

Unit 15

Political Change in the Modern World

Political Geography

Fill in the blanks to complete the definition or sentence. Note: All of the following information in addition to your reading is important, not just the blanks you fill in.

Territorial Morphology

- _____ - a country's (or local community's) sense of property and attachment toward its territory.
- _____ - borders are approximately equidistant from its geometric center; usually the best shape as it promotes _____ forces (easier access & travel).
- _____ - a.k.a. attenuated; at least twice as long as they are wide; as is the case with all other shapes - isolated regions may lead to _____ forces and _____ movements ... with increased _____, _____, or _____.
- _____ - two or more separate pieces (if it's only two the state is *bifurcated*)
- _____ - territory completely surrounds that of another state; a country inside another country is an _____ (these are always _____ countries); at a disadvantage, ... must always work to maintain good relations with their _____; _____ and _____ rise the cost of products.
- _____ - minority culture group concentrated inside a country that is dominated by different, larger nationality. Give a few examples:
- _____ - have a protruded area that extends from a more compact core

Evolution of Boundaries

- _____ - vertical plane that cuts through the subsoil & airspace (even *outer* space)
- _____ - legal document is 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,...

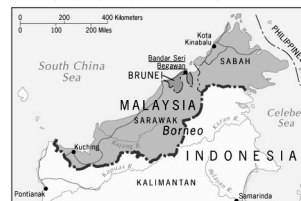
Types of Boundaries

- _____ - straight-lines or arcs, often along lat & long (US/Canada)
- _____ - _____ (natural-political) - conform to physiologic features (Rio Grande: US/Mexico; Pyrenees: Spain/France)
- _____ - _____ - mark breaks in the human landscape (Armenia/Azerbaijan)

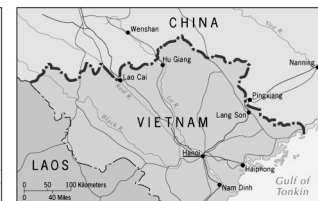
Origin-Based Classification (a.k.a. genetic boundary types)

- _____ - existed before the cultural landscape emerged
- _____ - developed contemporaneously with the cultural landscape
- _____ - placed by powerful outsiders on a developed landscape, usually ignores pre-existing cultural-spatial patterns
- _____ - ceased to function, but imprint can still be seen on the cultural landscape

GENETIC POLITICAL BOUNDARY TYPES



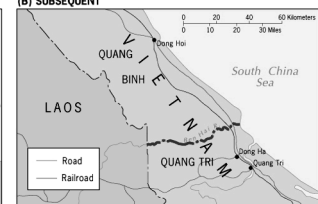
(A) ANTECEDENT



(B) SUBSEQUENT



(C) SUPERIMPOSED



(D) RELICT

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 ... US/Mexico border)
- _____ – disputes over rights to natural resources (gas, oil, water)

Definition	Examples of boundary disputes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ - where borders are shifting and weak; peoples of different cultures or nationalities lay claim to the same area 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ (and states) - have also lie between two other states but remain neutral in the conflict between them 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ - regions caught between stronger colliding external cultural-political forces (often leads to balkanization) 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ - desire to acquire some region included in another country due to cultural, historical, ethnic, racial, or other ties 	

Types of States

- States must possess four attributes: 1) permanent and distinct _____; 2) people must also reside permanently in a fixed place with clear _____; 3) a _____ must exert authority over those borders; 4) must have internal and external _____, recognized by the _____ community.

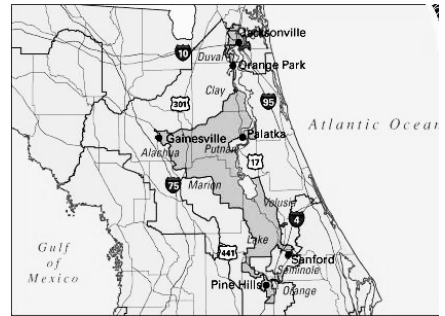
Definition	Examples
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ state - highly centralized, ensuring the central government's authority over all parts of the state. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ state - power devolved into regional units over all matters except those given to the national governments. 	

Cores and Capitals

- Some states have multiple _____, or economic, political, or cultural centers (US, Nigeria)
- _____ capital - relocated due to economic, political, and/or strategic reasons.
- * Give the reasoning for each move:
 - Lagos to Abuja, Nigeria (1991):
 - Rio de Janeiro to Brasilia, Brazil (1960):
 - Karachi to Islamabad, Pakistan (1966):
 - List any other examples:

Internal Political Boundaries and Arrangements

- _____ **geography** – study of spatial configurations of electoral districts, voting patterns, and how this reflects social and political influences (from _____ (local self-government) to states to supranationalist organizations).
- In the US, _____ occurs after every census; after 2010 some Sun Belt States _____ seats (Georgia, South Carolina, Florida), and some Rust Belt States _____ seats (Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan).
- States engage in _____, often by trying to maintain relatively equal populations that are somewhat compact and contiguous.
- After the 1990 census, the US government instructed all States with substantial minority populations to construct so-called _____ - _____ (within which a minority would have the majority of the voters).
- _____ - redistricting for advantage.
- _____ boundaries = multiple states (UN, NATO), whereas _____ boundaries = internal divisions within the state (States, voting districts).



Law of the Sea

- _____ states – those that possess coastlines.
- In 1945, the _____ stated the U.S. would claim jurisdiction over the continental shelf and its resources; in 1946, _____ claimed not only its wide continental shelf, but also the waters lying above it.
- In 1958 UNCLOS I (_____) convened but failed to resolve the issues; UNCLOS III (1973-'82) established the Law of the Sea (157 countries signed; not the US).
- _____ - extends state borders & sovereignty up to 12 nautical miles (nmi) off their coasts, however, the waters are open for transit.
- _____ - extends 12 nautical miles (nmi) further out; a state can continue to enforce laws limited to customs, taxation, immigration and pollution if any infringement occurs within their borders.
- _____ (EEZs) - extend states' economic rights up to 200 nmi; right to control exploration and exploitation of all _____ in the area (fish, minerals, oil, etc.).
- _____ - “common heritage of human kind;” exploitation is subject to _____ management; enables states without any _____ to gain some benefits from the waters.
- Several states claim national jurisdiction over _____ beyond their EEZs (over 40 countries have submitted claims to the UN).
- _____ - _____ - states on opposite coasts divide the waters evenly between them (if distance is within territorial sea or EEZ).

* Give at least ONE example where maritime claims have not been resolved:

