

CHAPTER 8

Political Geography

OPENER – NO IPADS YET

- Since we did something similar at the beginning of the year, this may be easier for some of you...
- You will need two sheets of paper and a writing utensil. (I know, I said paper but there's a reason for it...)
- Warning – you only have three minutes to complete this, so we will turn on a timer.

OPENER – NO IPADS YET

Draw a map of your childhood.

- You may choose to draw whatever location and time period you wish, at whatever scale you wish.
- Include whatever details and memories you see fit.
- Don't forget, you only have five minutes

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Volunteers? Tell me a little about your maps...

- What did you include?
- Places?
- Do we notice any trends?

OPENER – NO IPADS YET

Here we go again!

- Turn your papers over and put a dot in the center.
- Label it with the name of your town – Buckner, LaGrange, Crestwood, Ballardsville, etc.
- Now fill in as much information as you can on the rest of the map.
- The timer starts over... again, you have only three minutes.

OPENER – NO IPADS YET

Volunteers? Tell me about your maps...

- Scale?
- Neighborhoods?
- Neighboring towns?
- Neighboring counties?
- Do we notice any trends?

OPENER – NO IPADS YET

New sheet of paper!

- Draw Africa.
- Fill in as much information as you can.
- The timer starts over again and you still have only three minutes.

OPENER – NO IPADS YET

- What was put onto the map of Africa?
- What were the features you listed?
- What were the states you listed?
- Do we notice any trends?

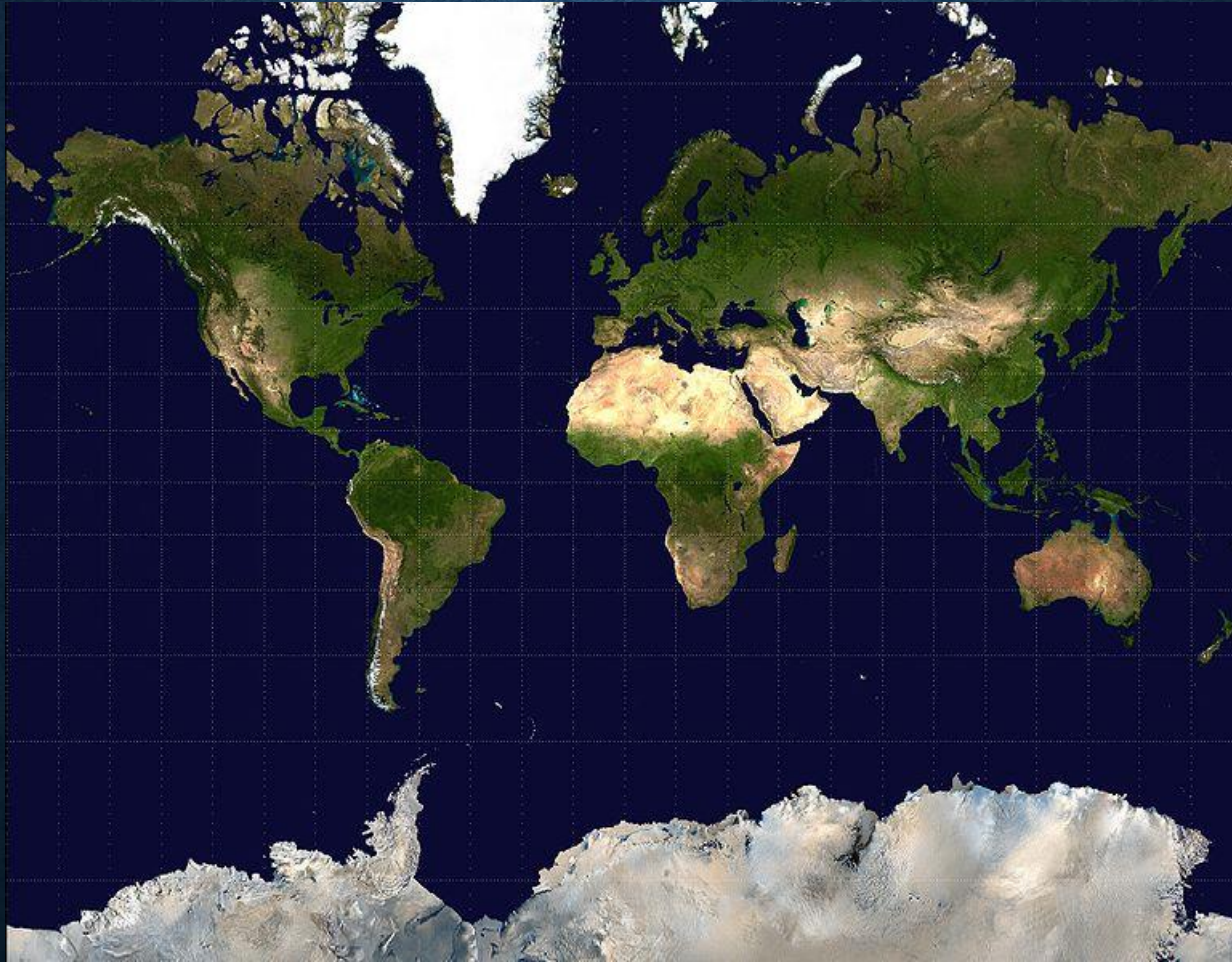
OPENER – NO IPADS YET

- What was the point of this exercise?
- How do we think about and perceive the world?

