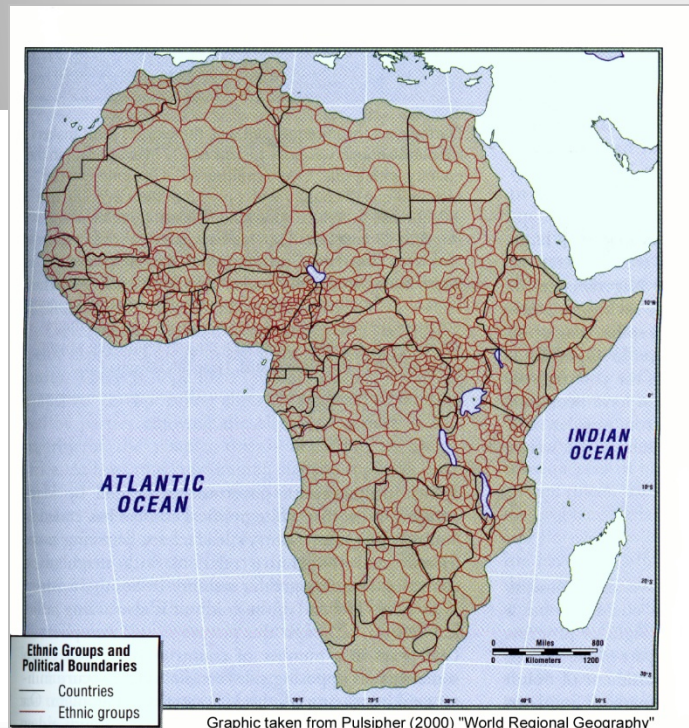


Political Geography



- Studies human claims and conflicts concerning the use, patterns, and ownership of the land and its resources

**What is a “political”
geographer?**

THANK YOU FOR CALLING THE WESTERN
WORLD. ALL OF OUR ASSOCIATES ARE BUSY
RIGHT NOW ASSISTING OTHER CALLERS,
BUT PLEASE STAY ON THE LINE AND YOUR CALL
WILL BE ANSWERED IN THE ORDER IT WAS
RECEIVED. THANK YOU FOR YOUR PATIENCE
AND HAVE A LOVELY DAY

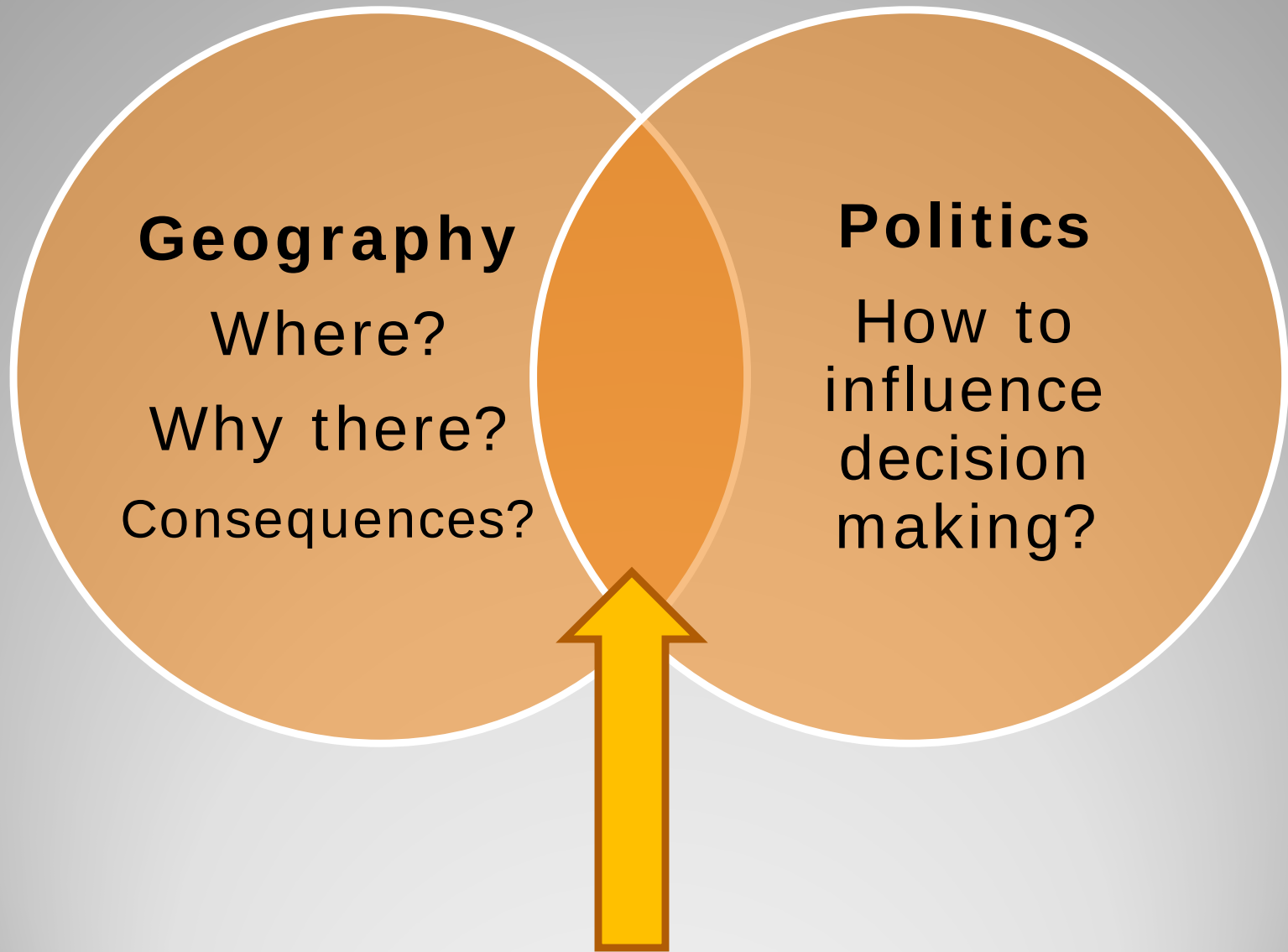


BEN SARGENT
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- 2003
 - Conflict between rebels and the government of Sudan
 - Causes for conflict
 - Islam vs. Christianity
 - Land disputes
 - Water Access



Darfur region of Sudan (Africa)



Political Geography

- People and their competing needs
- The role of strategic action
- Resources and power
- Institutions
- Authority and sovereignty
- Political Identity

6 Themes of Political Geography

**Political
Identity**

**People and
Their
Competing
Needs**

**Resources
and Power**

Institutions

**Authority
and
Sovereignty**

**Role of
Strategic
Action**



...**place** provides a context for the formation of political identities and the identification of political interests, how political activity can be organized and mobilized around place, and how power within place is structured and exercised...Every place is constructed through wider social, economic and political processes.

