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?

![Map of the World](states_of_the_world_2009.png)

- ________ = 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 ____________
  o Motives: __________________, & the desire to ______________________ to the rest of the world.
  o Europe laid the groundwork for the emerging __________________________.
  o Europe also defined the ground rules for the ________________________, creating a system of ______________________ that persists today.
  o Tangible evidence of colonial order are still seen in ____________, __________, ________ & ________________ on the cultural landscape of former colonies.
  o 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.
  o 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.

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 ____________________________
  o The ______________ - higher levels of education, higher salaries, more technology, more wealth in the world economy (US, W. Europe, Australia, Japan)
  o 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, …)
  o The ______________ - lower levels of education, lower salaries, less technology, generating less wealth in the world economy (Most of Africa, SW&C. Asia, Indonesia…)
  o 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.