YOU-CENTRISM

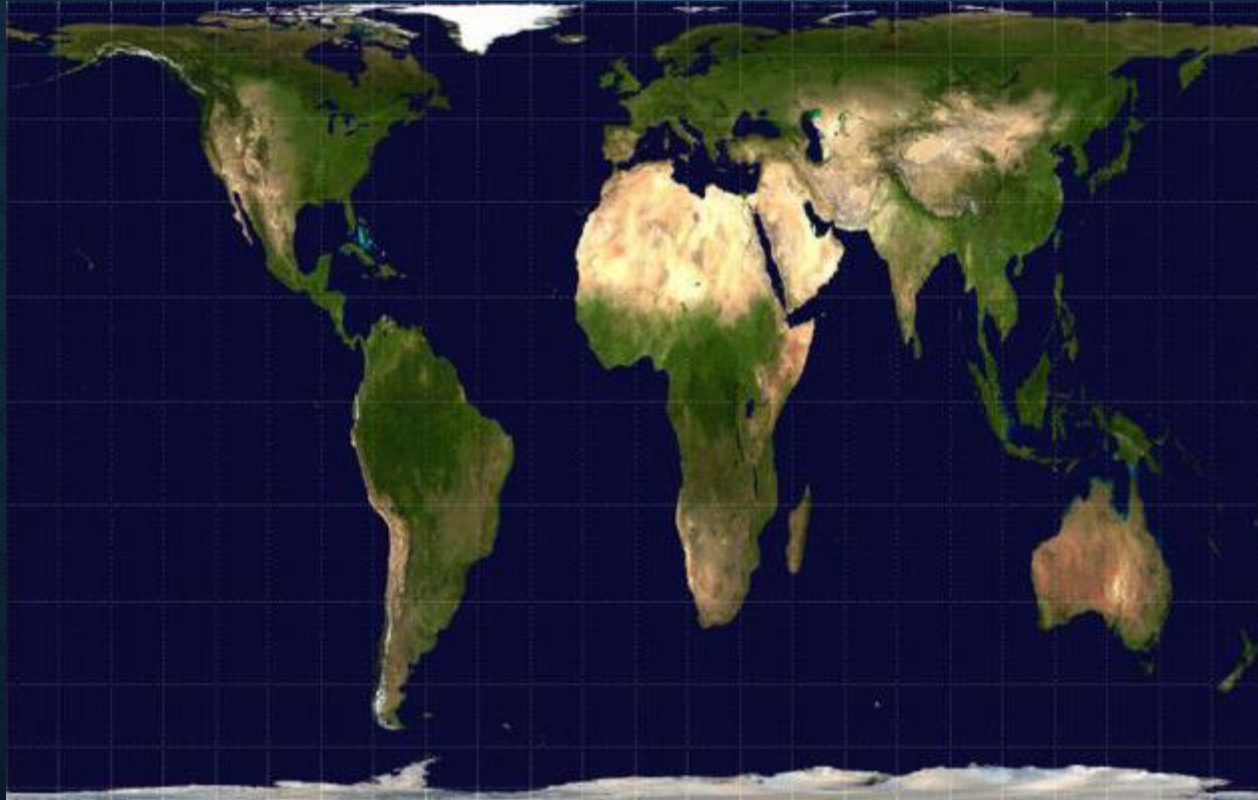
- Huh?
- How does this impact how we see the world?

EUROCENTRISM



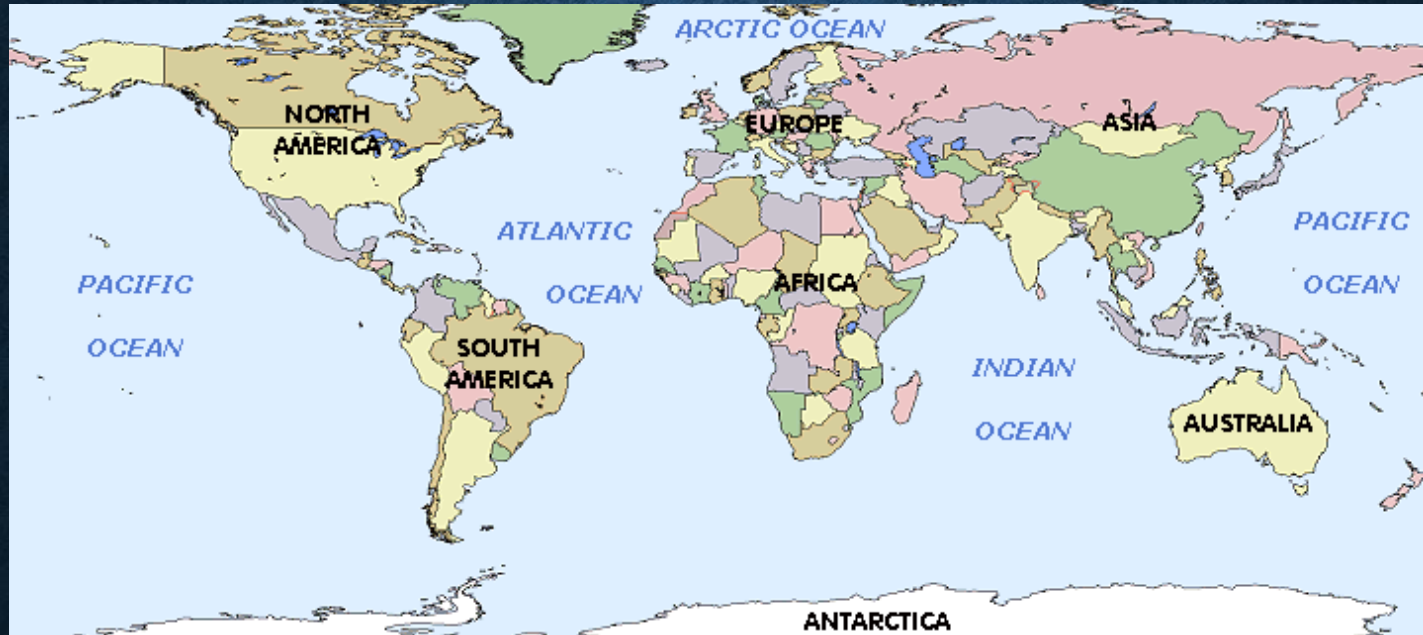
World map in the Mercator projection

EUROCENTRISM



World map in the Gall-Peters projection

NATIONS OF THE WORLD



- Today human geographers emphasize a thematic approach, concerned with the location of activities in the world, the reasons for particular spatial distributions, and the significance of the arrangements.
- Political geographers study how people have organized Earth's land surface into countries and alliances, reasons underlying the observed arrangements, and the conflicts that result from the organization.
- ****Note:** country and state are used interchangeably.

POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY

- Key Issues
 1. Where are states located?
 2. Why do boundaries between states cause problems?
 3. Why do states cooperate with each other?
 4. Why has terrorism increased?

