







States

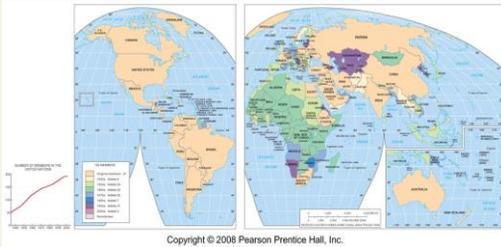
Defining States

- 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

- Development of the state concept
 - Ancient and medieval states
 - Colonies

United Nations Members

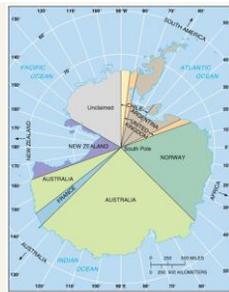


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The UN has increased from 51 Member-States in 1945 to 192 in 2007. There are also some Stateless Nations in the world.

Antarctica: National Claims

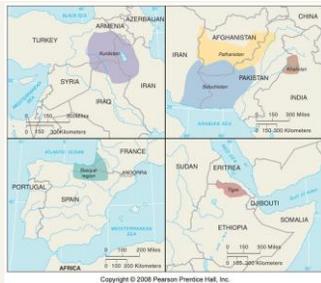
- Antarctica is the only large landmass that is not part of a state, but several countries claim portions of it



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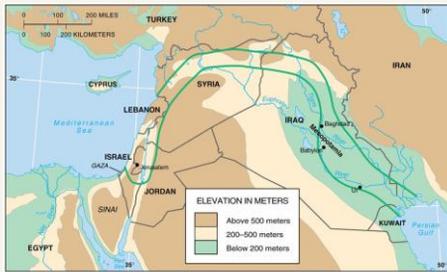
Stateless Nations

- Nations of people with no official State boundaries.
- A State is a territory on the ground, usually an official line on a map.
- A Nation is the people who live within the territory, which means not all nations have STATES.



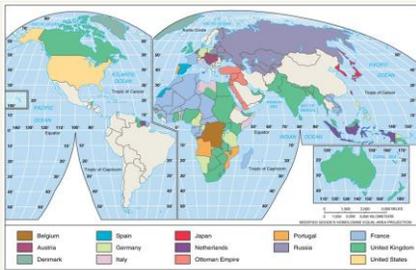
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The Fertile Crescent



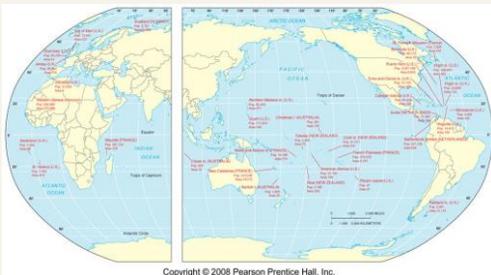
The Fertile Crescent was the site of early city-states and a succession of ancient empires.

Colonial Possessions, 1914



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

Colonial Possessions, 2003



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

Nationalism

Nationalism

- Nations, states, and nation-states
- Centripetal and centrifugal forces
- State boundaries and shapes

Nationalism



Nationalism



From culture...

- Languages and dialects
 - Cause or symbol of cultural difference
- Diffusion by migration or conquest
 - Religious beliefs and practices
 - Spatial distribution, diffusion, landscape

...to territory

- Languages and territory
 - Official languages, multilingualism
- Religion and territory
 - Religion as differentiator
 - Control of sacred sites
 - Freedom to practice religion

Political Geography

- How is space divided into territories?
- Distribution of political phenomena
- Spatial patterns of control
- Conflicts over territories and borders

States & Sovereignty

- Independent political unit
- Permanent population, defined territory
- Control over internal and foreign affairs (sovereignty)
- Recognized by other states

States & Sovereignty

- 193 states worldwide
 - Ex.: South Africa, Australia, Vanuatu
- Not states: Colonies, protectorates (Puerto Rico)
- Special cases: Taiwan, Antarctica
- State shapes
 - Describe compact, protruded, elongated, and fragmented states

Compact State

- A politico-geographic term to describe a state that possesses a circular, oval, or rectangular territory in which the distance from the center to any point on the boundary exhibits little variation
- Cambodia, Uruguay, and Poland are examples