Martin Jones, et. al.

Political Geography, 2004

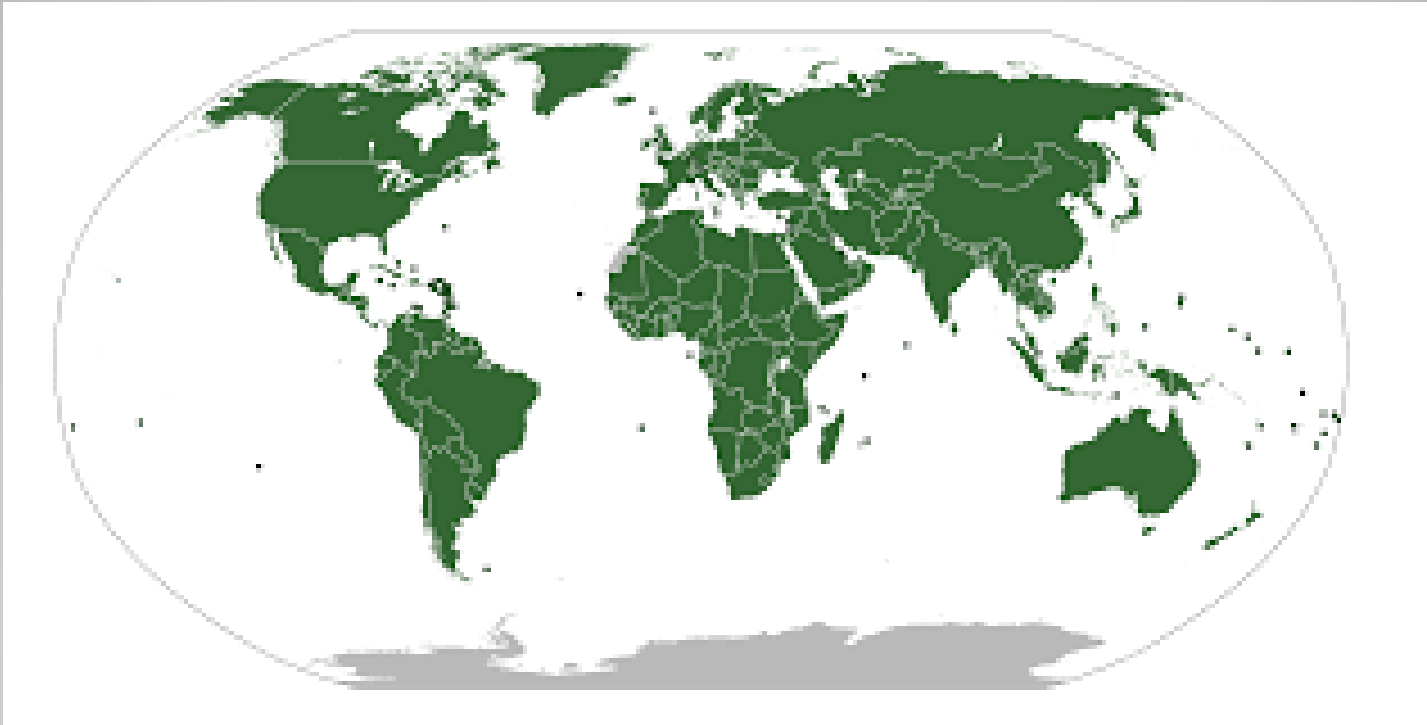


Darfur, Sudan

- Where are states located?
- Why do boundaries between states cause problems?
- Why do states cooperate with each other?
- Why has terrorism increased?

Key Issues

- United Nations – An intergovernmental organization of 193 sovereign nations
 - Exceptions: Vatican City, Palestine, Taiwan, Western Sahara, Kosovo, South Ossetia, Abkhazia, and Northern Cyprus



What is the U.N.?

- Problems of defining states
 - Almost all habitable land belongs to a country today
 - In 1940, there were about 60 countries
 - Today, there are **193** countries (as evidenced by United Nations membership)
 - Some places are difficult to classify
 - *Korea: one state or two?*
 - Western Sahara (Sahrawi Republic) or Morocco?
 - Claims to polar regions: Many claims.
 - China and Taiwan: one state or two?

Defining States and Development of the State Concept

- Korean Peninsula

- South Korea was officially recognized in 1945
- North Korea has never held a U.N. general assembly seat
 - Has held “observer” status since 1971

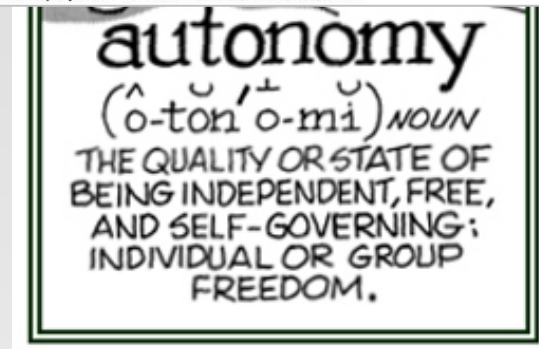


Korea: One State or Two?

- Taiwan

- Dutch Colony (1624-1661)
- Qing Dynasty (1683-1895)
- Japan (1895-1945)
- Republic of China (1945)
- Over the years, Taiwan worked for greater autonomy
- China adopted the policy of “One country, two systems”

NOTE: Republic of China (RoC) is commonly known as TAIWAN whereas People's Republic of China (PRC) is CHINA. This map shows TAIWAN's territorial claims!



China and Taiwan: One State or Two?

- Western Sahara
 - Colony of Spain (1884)
 - 350,000 people from Morocco and Mauritania staged the “Green March”, led to Morocco’s annexation of Western Sahara (1975)
 - Start of the Sahrawi independence movement
 - Partially recognized in 1991
 - “Non self-governing territory”



Annexation is the administrative action and concept in international law relating to the forcible acquisition of one state's territory by another state. It is generally held to be an illegal act.

Western Sahara (Sahrawi Republic)

What is the Law of the Sea?

The Convention on the Law of the Sea is an international treaty that sets environmental and commercial terms for use of the world's oceans. It protects the ocean from environmental degradation, establishes guidelines for businesses that depend on the sea for resources, defines maritime zones, and preserves freedom of navigation. 161 nations have signed and ratified this treaty. The United States is virtually alone among industrialized nations in not having done so, though the U.S. has voluntarily abided by the terms of the treaty since 1983.



