

**Unit 8.2 How do states spatially organize their gov'ts?**

**AP Human Geography**

**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 \_\_\_\_\_. Muslims in the north have \_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_ in the north
- 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.

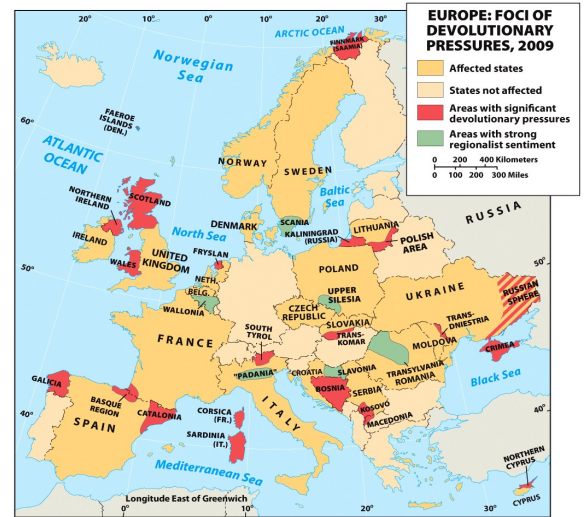


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- \_\_\_\_\_ study voting patterns and the spatial layout of electoral districts. Today they use \_\_\_\_\_ (Geographic Information Systems) to study \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, & other social & economic factors to learn WHY voters 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.
  - Individual states must \_\_\_\_\_ following the reapportionment to assure \_\_\_\_\_ representation by ensuring that districts are \_\_\_\_\_ populated.

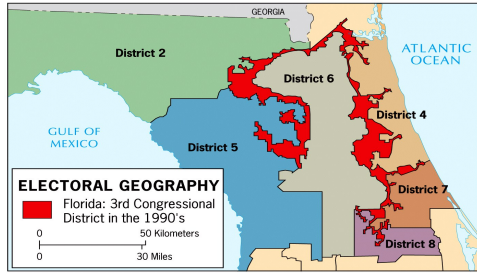


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- The Supreme Court prefers \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ districts that keep political units intact, and call for representational equality of \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_ minorities.
- \_\_\_\_\_ districts are packed districts in which a majority of the population is from the minority.
- 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.

• The spatial organization of voting districts can have a profound impact on who is represented and who is not.

## How are boundaries established, and occur?

### Evolution of Boundaries

- \_\_\_\_\_ - a vertical plane that cuts *outer space* dividing one state territory
  - Iraq accused \_\_\_\_\_ of the border while drilling in the Persian Gulf War.

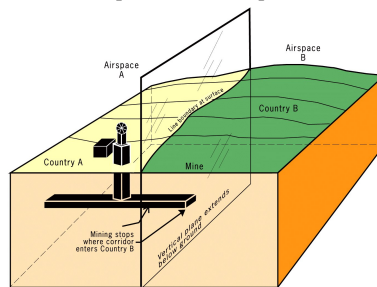


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### why do boundary disputes

through the subsoil & airspace (even from another).  
drawing oil from the Iraqi side of Rumaylah reserve resulting in the

### 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

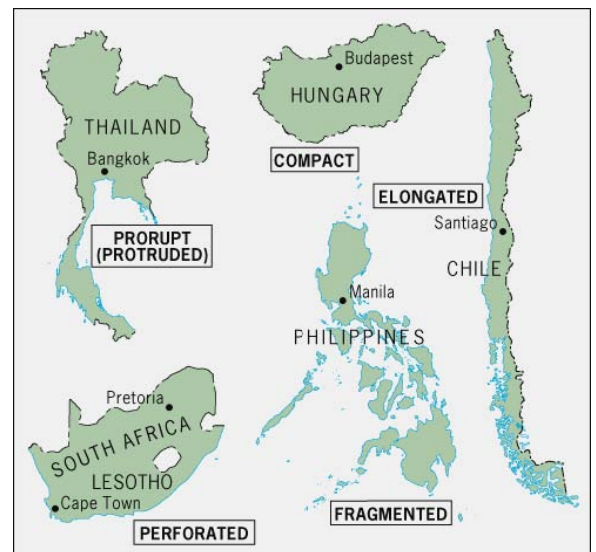
- \_\_\_\_\_ - straight-line, unrelated to physical or cultural landscape, lat & long (US/Canada)
  - Used by colonial powers at the Berlin Conference
- \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ (natural-political) - conform to physiologic features (Rio Grande: US/Mexico)
  - Topographic features can change, river courses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