Elongated State

- A state whose territory is decidedly long and narrow; its length is at least six times greater than its average width
- Chile, Vietnam, and Laos are classic examples



Protruded State

- A type of territorial shape that exhibits a narrow, elongated land extension leading away from the main body of the territory
- Thailand and Myanmar are leading examples



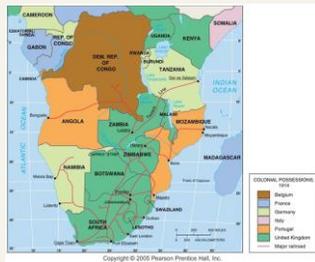
Fragmented State

- A state whose territory consists of several separated parts, not a contiguous whole
- The individual parts may be isolated from each other by the land area of other states or by international waters
- Philippines and Indonesia are also examples



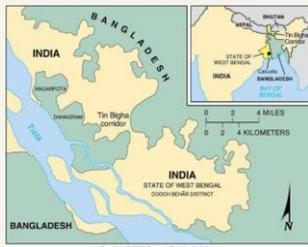
African States

- Southern, central, and eastern Africa include states that are compact, elongated, protruded, fragmented, and perforated



India: The Tin Bigha Corridor

- The Tin Bigha corridor fragmented two sections of the country of Bangladesh
- When it was leased to Bangladesh, a section of India was fragmented



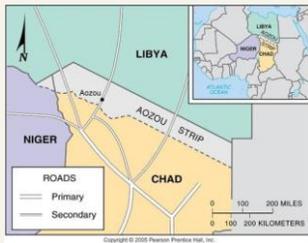
Frontiers in the Arabian Peninsula

- Several states in the Arabian Peninsula are separated by frontiers rather than precise boundaries

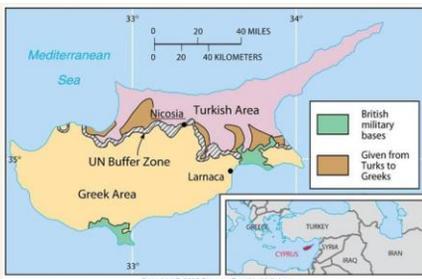


Aozou Strip: A Geometric Boundary

- The straight boundary between Libya and Chad was drawn by European powers, and the strip is the subject of controversy between the two countries



Division of Cyprus



Cyprus has been divided into Green and Turkish portions since 1974

What is a Nation?

- Group with a common decent, culture, language or religion
- Occupying a particular territory
- Strong sense of unity
- "An imagined political community"

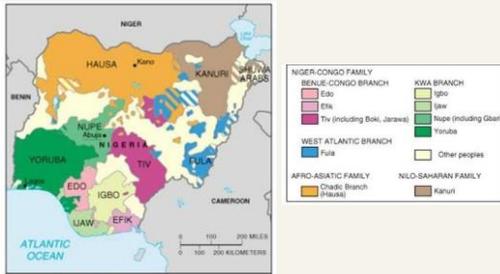
Nation-states

- When a nation and a state are the same
- A sovereign territory with a distinct nation, or people
- Stronger in theory than reality
- Examples: Iceland and Japan

States without a Nation

- Multinational states (Switzerland, U.S.)
- May still exhibit nationalism
- Newly independent states (Africa, Central Asia)
- Common identity may be less contentious

Africa



Nations without States

- Distinct group of people without sovereign territory
- Kurds, Basques, First Nations, Palestinians
- Often seek autonomy or independence

Israel and Palestine

- Under Muslim control since Crusades
- WWI: Great Britain mandate
- Jewish migration allowed; increase during and after WWII
- UN partition in 1947

Israel and Palestine



- Independence in 1948
- War the next day
- 1949 armistice line current international standard

Israel and Palestine



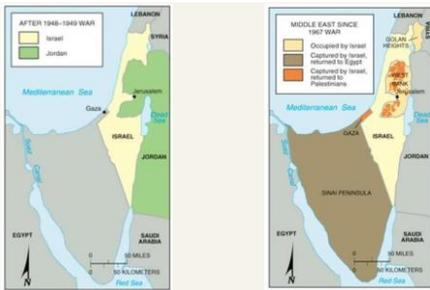
Israel and Palestine

- 1967 Six-Day War
 - Israel's preemptive war
 - Sinai Peninsula, Gaza, West Bank
- 1973 Yom Kippur War (Ramadan War)
 - Israel defends itself
 - U.S. support leads to oil crisis