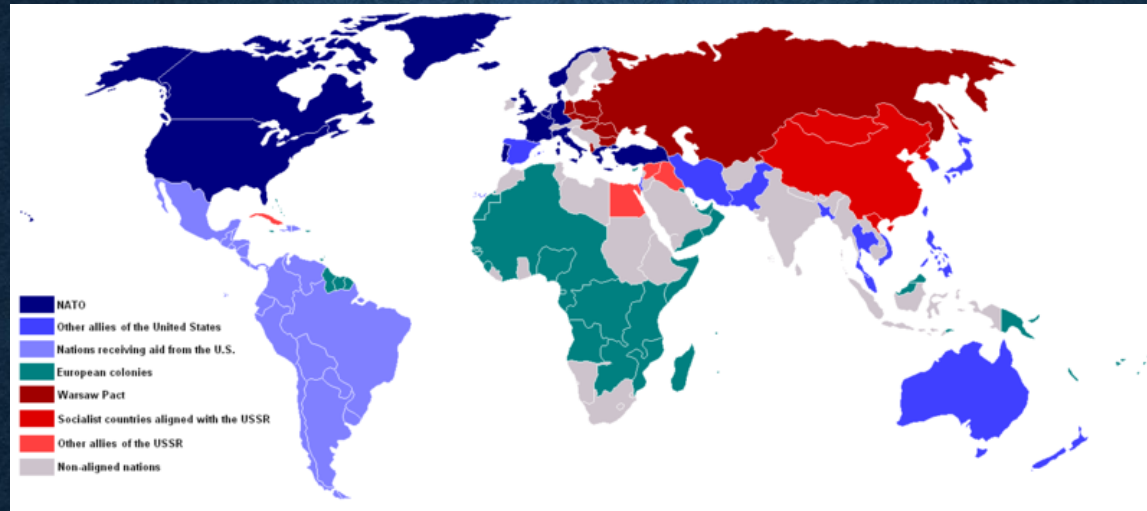


INTO THE NEW MILLENNIUM

- With the end of the Cold War in the 1990s, the global political landscape changed fundamentally.
- Geographic concepts help us to understand this changing political organization of Earth's surface.
- We can also use geographic methods to examine the causes of political change.
- Boundary lines are not painted on Earth, but they might as well be, for these national divisions are very real.
- To many, national boundaries are more meaningful than natural features.



END OF THE COLD WAR



- In the post—Cold War era, the familiar division of the world into countries or states is crumbling.
- Between the mid-1940s and the late 1980s two superpowers—the United States and the Soviet Union—essentially “ruled” the world.
- But the United States is less dominant in the political landscape of the twenty-first century, and the Soviet Union no longer exists.
- Today globalization means more connections among states.
- Power is exercised through connections among states created primarily for economic cooperation.

KEY ISSUE 1: DEFINING STATES AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE STATE CONCEPT

- Problems of defining states
 - *Korea: one state or two?*
 - *China and Taiwan: one state or two?*
 - *Western Sahara*
 - *Varying sizes of states*
- Development of the state concept
 - *Ancient and medieval states*
 - *Colonies*

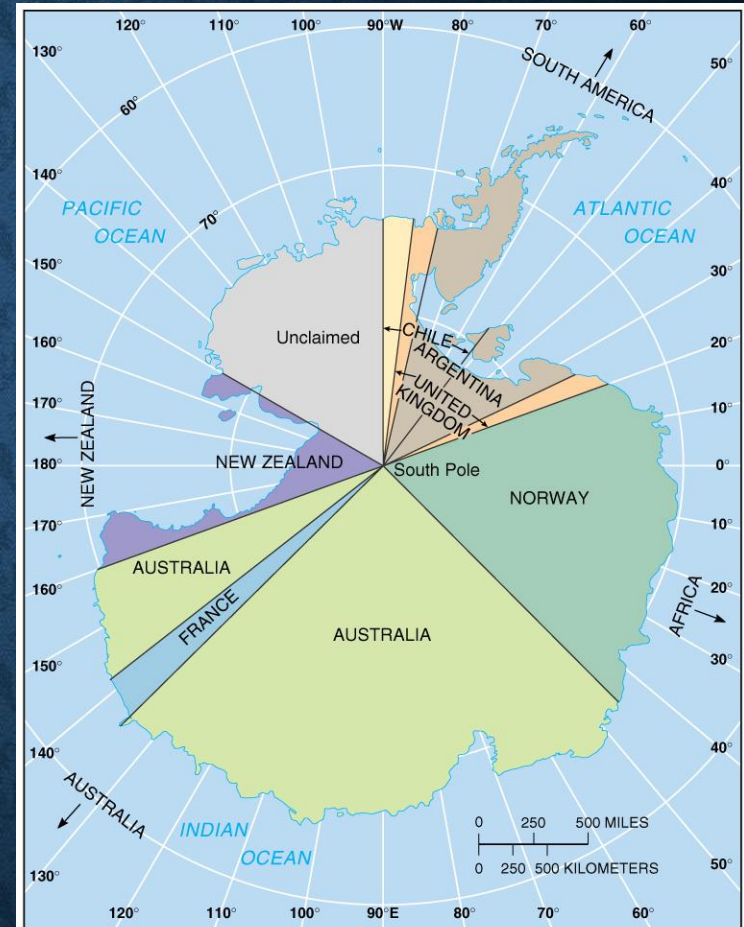
CHARACTERISTICS OF A MODERN STATE

- Defined territory
- Population of people sharing a national identity/customs
- Some form of organized government
- Sovereignty (self rule)

What is a state? The Question of Korea, China and Taiwan and Western Sahara

ANTARCTICA: NATIONAL CLAIMS

- Antarctica is the only large landmass on Earth's surface that is not part of a state.
- Several states claim portions of Antarctica.
- The United States, Russia, and a number of other states do not recognize the claims of any country to Antarctica.
- The Treaty of Antarctica, signed in 1959 and renewed in 1991, provides a legal framework for managing Antarctica.



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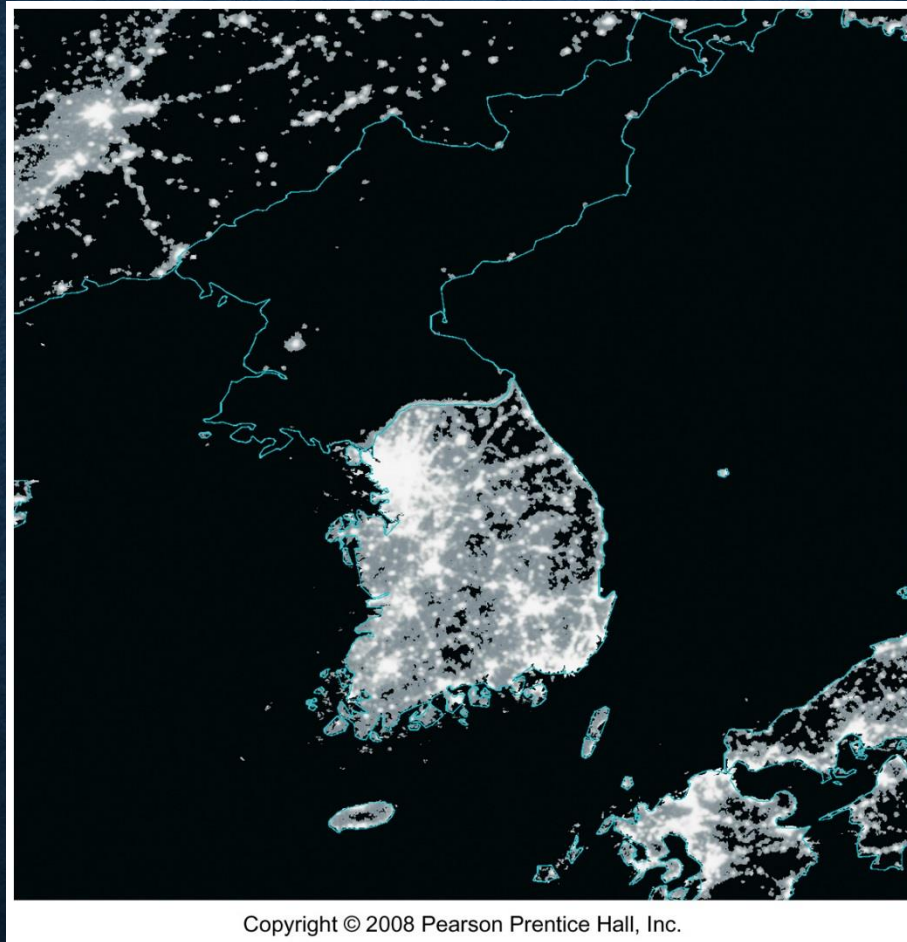
Antarctica is the only large landmass that is not part of a state, but several countries claim portions of it.