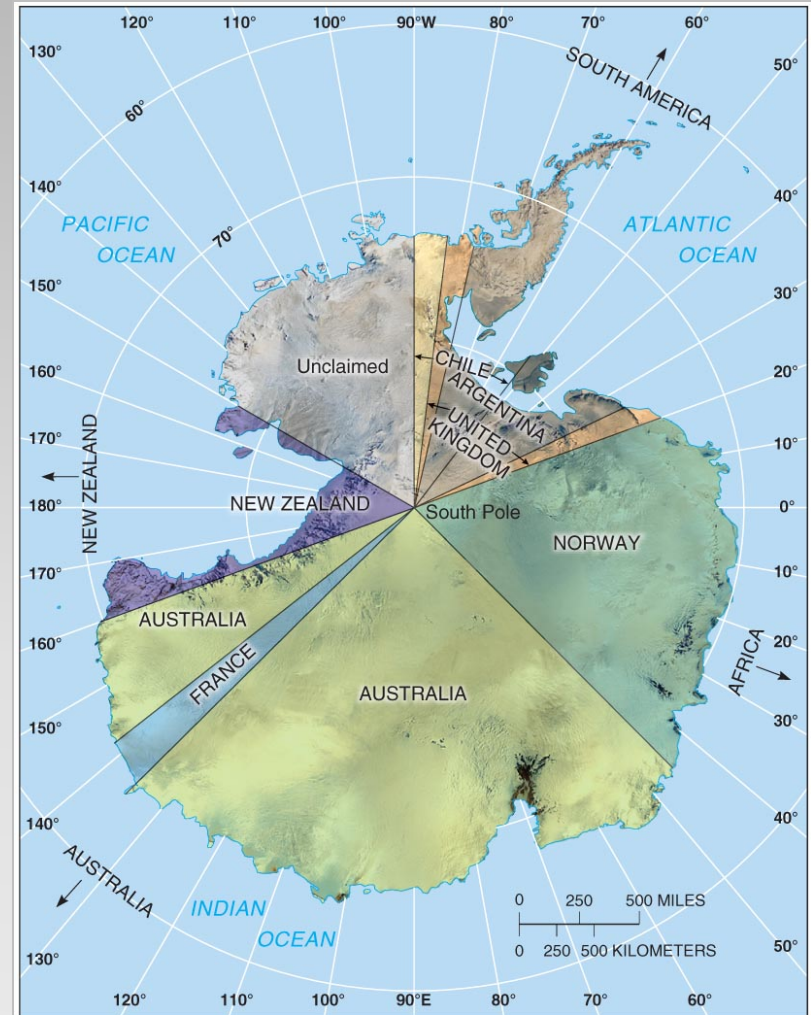
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Law of the Sea Treaty

- **Territorial Sea:** Up to 12 nautical miles of sovereignty; commercial vessels may pass, but non-commercial vessels may be challenged.
- **Contiguous Zone:** Coast states have limited sovereignty for up to 24 nautical miles, where they can enforce laws on customs, immigration, and sanitation.
- **Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ):** Coastal states can explore, extract minerals, and manage up to 200 nautical miles.
- **High Seas:** Water beyond the EEZ is open to all states.

Law of the Seas (four zones)

Antarctica is the only large landmass in the world that is not part of a sovereign state. The Antarctica Treaty was signed in 1959.



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National claims to Antarctica

- Varying sizes of states
 - State size varies considerably
 - Largest state = Russia
 - 11 percent of the world's land area
 - Smallest state = Monaco
 - Microstate = states with very small land areas
 - About two dozen microstates

Where Are States Located?

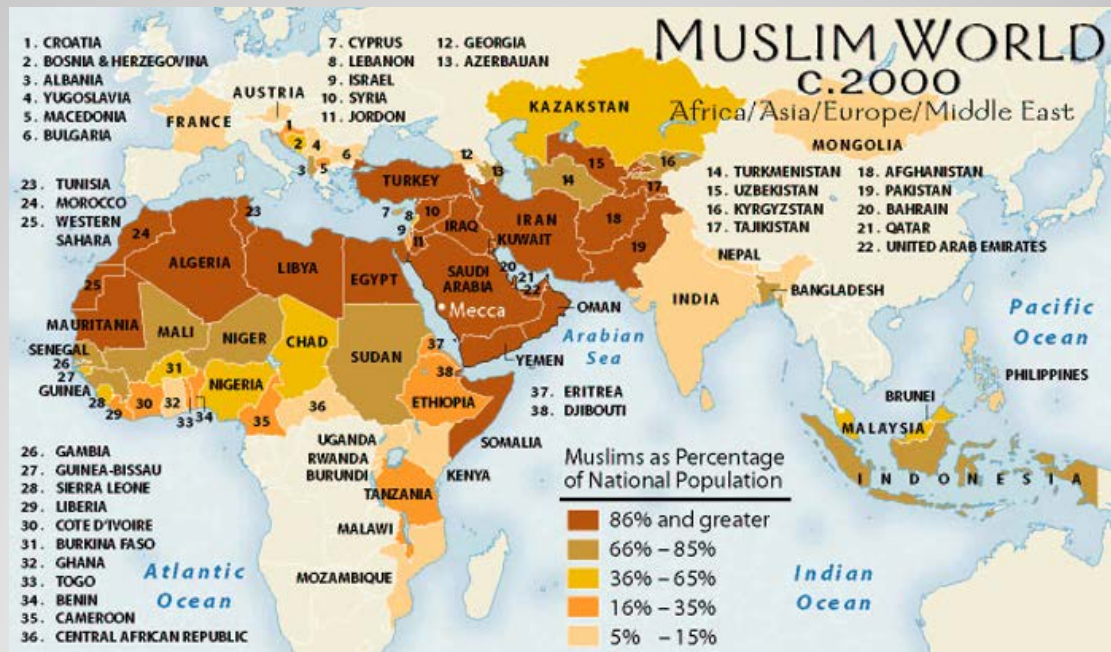
Nations - have nothing to do with governments, political boundaries or the control of land; a nation is the **spatial distribution of an ethnic cultural group that shares a common cultural history**. (culture, language, religion, folkways, etc.)

Formal cultural regions.