Israel and Palestine

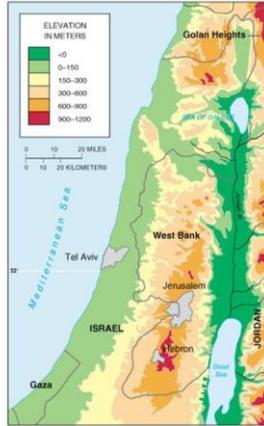
- 1979 Camp David Accords
 - Peace with Egypt
 - First recognition of Israel by Arab state
- 1981 Golan Heights annexed
- 1994 start of a Palestinian state

Israel and Palestine



Obstacles to peace

- Jewish settlements in West Bank
- Jerusalem
- Physical geography
 - Topography and security
 - Water



Separatist movements

- Territory (homeland)
- Nationality
- Peripheral location
- Social and/or economic inequality

Centripetal Forces

- Holding a state together
- Nationalism
 - Self-identification with the state
 - Acceptance of national goals
 - Iconography

Centripetal Forces

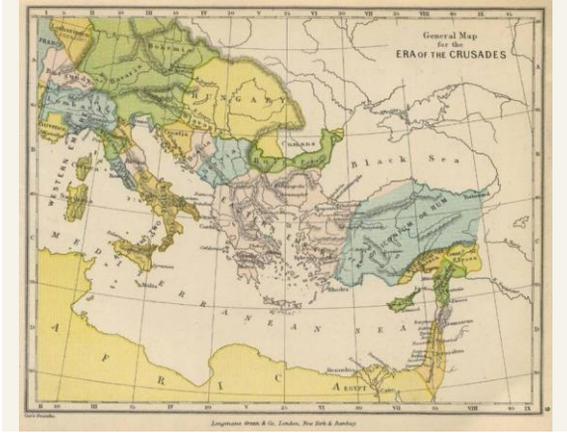
- Central institutions
 - Schools, churches, military
- Infrastructure
 - Transportation and communication networks

Centrifugal Forces

- Destabilize a state
- Nationalism
 - Persecution by majority
 - Desire for autonomy
- Geographic fragmentation

Balkan Peninsula

- History of ethnic, religious, linguistic diversity
- Ruled by Austria-Hungary, Ottomans
- Assassination sparked WWI
- Yugoslavia created by Allies









Balkan Peninsula

- ❑ WWII: Croatians welcome Germans
- ❑ Soviets and Tito liberate the country
- ❑ Communist dictatorship 1953-1980
- ❑ Six autonomous republics
- ❑ Five nationalities, four languages, three religions (two alphabets)



Balkan Peninsula

- New countries: Slovenia, Croatia, Macedonia, Yugoslavia (Serbia)
- Bosnia and Herzegovina
 - 40% Bosnian Muslim, 32% Serbian, 18% Croatian (4.2 million total)
 - Ethnic cleansing of Bosnian Muslims

Balkan Peninsula

- 250,000 dead; 2.7 million refugees of 4.2 million (half returned)
- Dayton Accords (1995)
 - Two republics
 - Rotating presidency



Balkan Peninsula

- ❑ Multinational state: Yugoslavia
- ❑ Nations: Serbia, Bosnia
- ❑ States: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia
- ❑ Nation-state: Slovenia

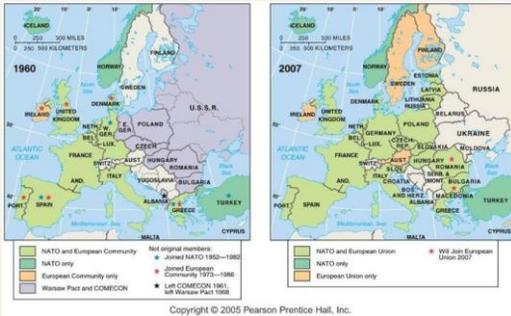
Cooperation among States

- ❑ Political and military cooperation
- ❑ The United Nations
- ❑ Regional military alliances
- ❑ Economic cooperation
- ❑ The European Union

The European Union and NATO

- ❑ NATO and the European Union have expanded and accepted new members as the Warsaw Pact and COMECON have disintegrated