KOREA: ONE STATE OR TWO?

- A colony of Japan for many years, Korea was divided into two occupation zones by the United States and former Soviet Union after they defeated Japan in World War II
- Both Korean governments are committed to reuniting the country into one sovereign state.
- Meanwhile, in 1992, North Korea and South Korea were admitted to the United Nations as separate countries.



NORTH AND SOUTH KOREA



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Nighttime satellite image shows the contrasting amounts of electric lighting in South Korea compared to North Korea.

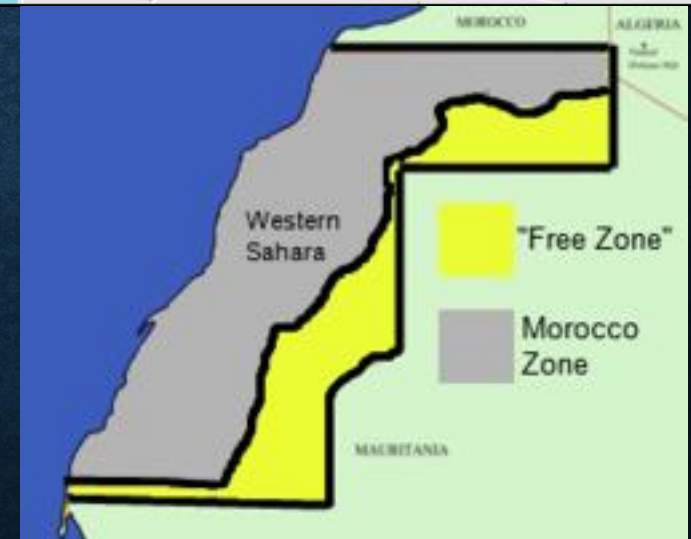
CHINA AND TAIWAN: ONE STATE OR TWO?

- According to China's government officials, Taiwan is not a separate sovereign state but is a part of China.
- Until 1999 the government of Taiwan agreed.
- This confusing situation arose from a civil war.
- After losing, nationalist leaders in 1949 fled to the island of Taiwan, 200 kilometers (120 miles) off the Chinese coast (and) proclaimed that they were still the legitimate rulers of the entire country of China.
- Most other governments in the world consider China and Taiwan as two separate and sovereign states.
- Taiwan's president announced in 1999 that Taiwan would also regard itself as a sovereign independent state.



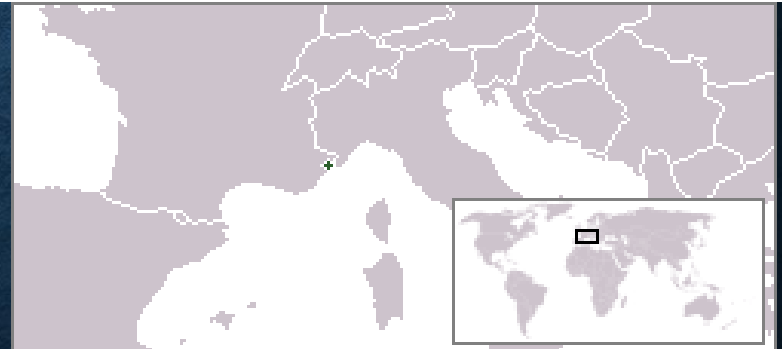
WESTERN SAHARA (SAHRAWI REPUBLIC)

- The Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic is considered by most African countries as a sovereign state.
- Morocco, however, controls the territory, which it calls Western Sahara.
- The United Nations is sponsoring a referendum for the residents of Western Sahara to decide whether they want independence or want to continue to be part of Morocco.



VARYING SIZE OF STATES

- The land area occupied by the states of the world varies considerably.
- The *largest* state is **Russia**, which encompasses 17.1 million square kilometers (6.6 million square miles), or 11 percent of the world's entire land area.
- (Five) other *largest* states with more than 5 million square kilometers (2 million square miles) include **China, Canada, United States, Brazil, and Australia**.
- At the other extreme are about two dozen MICROSTATES, which are states with *very small land areas*.
- The *smallest* microstate in the United Nations—**Monaco**—encompasses only 1.5 square kilometers (0.6 square miles).
- Many of these are *islands*, which explains both their small size and sovereignty.