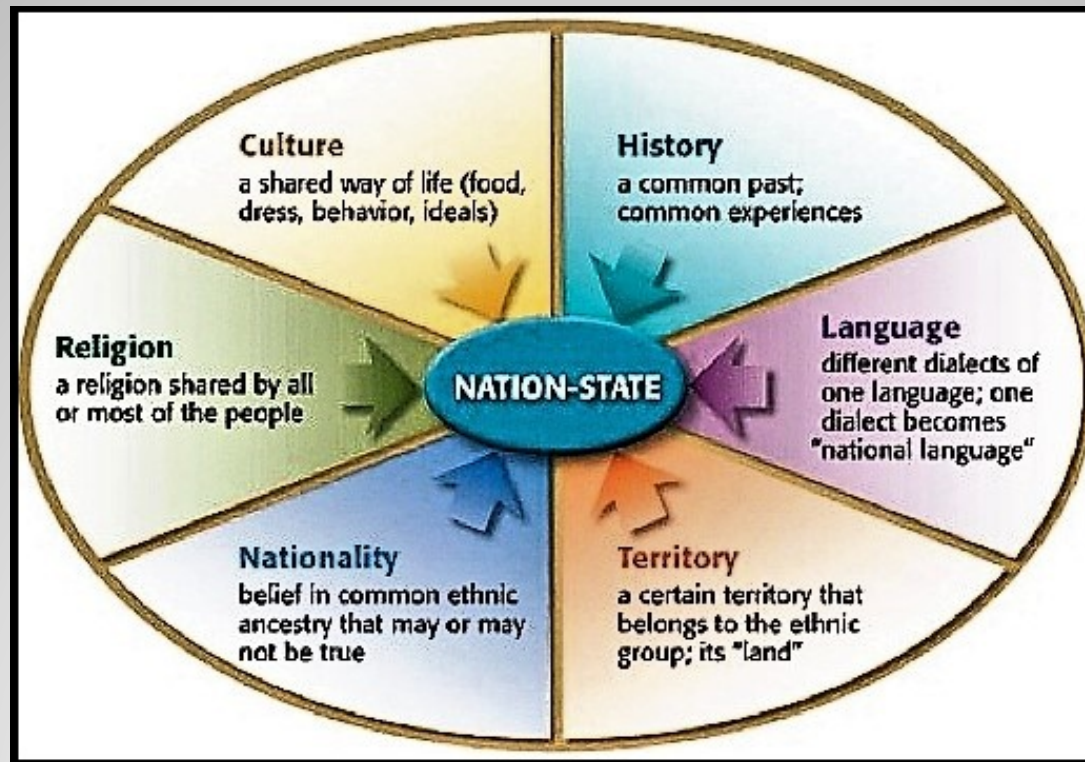
Nation / State / Nation State ?

State – are countries, land areas with political boundaries and one government in charge: **functional cultural regions**. State boundaries do not often follow the spatial distributions of nations. As a result, problems have arisen around the world when, during the creation of states, nations of different ethnic groups have been split up by political boundaries or thrown together in one country when they have not gotten along historically.



Nation / State / Nation State ?

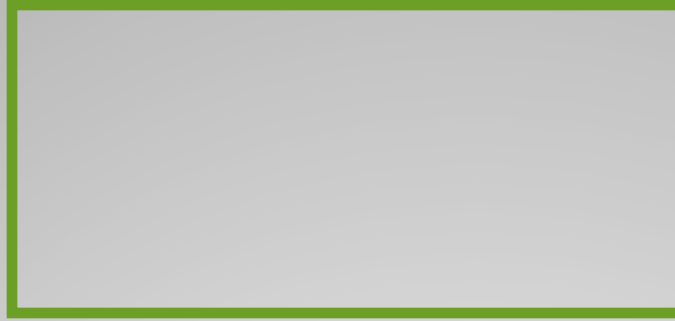
The ideal solution to such problems between ethnic groups is the creation of **nation-state**: countries whose **political boundaries are drawn to approximate the spatial distribution of ethnic cultural groups**. Ex. France, Former Soviet Union, India, Pakistan, Bangladesh



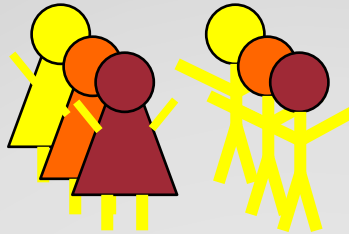
Nation / State / Nation State ?

The “Perfect” European Model of State

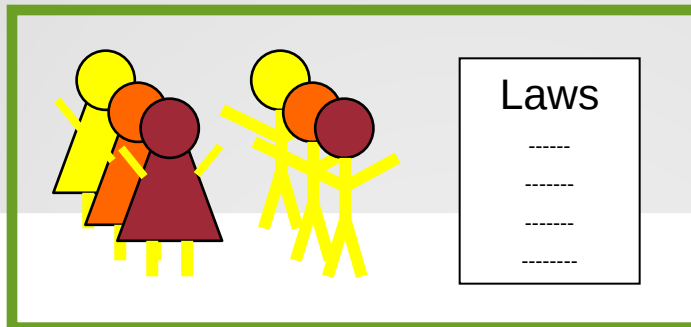
State:



Nation:



Nation-State:



- Nation-state:
- A political unit wherein the territorial state coincides with the area settled by a certain national group or people.
- Although seldom achieved in practice outside of European core, it is the standard to which other global states are compared today.

