8.2 How do states spatially organize their gov’ts?

4 How are boundaries established & why do disputes occur?
Pgs.252-262 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.

- Described the forces within a state that unify the people as (pulling toward the center), while the forces that divide them as (pushing away from the center).
  - A single event (like war) can be both – at first drawing a state together, then dividing over the long term.
  - , , , , & are factors of unification or division in a state.
- Most European governments are governments, highly , with the as the focus of power. Any smaller within (e.g. Basques or Britons) were repressed. Most European states are small and originally built around the nation-state ideology.
- - organizes state territory into sub states (States, provinces, or cantons) In Strong federal systems, sub states having much control over gov’t policies & funds, but in weak federal systems, regions have little control
  - In Nigeria, the states choose their while the & in the south, do not.
  - The States in the US have differing laws on the , access to , & the right to 
- occurs when regions within a state gain political strength and growing autonomy at the expense of the central government; these regions may even break away from the state altogether.
- & (two European states) succumbed to devolutionary pressure.
  - divided peacefully into the Republic and
    - While the Czech Rep is homogenous, is not with 11% which may lead to further devolutionary processes.
- Devolution was not peaceful (see Ch 7) resulting in attacks of genocide and intervention by the United Nations.
- fragmentation has resulted in wars in (Muslim north/non-Muslim south), Sri Lanka (Sinhalese majority/Tamil minority), China (Tibetan & Uyghur)
- Scotland – voted in favor of greater autonomy, but have mixed feelings for independence from GB
- Belgium – Flemish (Dutch) region in the north vs. Walloons (French) in the south
- The Basques in

The heart of most devolutionary movements is a strong sense of ethno cultural or economic differences.
  - Catalonia, Spain – strength helps support the devolutionary demands based on nationalism.
  - Italian devolutionary forces are based on the north and the south
  - Brazil’s southern States of , , & object to gov’t spending in
  - Devolutionary events most often occur of a state(country). , , & are allies of devolution.
    - Many islands are subject to devolution –
      - Corsica (FR), Sardinia (IT), Taiwan (China), East Timor(Indonesia)…
      - (USA) far from national capital, separated by water, minority of native demand to reestablish an independent state.
• _________________ study voting patterns and the spatial layout of electoral districts. Today they use ________________ (Geographic Information Systems) to study _________________, ________________, ________________ ________________, & other social & economic factors to learn WHY voters vote the way they did.
• They have influence in the drawing of _________________
• Based on the census (every 10 years) count of Americans, the representative districts are _________________ to accommodate population shifts, so that each district encompasses approximately the same number of people.
  o Individual states must _________________ following the reapportionment to assure ________________ representation by ensuring that districts are ________________ populated.
• The Supreme Court prefers ________________ and ________________ districts that keep political units intact, and call for representational equality of ________________ & ________________ minorities.
• ________________ districts are packed districts in which a majority of the population is from the minority.
  o To pack minorities who do not live ________________ or ________________, States have drawn crazy-shaped districts.
• ____________________ (named after Elbridge Gerry & looked like a salamander) has been used to describe "_______________ for advantage" like the Florida ________________ Congressional District.

How are boundaries established, and why do boundary disputes occur?

Evolution of Boundaries

• ___________ – a vertical plane that cuts outer space) dividing one state territory
  o Iraq accused ________________ of the border while drilling in the Persian Gulf War.

Four steps to establishing a border:

• ___________ – legal document or treaty drawn up to specify actual points in the landscape
• ___________ – cartographers put the boundary on the map
• ___________ – boundary is actually marked on the ground w/ wall, fence, posts,…
• ___________ - determine how the boundary will be maintained and how goods & services will cross

Types of Boundaries

• ________________ – straight-line, unrelated to physical or cultural landscape, lat & long (US/Canada)
  o Used by colonial powers at the Berlin Conference
• ___________ - ___________ (natural-political) – conform to physiologic features (Rio Grande: US/Mexico)
  o Topographic features can change, river courses change, mountains erode

Boundary Disputes

• ________________ – focus on legal language (e.g. median line of a river: water levels may vary)
• ________________ – definition is not in dispute, the interpretation is; allows mapmakers to delimit boundaries in various ways
• ________________ – neighbors differ over the way the boundary should function (migration, smuggling)
• ________________ – disputes over rights to natural resources (gas, oil, water)
• ________________ – zone of separation, a territorial “cushion” that keeps rivals apart

Shape of states:

• ________________ – distance from geometric center is similar
• ________________ – long, a.k.a. attenuated (Chile)
• ________________ – two or more separate pieces (Philippines)
• ________________ – territory completely surrounds that of another state (South Africa)

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Origin-Based Classification (a.k.a. genetic boundary types)

- _________ - a.k.a. prorupt; have a protruded area that extends from a more compact core (Thailand)
- __________ - existed before the cultural landscape emerged (Malaysia, Indonesia)
- ____________ - developed contemporaneously with the evolution of the cultural landscape
- ____________ - placed by powerful outsiders on a developed landscape, usually ignores preexisting cultural-spatial patterns (Indonesia & Papua New Guinea)
- ____________ - has ceased to function, but its imprint can still be detected on the cultural landscape

Territorial Morphology

- The size of a country is not always an advantage
  - U.S. = yes (resources, relative location) Former USSR = no (vast size, many cultures & languages)
  - Microstates – e.g. Liechtenstein, Andorra, San Marino
  - Resources – exceptions: Congo (resource-rich but unable to use for own benefit); Switzerland & Japan (few resources, but in economic cores)
  - Global Activity – Singapore is between busy shipping routes (Myanmar, for example, is not) Location!
  - Exclaves & Enclaves – Armenia/Azerbaijan – differences resurfaced w/o Soviet control (see map Ch 3)