TONGA

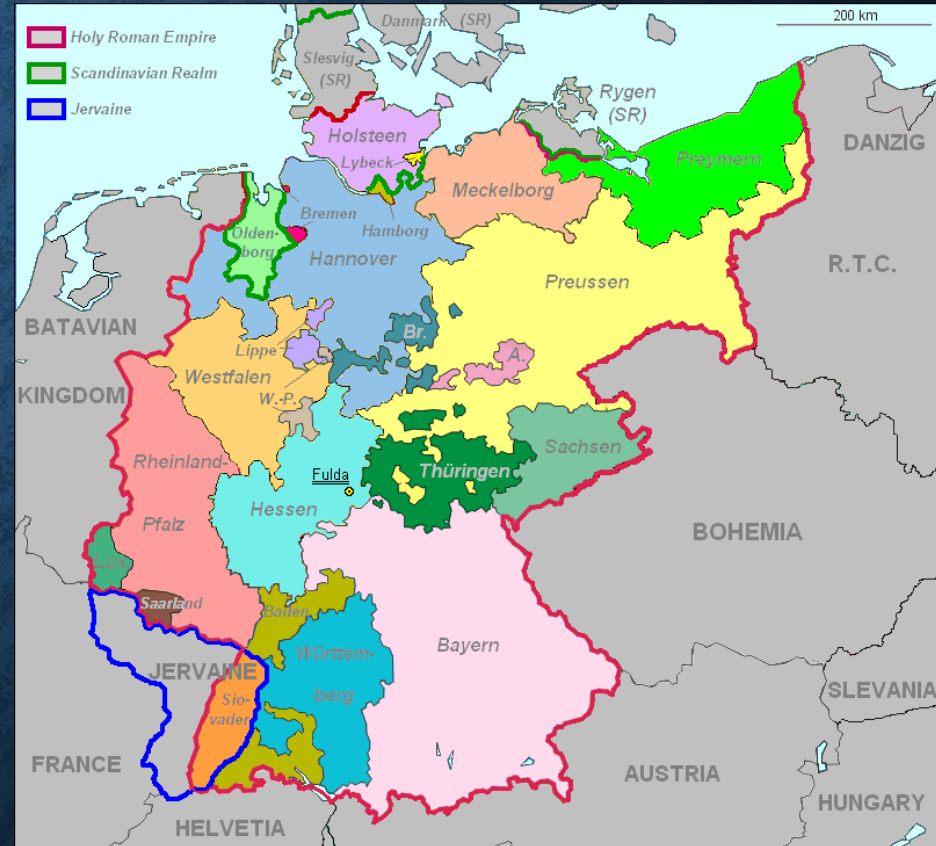


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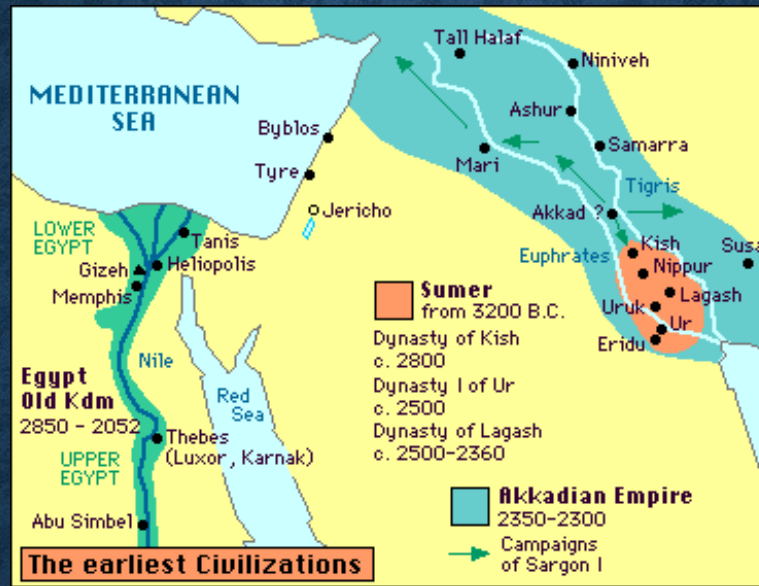
Tonga is a microstate, including 102,000 inhabitants and 169 islands.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE STATE CONCEPT

- The concept of dividing the world into a collection of independent states is recent.
- Prior to the 1800s, Earth's surface was organized in other ways, such as city-states, empires, and tribes.
- Much of Earth's surface consisted of unorganized territory.

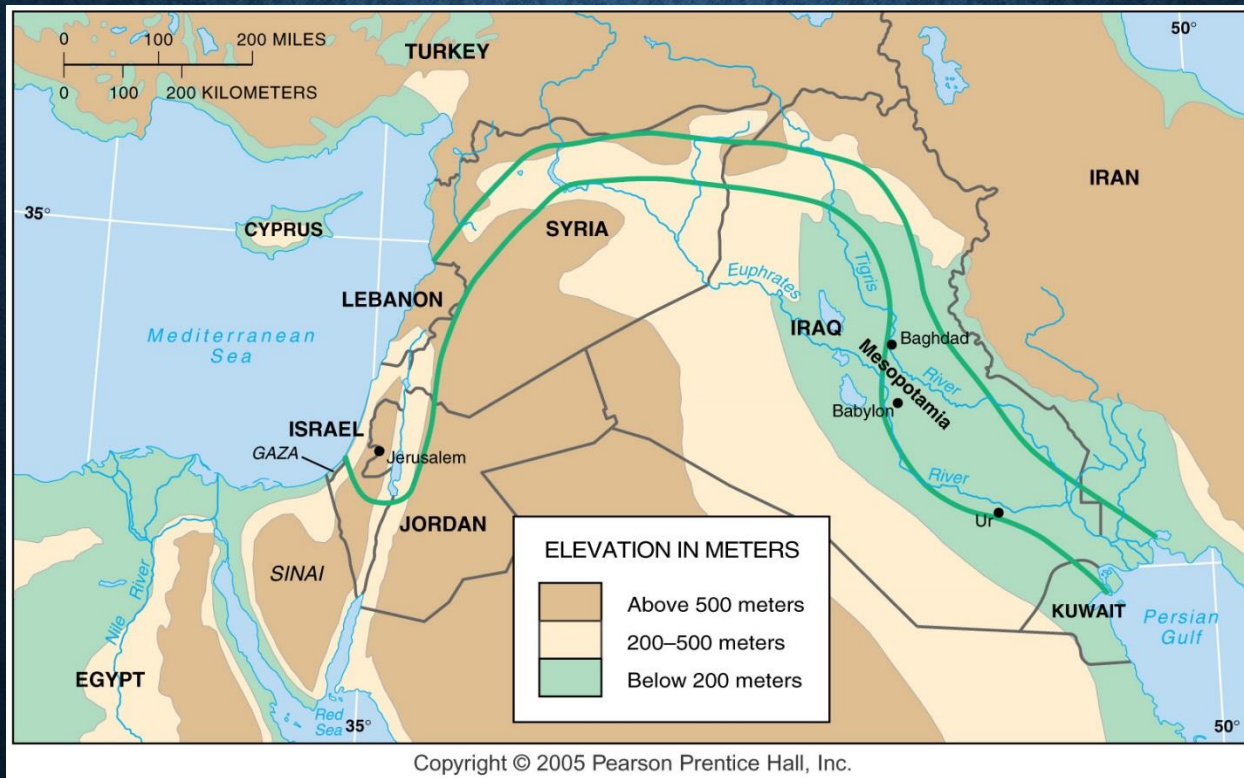


EARLIEST CIVILIZATIONS



- The first states to evolve in Mesopotamia were known as city-states.
- A city-state is a sovereign state that comprises a town and the surrounding countryside.
- Periodically, one city or tribe in Mesopotamia would gain military dominance over the others and form an empire.
- Meanwhile, the state of Egypt emerged as a separate empire at the western end of the Fertile Crescent (in a) long, narrow region along the banks of the Nile River.
- Egypt's empire lasted from approximately 3000 B.C. until the fourth century B.C.