nationalism

Nation

- ✓ Kurds
- ✓ Catalans

Stateless Nations

- ✓ *Kurds*
- ✓ *Palestinians*
- ✓ *Basque*

Nation-State

- ✓ Japan
- ✓ France
- ✓ Iceland

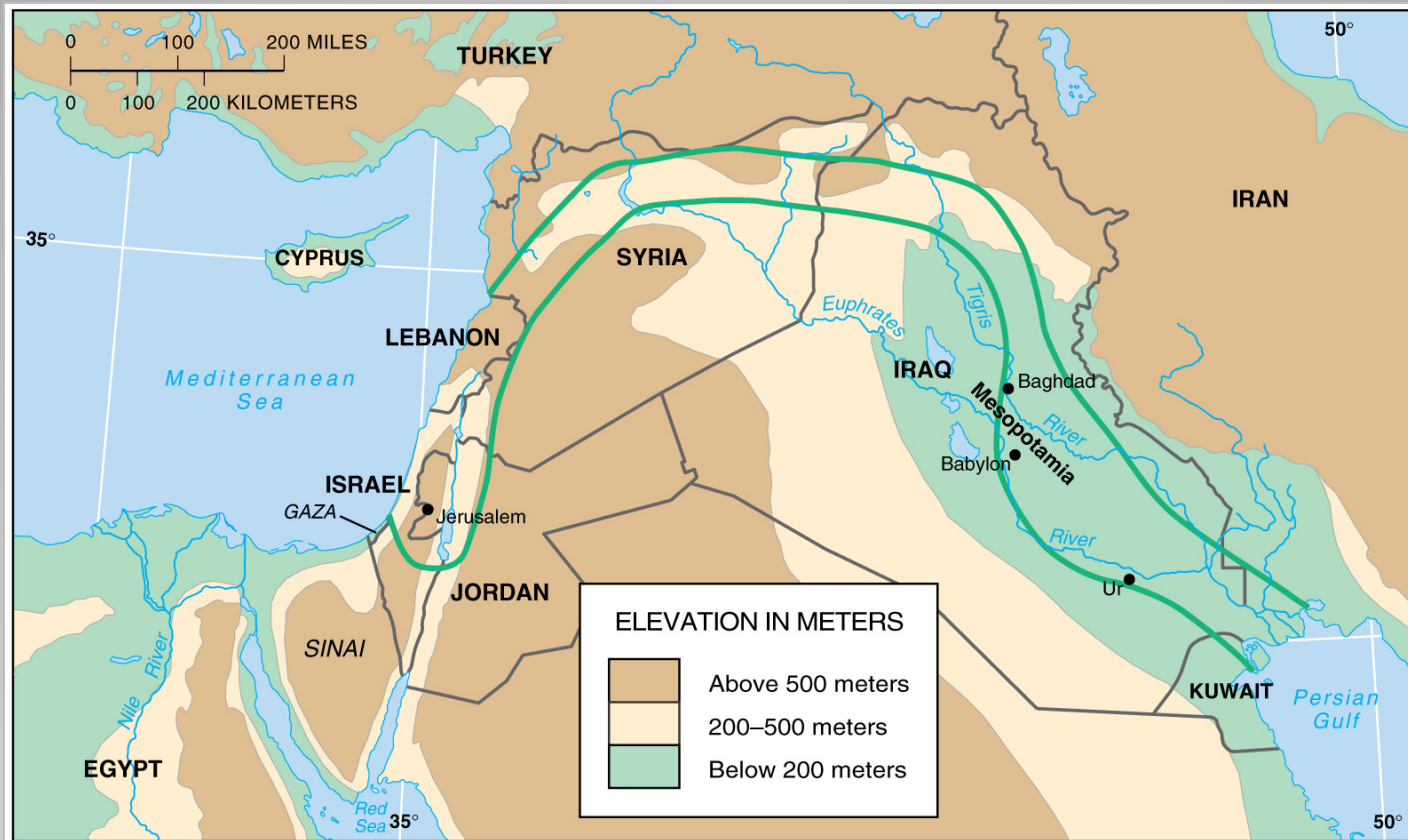
State

- ✓ Belgium
- ✓ Nigeria

Distinguishing Nations & States

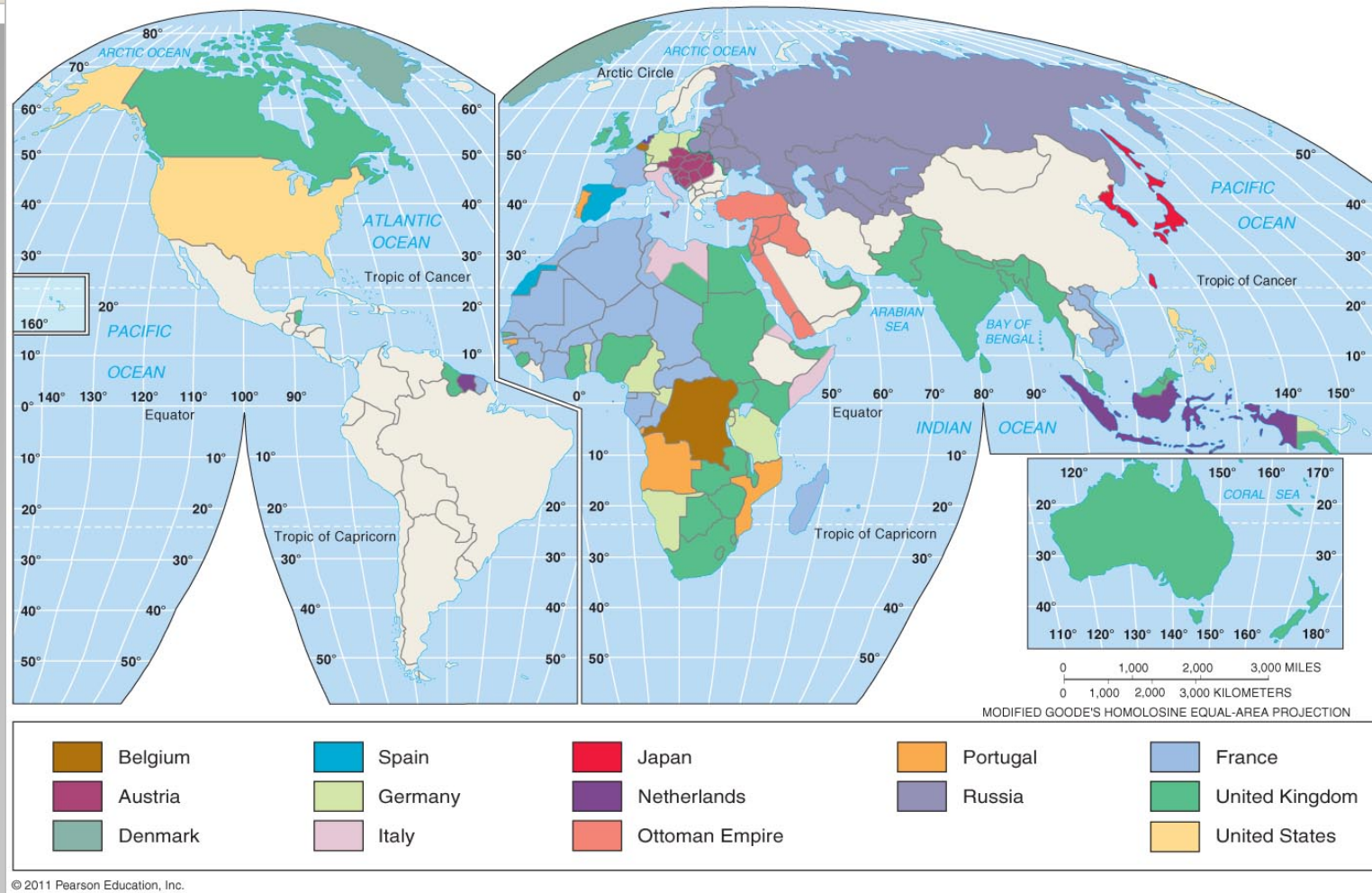
- Development of the state concept
 - Ancient states
 - The Fertile Crescent
 - City-state
 - Early European states
 - Colonies
 - Territory that is legally tied to a sovereign state rather than being completely independent.
 - Three motives: “God, gold, and glory”
 - Today = some remaining colonies