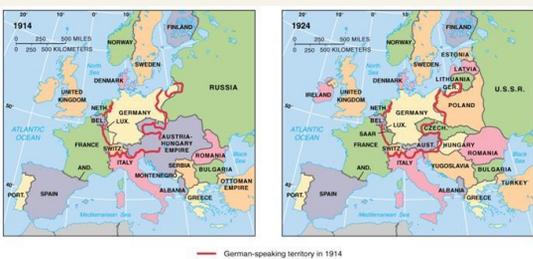
The European Union and NATO



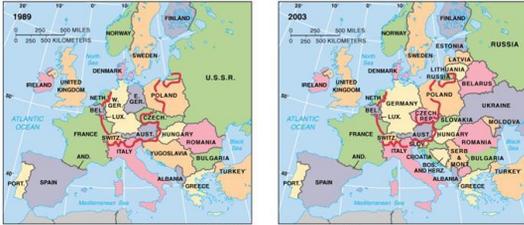
European Boundary Changes

- Twentieth-century boundary changes in Europe, 1914 to 2003
- Germany's boundaries changed after each world war and the collapse of the Soviet Union

European Boundary Changes



European Boundary Changes



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National Boundaries

National Boundaries

- Limits of sovereignty
- Three-dimensional
- 14 miles of ocean; 200 miles of fishing rights
- Frontier zones vs. boundaries

National Boundaries



National Boundaries



“Natural” or Physical Boundaries

- Mountains
 - Often a barrier anyway
 - Ridgeline or watershed?
- Rivers or lakes
 - Not always stable; which side?
 - Can unite as well as divide

“Natural” or Physical Boundaries



“Natural” or Physical Boundaries



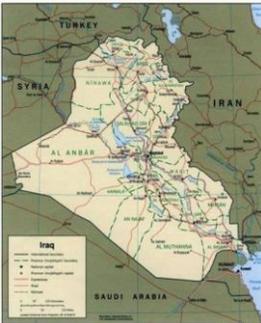
“Artificial” or Cultural Boundaries

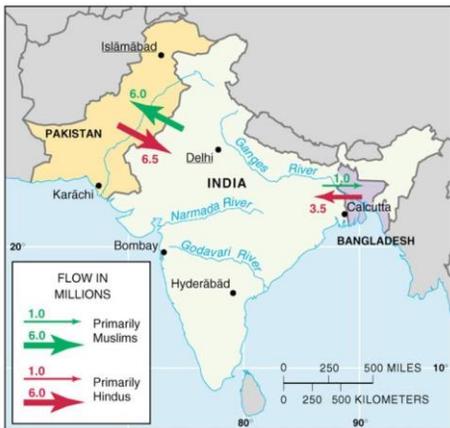
- Geometric
 - Parallels or meridians
 - Typically sparsely settled
- Religious or linguistic
 - Criteria for dividing states

“Artificial” or Cultural Boundaries



“Artificial” or Cultural Boundaries







Ethnic Groups in Southwest Asia

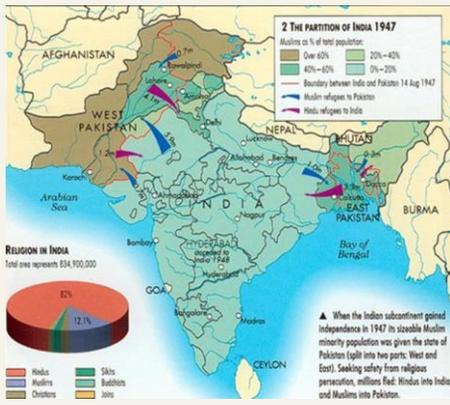


Ethnic boundaries do not match country boundaries, especially in Iraq, Iran, Afghanistan, and Pakistan

Antecedent vs. Subsequent

- Antecedent
 - Drawn before dense settlement
- Subsequent
 - After cultural landscape is established
- Consequent
 - Take landscape into account
- Superimposed
 - No regard for cultural landscape