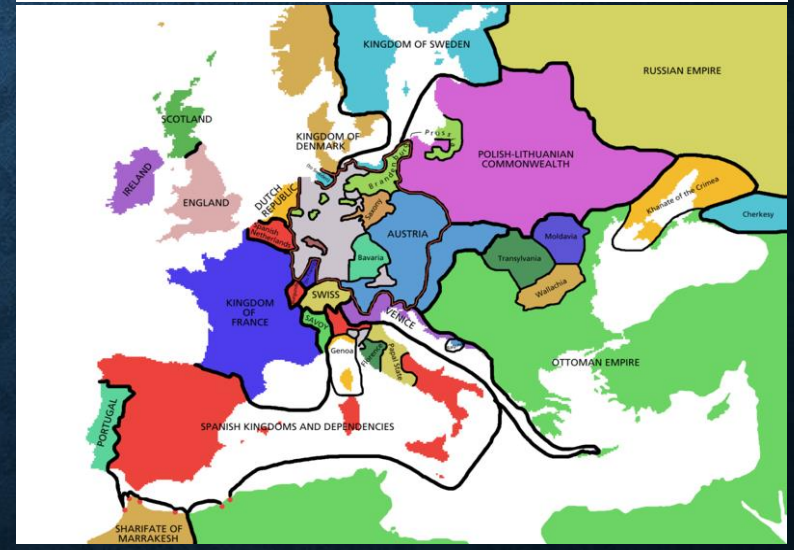
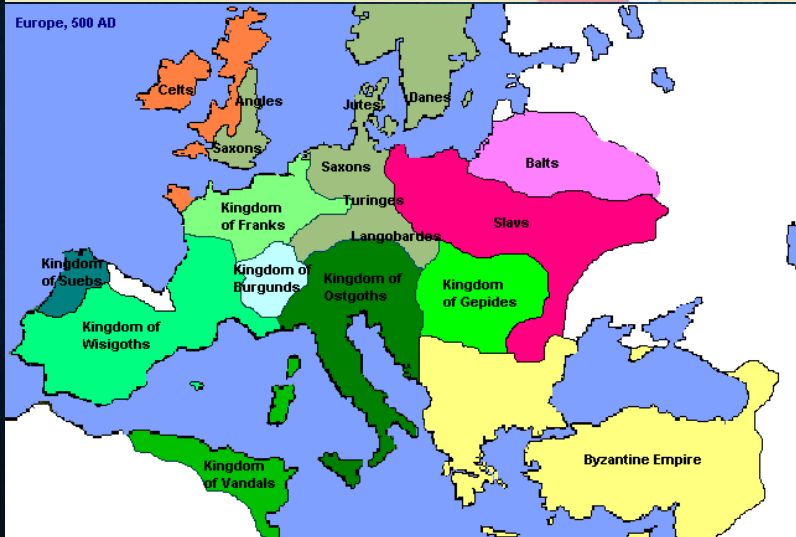
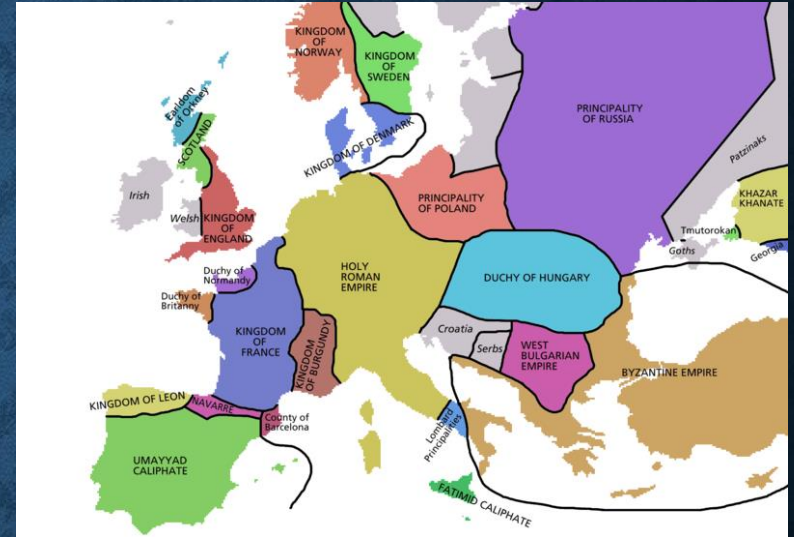
THE FERTILE CRESCENT



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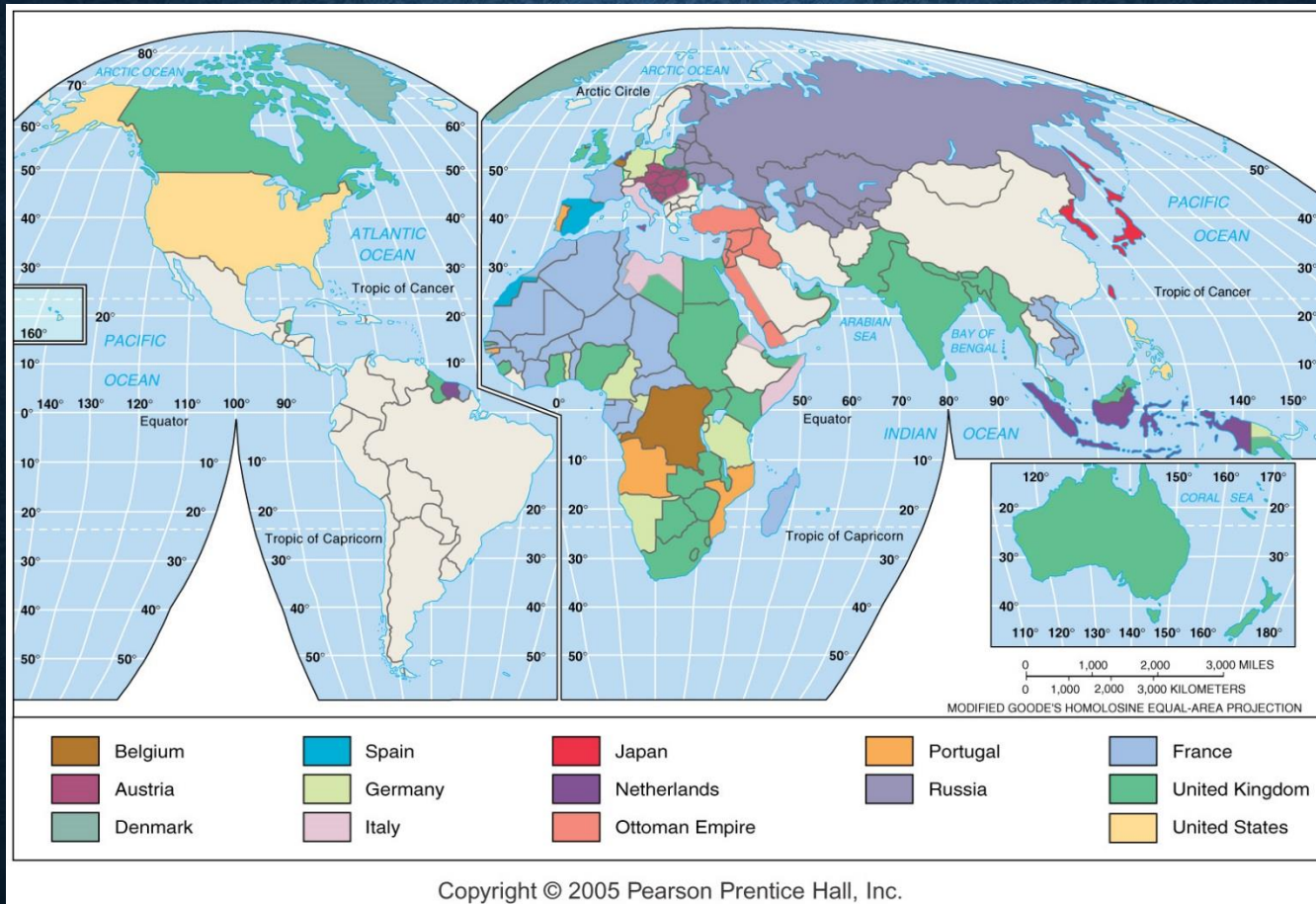
The Fertile Crescent was the site of early city-states and a succession of ancient empires.