The Fertile Crescent



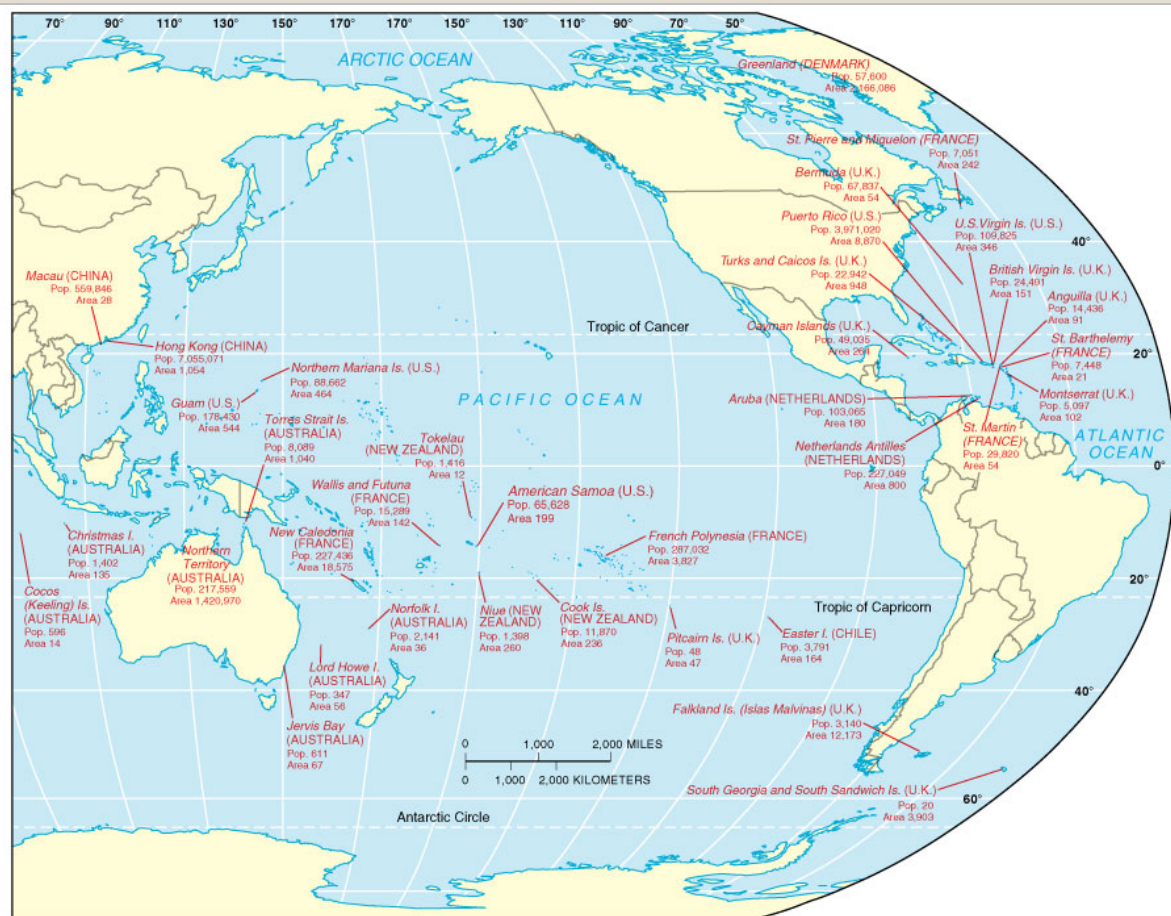
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The Fertile Crescent was the site of early city-states and a succession of ancient empires.



By the outbreak of World War I, European states held colonies throughout the world, especially throughout Africa and in much of Asia.

Colonial Possessions, 1914



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Most of the remaining colonies are small islands in the Pacific or Caribbean

Colonial Possessions, 2006

COLONIALISM & IMPERIALISM

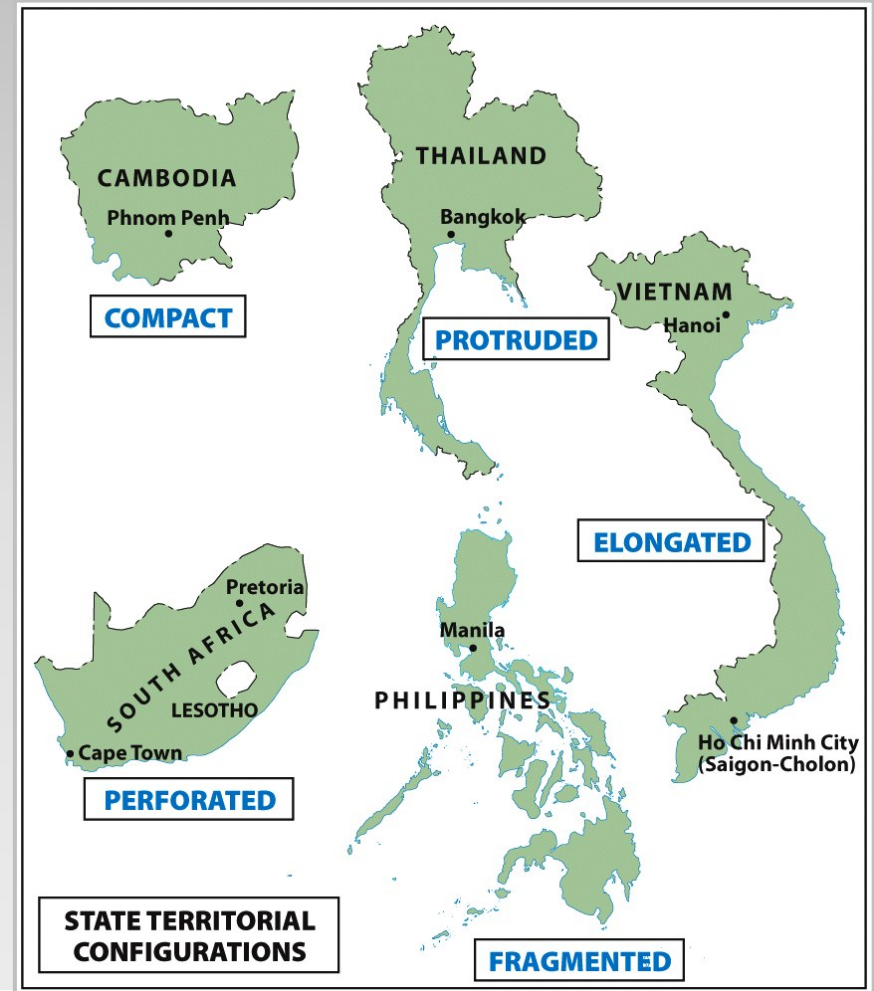
- | | |
|--|---|
| * The policy or practice of acquiring full or partial political control over another country, occupying it with settlers , and exploiting it economically | * The policy of extending a country's power and influence through colonization, use of military force, or other means |
| * One nation conquers and rules over other regions | * Creating an empire , expanding into other countries and exercising power through sovereignty or indirect mechanism of control |
| * A practice | * The idea that drives the practice |
| * 1500s - 1900s | * 1900s onward |

