

Unit 8.1 How is space politically organized into states & nations



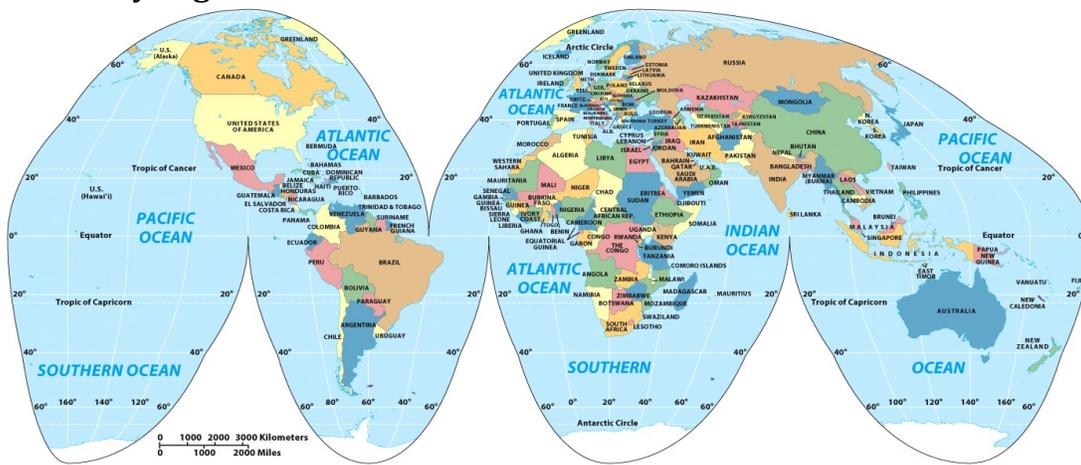
Pgs.237 -252 Information contained in the worksheet, not just the blanks, is important, but the worksheet alone does not replace the need for a careful reading of the text.

The world is divided into nearly 200 states ranging in size from microstates to sub-continental giants. The modern state is the result of the European concept of the nation-state and sovereignty spread through colonialism.

Field Note: Independence is Better Than Servitude

- _____ - the first black African colony to become independent, but _____ did not eliminate political and economic problems.
- European colonialism set up the world as a huge functional region for Europe, for _____ benefit.
- _____ - study the _____ assumptions and _____ underlying politics, the way people _____, the role _____, and what _____ result from these.

How is Space Politically Organized into States and Nations?



STATES OF THE WORLD, 2009

Figure 8.3
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- _____ = a politically organized territory, permanent population, administered by a government, and recognized by the international community (**state** = country; **State**= internal division).
- Political organization of states is _____ years old. The Peace of _____ (1648) – set legal precedent for national *sovereignty* and territorially defined states after the Thirty Years’ War.
- _____ = an attempt to affect, influence, or control people, phenomena, & relationships by _____ (marking on a map) and asserting control over a geographic areas.
- _____ = having military and political control over a territory, with the right to defend their _____ against other states.
- _____ = a group of people who think of themselves as sharing a _____, a _____, an _____, or a(n) _____. Rarely does a nation correspond precisely with a state’s borders.
- _____ = a politically organized area in which both nation and state occupy the same space. The key problem with this idea is that it assumes a reasonably _____, _____ nations living contiguously (connected) within discrete territories.
- A state does not have a strong sense of _____, but the government of the state is _____, the gov’t promotes a single national identity.
- States provide _____, _____, & services to the citizens, and supports _____, _____, and the _____ to build a _____.
- Nearly every state today is a _____ state, with two or more nations within its boundaries.
- A _____ = a nation that stretches across one or more state borders (Romania & Hungary)

- Some nations do not have a state. Palestinians & Kurds are _____, no borders, sovereignty, etc.

European Colonialism

- The _____ in 1884 - 1885 _____ laid out the colonial map of _____
 - Motives: _____, & the desire to _____ to the rest of the world.
 - Europe laid the groundwork for the emerging _____.
 - Europe also defined the ground rules for the _____, creating a system of _____ that persists today.
 - Tangible evidence of colonial order are still seen in _____, _____, _____ & _____ on the cultural landscape of former colonies.
 - A powerful impact of colonialism was the development of a _____ characterized by differences in _____ & _____ power, dominated by _____ states & areas dominated by _____ migrants emerged as major centers of _____ & _____ activity & is at the heart of the highly uneven _____ distribution of power that is still with us today.
 - Wealth is unevenly distributed in the world economy - _____ GNI (Gross National Income) is only \$1840 (the poorest country in the Western Hemisphere) while _____ GNI is \$40,420.

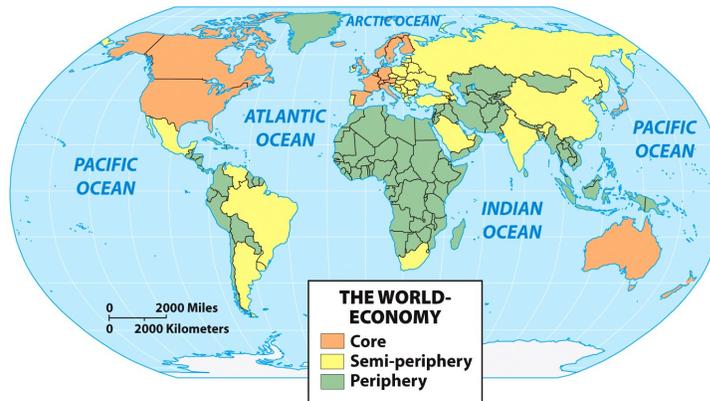


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Immanuel Wallerstein proposed the _____

- (1) The world has one market and a _____
- (2) Although there are many states, almost everything takes place within the context of the _____
- (3) The world economy has a _____
 - The _____ - higher levels of education, higher salaries, more technology, more wealth in the world economy (US, W. Europe, Australia, Japan)
 - The _____ - places where the core and the periphery processes are both occurring - exploited by the _____ while exploiting the _____. A buffer between the _____ & the _____. (India, China, Brazil, ...)
 - The _____ - lower levels of education, lower salaries, less technology, generating less wealth in the world economy (Most of Africa, SW&C. Asia, Indonesia...)
 - The World Systems Theory helps explain how Europe politically reorganized the world during _____. The arbitrarily drawn colonies of _____ by the _____ became the boundaries for the newly independent African states & in most cases, colonial administrative towns became _____, creating challenges for building _____ out of the divergent people forced together by European colonial decisions.