EUROPE 1AD TO 1650AD: THE RISE OF EUROPEAN NATION STATES



Break up of Rome and the reformation of tiny kingdoms into nations

COLONIAL POSSESSIONS, 1914



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By the outbreak of World War I, European states held colonies throughout the world, especially throughout Africa and in much of Asia.

COLONIALISM

A colony is a territory that is legally tied to a sovereign state rather than being completely independent.

Colonialism- European states dominate the world by creating settlements and establishing their cultural values on the territory.

Why? God, Gold, and Glory

Imperialism-creating of colonies in inhabited areas of Africa and Asia

EUROPEAN EMPIRES

- The United Kingdom assembled by far the largest colonial empire, (with) colonies on every continent.
- France had the second-largest overseas territory, although its colonies were concentrated in West Africa and Southeast Asia.
- Both the British and the French also took control of a large number of strategic islands.
- Portugal, Spain, Germany, Italy, Denmark, the Netherlands, and Belgium all established colonies outside Europe, but they controlled less territory than the British and French.
- Germany tried to compete with Britain and France by obtaining African colonies that would interfere with communications in the rival European holdings.



IMAGE OF BRITISH COLONIALISM



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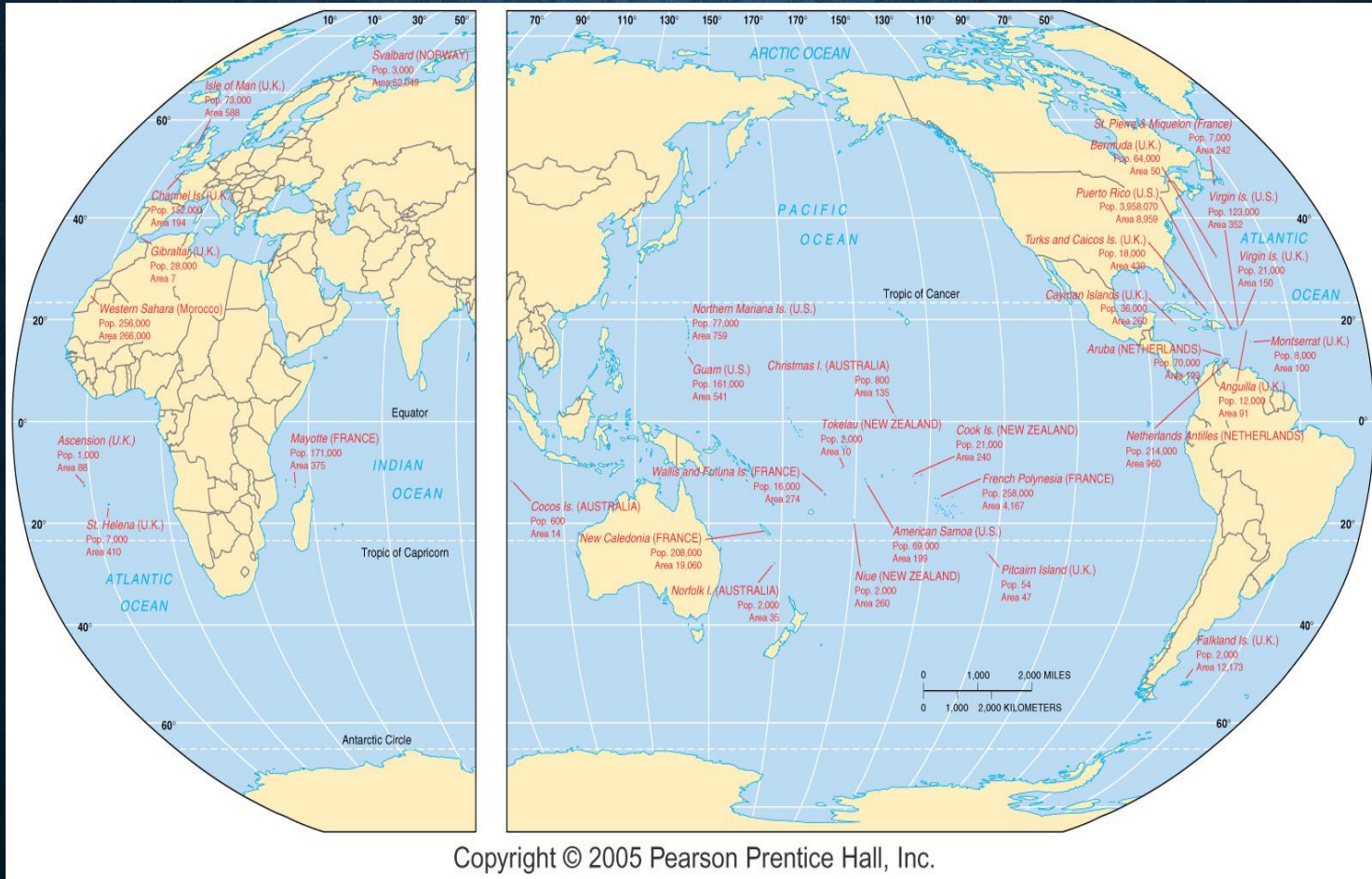
An 1840 painting of Queen Victoria receiving an emissary from Africa.

COLONIAL PRACTICES

- The colonial practices of European states varied.
- France attempted to assimilate its colonies into French culture.
- The British created different government structures and policies for various territories of their empire.
- This decentralized approach helped to protect the diverse cultures.
- Most African and Asian colonies became independent after World War II.



COLONIAL POSSESSIONS, 2003



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Most of the remaining colonies are small islands in the Pacific or Caribbean.