What is the difference between colonialism and imperialism?

Why Do Boundaries Between States Cause Problems?

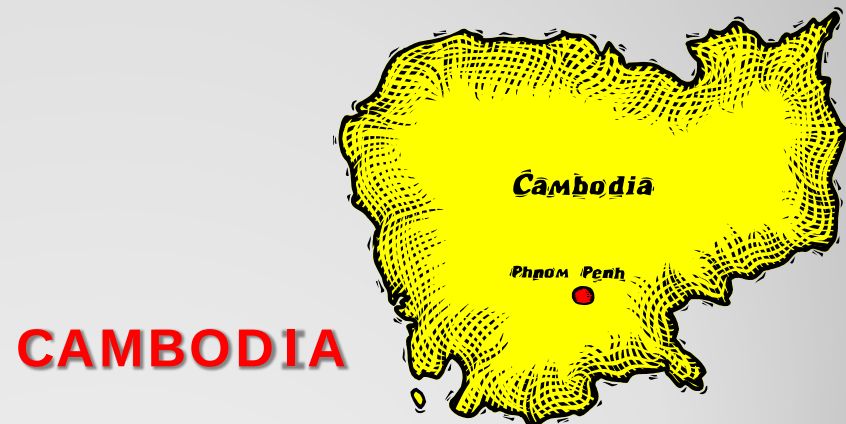
■ Five basic shapes

- Compact = efficient
- Elongated = potential isolation
- Prorupted (protruded) = access or disruption
- Perforated = South Africa
- Fragmented = problematic
- Landlocked = no access to water



Shapes of States

- A politico-geographic term to describe a state that possesses a **circular, oval, or rectangular** territory in which the distance from the center to any point on the boundary exhibits little variation
- Relatively **easy to govern**
- **Cambodia**, Uruguay, and Poland are examples



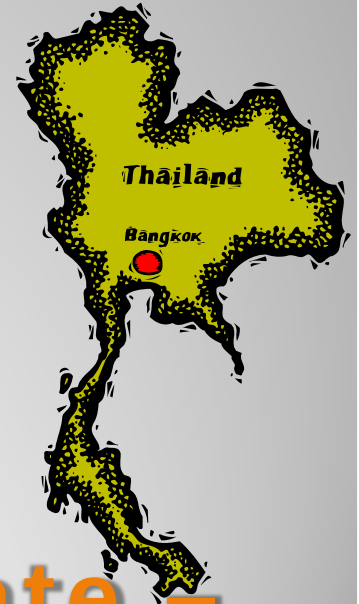
Compact State - efficient

- A state whose territory is decidedly **long and narrow**; its length is at least six times greater than its average width
- Difficulties with transportation and communications; often high regionalism
- Chile, **Vietnam**, **Gambia**, and **Laos** are classic examples.



Elongated State – potential isolation

- A type of territorial shape that exhibits a **narrow, elongated land extension** leading away from the main body of the territory
- ‘**protrusion**’ is often peripheral from the core with differing culture and economy
- **Thailand** and **Myanmar** are leading examples



THAILAND

**Protruded (prorupted) State –
access or disruption**

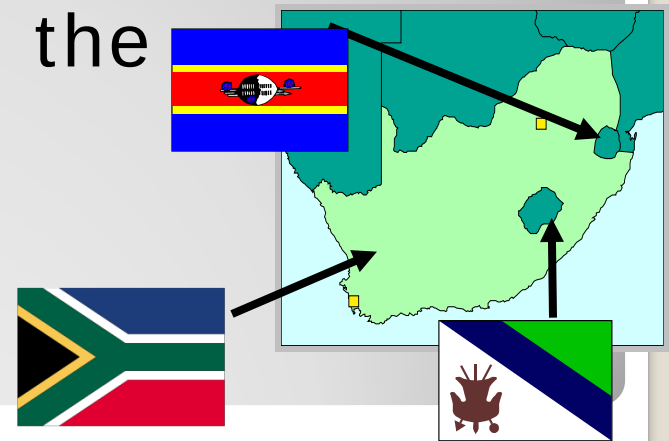
- A state whose territory consists of **several separated parts**, not a contiguous whole
- The individual parts may be **isolated** from each other by the land area of other states or by international waters
- **Separation** is a challenge to communications and transportation; high regionalism
- **Philippines** and **Indonesia** are also examples.