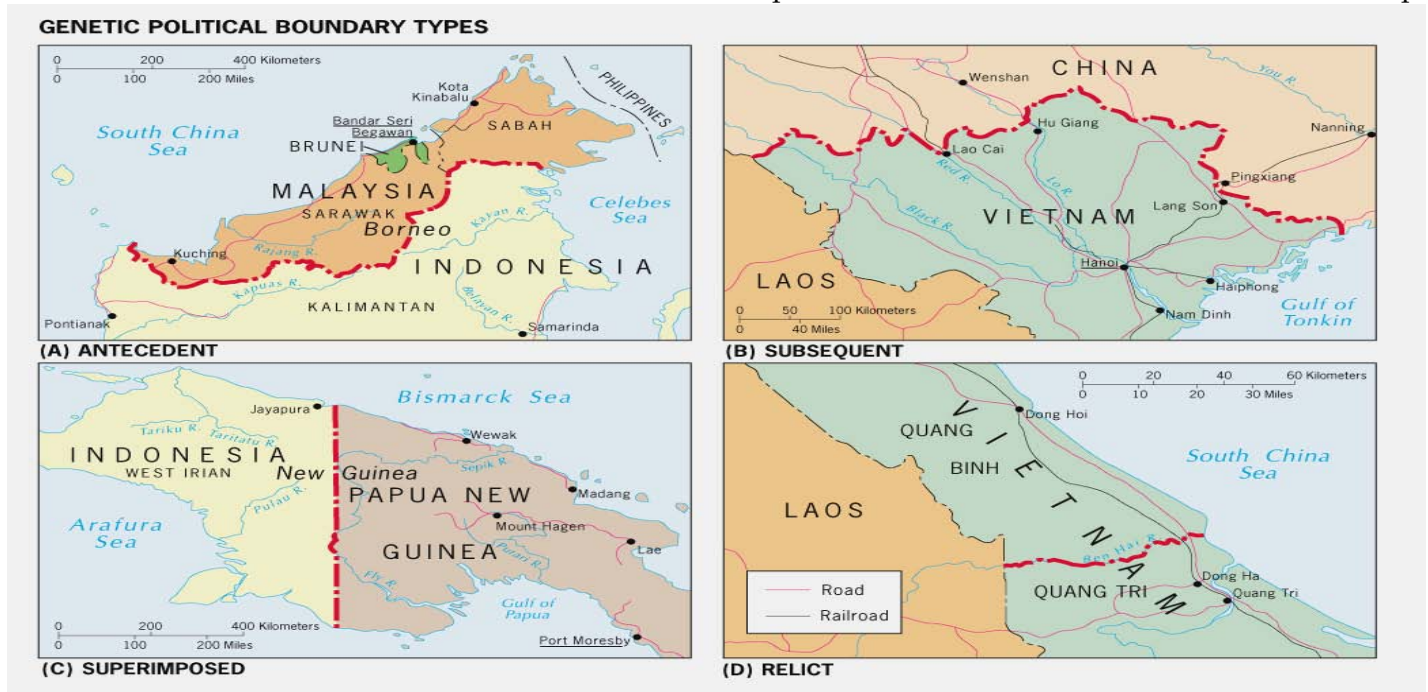
- \_\_\_\_\_ - distance from geometric center is similar
- \_\_\_\_\_ - long, a.k.a. attenuated (Chile)
- \_\_\_\_\_ - two or more separate pieces (Philippines)
- \_\_\_\_\_ - territory completely surrounds that of another state (South Africa)



- \_\_\_\_\_ - a.k.a. prorupt; have a protruded area that extends from a more compact core (Thailand)

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

- \_\_\_\_\_ - 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)