UNITED NATIONS MEMBERS

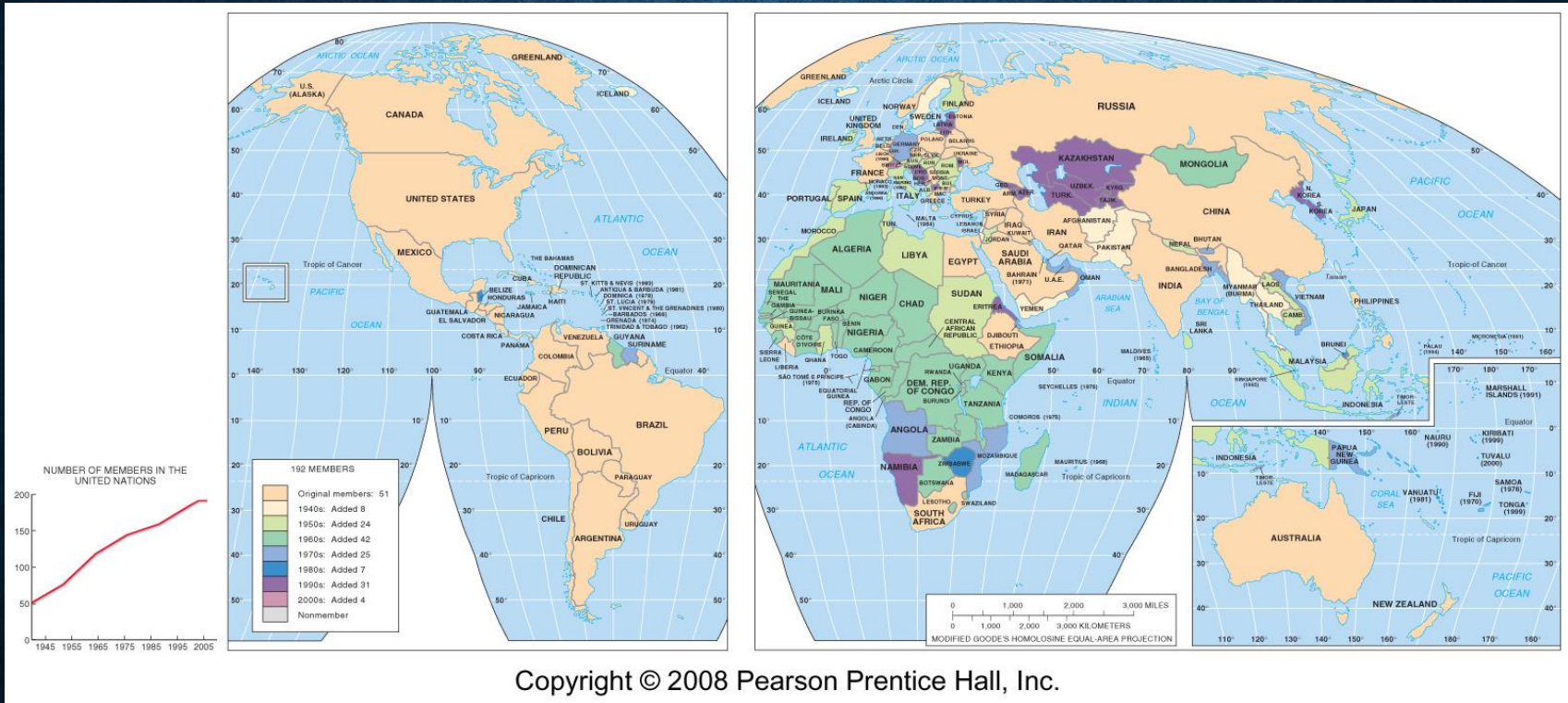


Fig. 8-1: The UN has increased from 51 members in 1945 to 192 in 2005.

SOVEREIGN STATES

TABLE 8-1 | Sovereign States

MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS (192)			
Afghanistan	Dominica	Liberia	Saint Lucia
Albania	Dominican Republic	Libya	Saint Vincent & the Grenadines
Algeria	Ecuador	Liechtenstein	Samoa (Western)
Andorra	Egypt	Lithuania	San Marino
Angola	El Salvador	Luxembourg	São Tomé e Príncipe
Antigua & Barbuda	Equatorial Guinea	Macedonia	Saudi Arabia
Argentina	Eritrea	Madagascar	Senegal
Armenia	Estonia	Malawi	Serbia
Australia	Ethiopia	Malaysia	Seychelles
Austria	Fiji	Maldives	Sierra Leone
Azerbaijan	Finland	Mali	Singapore
Bahamas	France	Malta	Slovakia
Bahrain	Gabon	Marshall Islands	Slovenia
Bangladesh	Gambia	Mauritania	Solomon Islands
Barbados	Georgia	Mauritius	Somalia
Belarus	Germany	Mexico	South Africa
Belgium	Ghana	Micronesia	Spain
Belize	Greece	Moldova	Sri Lanka
Benin	Grenada	Monaco	Sudan
Bhutan	Guatemala	Mongolia	Suriname
Bolivia	Guinea	Montenegro	Swaziland
Bosnia & Herzegovina	Guinea-Bissau	Morocco	Sweden
Botswana	Guyana	Mozambique	Switzerland
Brazil	Haiti	Myanmar (Burma)	Syria
Brunei	Honduras	Namibia	Tajikistan
Bulgaria	Hungary	Nauru	Tanzania
Burkina Faso	Iceland	Nepal	Thailand
Burundi	India	Netherlands	Timor-Leste
Cambodia	Indonesia	New Zealand	Togo
Cameroon	Iran	Nicaragua	Tonga
Canada	Iraq	Niger	Trinidad & Tobago
Cape Verde	Ireland	Nigeria	Tunisia
Central African Republic	Israel	Norway	Turkey
Chad	Italy	Oman	Turkmenistan
Chile	Jamaica	Pakistan	Tuvalu
China	Japan	Palau	Uganda
Colombia	Jordan	Panama	Ukraine
Comoros	Kazakhstan	Papua New Guinea	United Arab Emirates
Congo Democratic Republic	Kenya	Paraguay	United Kingdom
Congo Republic	Kiribiti	Peru	United States
Costa Rica	Korea, North	Philippines	Uruguay
Côte d'Ivoire	Korea, South	Poland	Uzbekistan
Croatia	Kuwait	Portugal	Vanuatu
Cuba	Kyrgyzstan	Qatar	Venezuela
Cyprus	Laos	Romania	Vietnam
Czech Republic	Latvia	Russia	Yemen
Denmark	Lebanon	Rwanda	Zambia
Djibouti	Lesotho	Saint Kitts & Nevis	Zimbabwe
NOT MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS (2)			
Taiwan		Vatican	