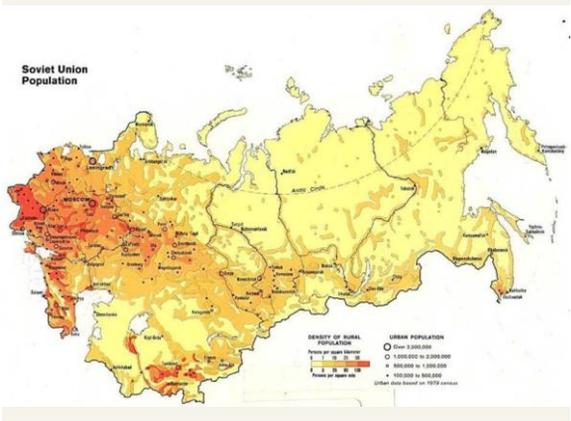


Boundaries as sites of conflict

- Landlocked states
- Water as boundary
- Rivers across boundaries
- Nations not matching state boundaries
- Resource access or use

Internal State Structure

- Core area: historical center
 - Densest population, largest cities
 - Most economically developed
- Ex.: Moscow, London, eastern U.S.
- Not found in all countries



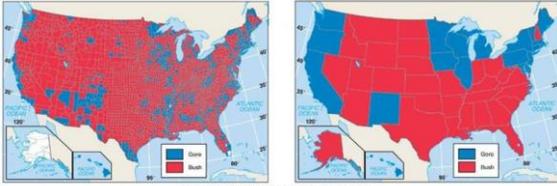






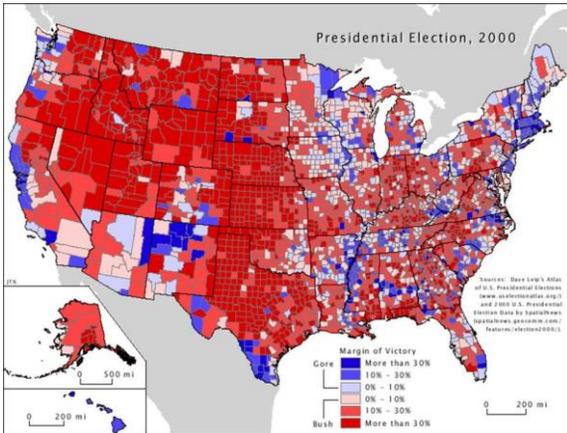
U.S. Political Geography

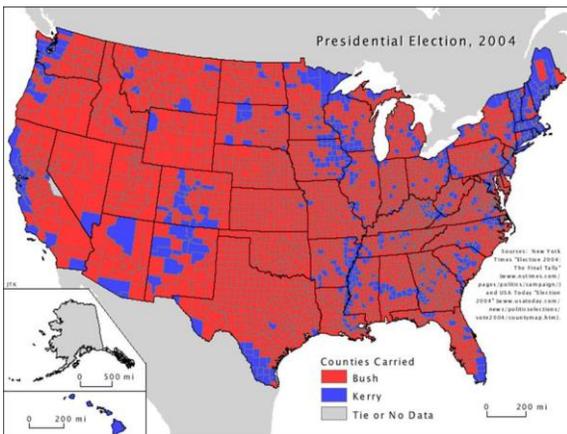
Election 2000: Regional Differences



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Presidential election results by county and state illustrate differences in regional voting patterns







Proportional Representation

- VA Plan vs. NJ Plan => Great Compromise
- Large states wanted proportional representation.
- Small states wanted equal representation.
- 3/5 Compromise on slaves

Proportional Representation

- 100 Senators, 435 Representatives
- Basis for Electoral College
- All votes are not equal
 - Minimum representation
 - Winner-take-all

Redistricting

- Redrawing district boundaries based on reapportionment
- In most states, done by legislature
- Meant to maintain equality of votes
- Can be manipulated

Gerrymandering

- Discriminatory redistricting
- Consolidating power
- Diluting opponents' power

Gerrymandering

- Racist gerrymandering after Civil War
 - Put all minorities in one district
 - Dilute them among all districts
- 1982 Voting Rights Act
 - Majority-minority districts
 - Constitutional issues

Gerrymandering: Florida & Georgia

- State legislature boundaries were drawn to maximize the number of legislators for Republicans in Florida and Democrats in Georgia



Gerrymandering & Democracy

- Preserves incumbents
 - In 1992, 61% of races won by >20%
 - In 2002, 80% of races won by > 20%; average margin of victory 39%
 - 1 of 53 seats in CA competitive

Gerrymandering & Democracy

- Removes decision-making from voters
- "Candidates choose the voters"
- More polarized Congress
