, so that the opposing party gets the one seat easily, but your party wins the rest.



Fig. 6.4. Elkanah Tisdale's original Gerrymander, as it appeared in the *Boston Gazette*, March 26, 1812. (From James Parton, *Caricature and Other Comic Art* [New York: Harper and Brothers, 1877], p. 316.)



Cracking, is when you scatter as the opposing party into as many different districts as possible in hopes that your party can take the majority in most if not all districts.

In order to do any of this, your party has to be in power when the legislative seats are redistricted, a process called reapportionment.

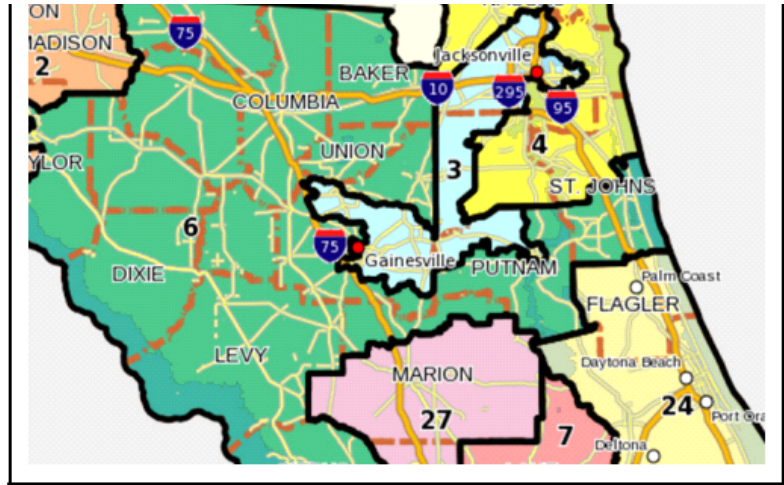
The example on the left shows an incident of packing and of cracking. You have twelve green dots and eight purple dots. On the left side of the image, they are split with three green dots and two purple dots in each district. So despite only having 60 percent of the people supporting them, the green dot party gets 100 percent of the representation.

On the right you see packing. By making a district that is all purple dots, the green dot party guarantees itself of winning the other districts easy. They still



the green dot party guarantees itself of winning the other districts easy. They still have 60 percent of the people, but they take 75 percent of the vote.

For a modern example of gerrymandering, notice how District 3 in Florida weaves through several counties to pack Democrat voters in one area. A Florida judge ruled these Florida districts to be illegal.



Supranationalism: Pros and Cons

Key Terms:

- ~ **Sovereignty**: the supreme authority of a state over its own affairs, free from control by other states
- ~ **Supranationalism**: three or more countries working together for a common goal
- ~ **Devolution**: The process of a country becoming less powerful


Biggest Pro of joining a Supranational Organization:

Gain of power in world standing

Biggest Con of joining a Supranational Organization:

Loss of state sovereignty

Examples of Supranational Organizations

Organization	Logo	Advantages and Disadvantages
<p>EU European Union</p>		<p>Advantages: helpful to European community and economy; makes many allies</p> <p>Disadvantages: Some nations in the EU have more power than others</p>
<p>NAFTA North American Free Trade Association</p>		<p>Advantages: Imported goods are cheaper for the consumers in the United States, Mexico and Canada</p> <p>Disadvantages: Many factories moved to Mexico. Foreign goods cheaper than domestic in United States</p>
<p>OPEC Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries</p>		<p>Advantages: Oil producing members Venezuela, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Indonesia and other get money and control oil</p> <p>Disadvantages: Because the countries together have virtual monopoly on oil, prices have risen worldwide</p>
<p>ASEAN Association of Southeast Asian Nations</p>		<p>Advantages: Asian states like Cambodia, Indonesia, Thailand, The Philippines, Singapore and Myanmar are trying to see a benefit to Asia like the EU did for Europe</p>

ASSOCIATION
of Southeast
Asian
Nations



Thailand, The Philippines, Singapore and Myanmar are trying to see a benefit to Asia like the EU did for Europe

Disadvantages: Somewhat soft on human rights issues

Territorial Waters and Claims to Antarctica

The Law of the Sea (Created in 1982)

Countries don't only want to control their land, they also want to control the waters around them (assuming they are not landlocked). The level of control varies depending on how far from the coast they are:

Level 1: Territorial Waters

The first 12 nautical miles from the coast are referred to as territorial waters. These are completely controlled by the country, and are basically an extension of the land. Foreign ships need permission to enter these waters.

Level 2: Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ)

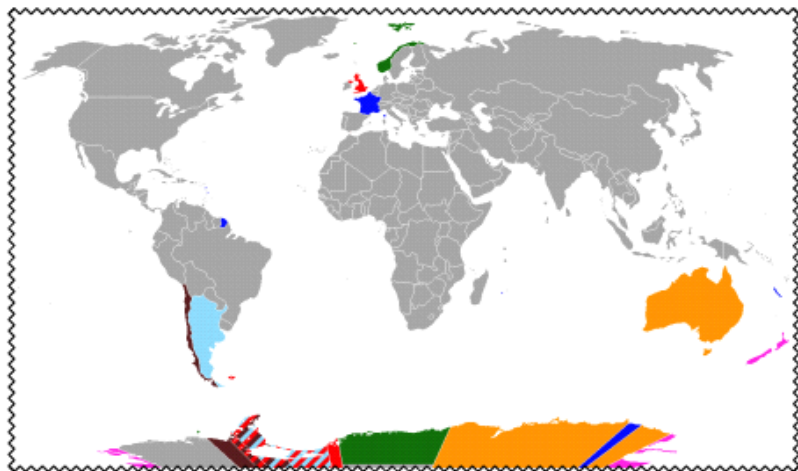
The is the area within 200 nautical miles of from the coast. All the resources in this territory belong to the country, but foreign ships can pass through without permission. If two states have overlapping EEZ, then the distance from is each is split in half equally from each state.



Level 3: The High Seas or International Waters

Once you get more than 200 nautical miles from any country, you get to International Waters. No country can impose its laws over others, and the only laws present are those created by the United Nations.

Antarctica



Antarctica is pretty unique because it is one of the few land masses on earth that isn't a state. It fails in at least three of the qualifications for being a state. (pg. 33) It doesn't have a permanent population, a government or sovereignty.

The map on the left shows all the different countries that lay claim to part of Antarctica and which sections they lay claim to.