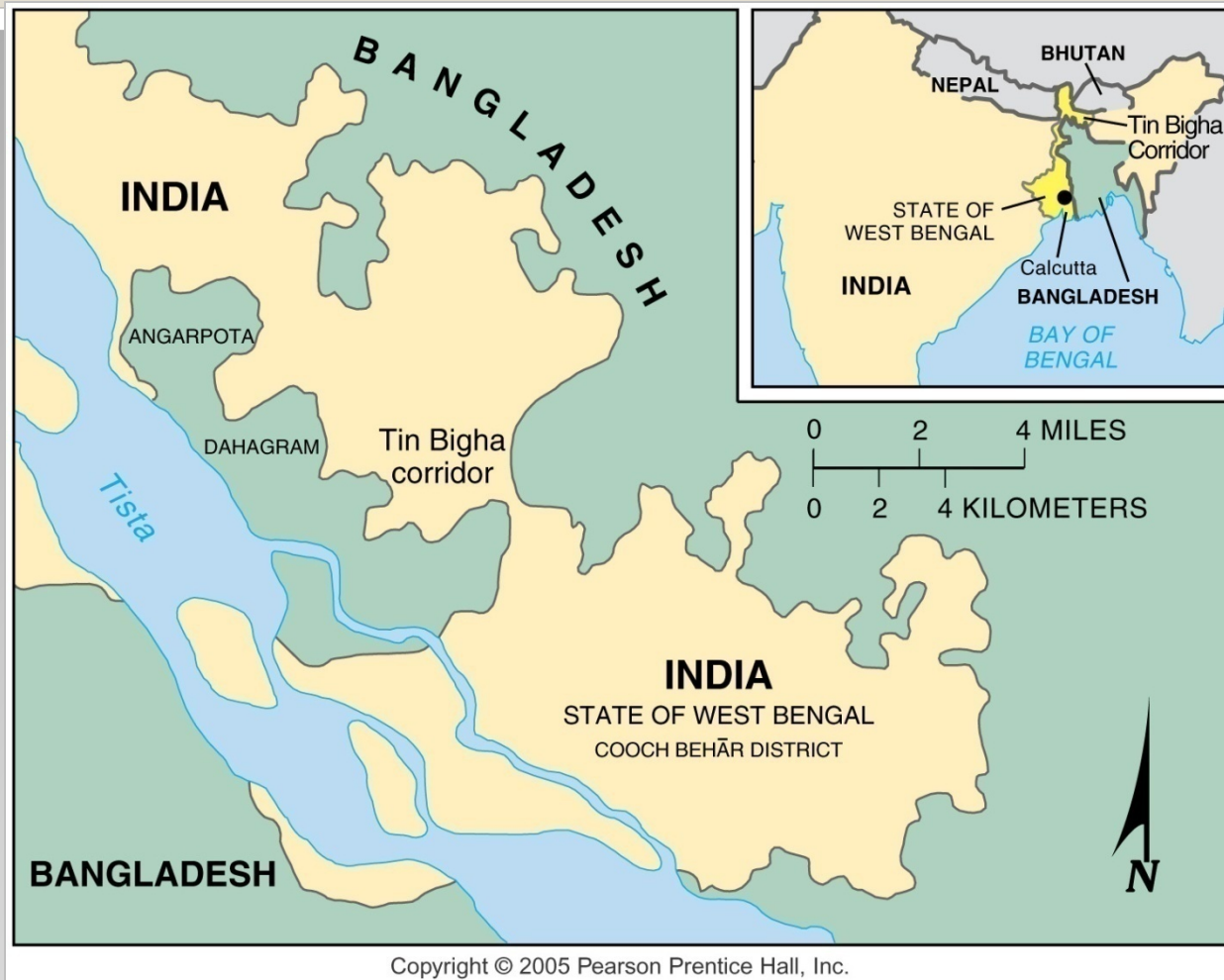


Fragmented State - Problematic

- Completely surrounded the territory of other states
- A **'hole' exists within** the state's territorial extent
- **Access to the outside** world is difficult for the 'hole' state – needs to be on friendly terms with the 'perforated' state
- **South Africa** is an excellent example (Lesotho and Swaziland are the 'holes') Other examples?

Perforated State – South Africa





The Tin Bigha corridor fragmented two sections of the country of Bangladesh.
When it was leased to Bangladesh, a section of India was fragmented.

India: The Tin Bigha Corridor

- Lacks a direct outlet to the sea because it is completely surrounded by other countries.
- Remnant of colonial era
- Landlocked states must arrange to use other countries ports/waterways.

Landlocked states

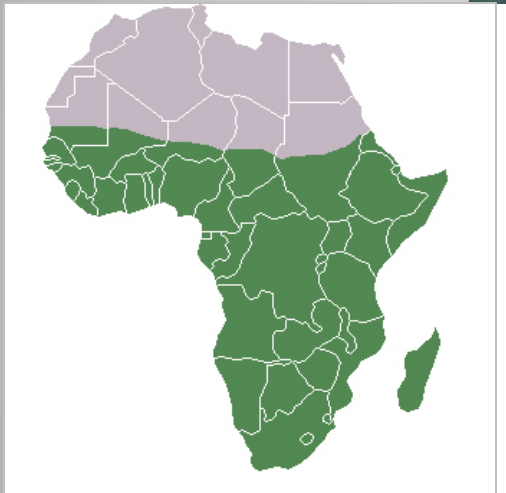
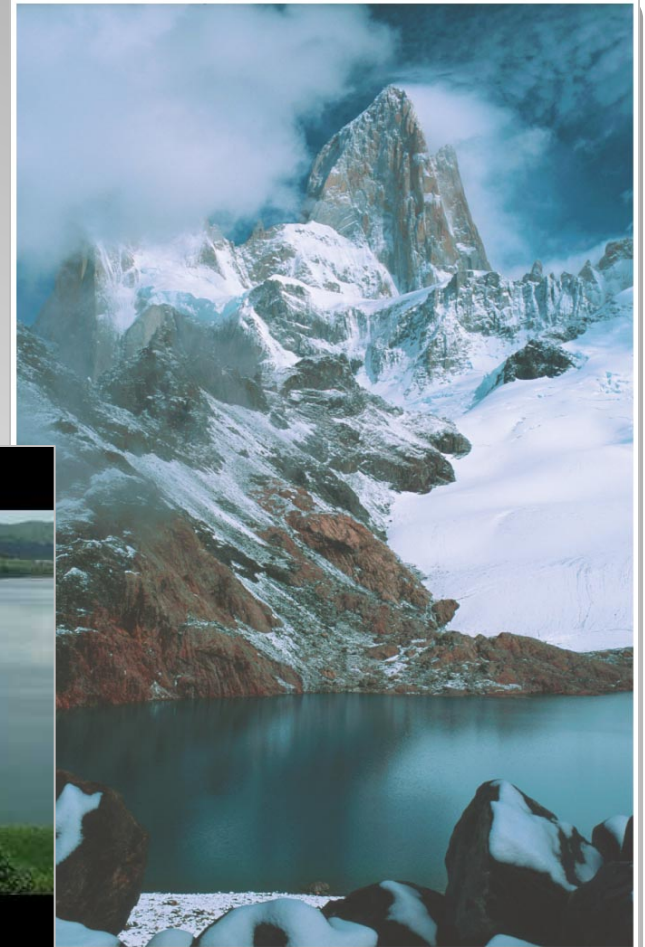


Shapes of States in Southern Africa

Why Do Boundaries Between States Cause Problems?

Video 1b – Holy Land Map

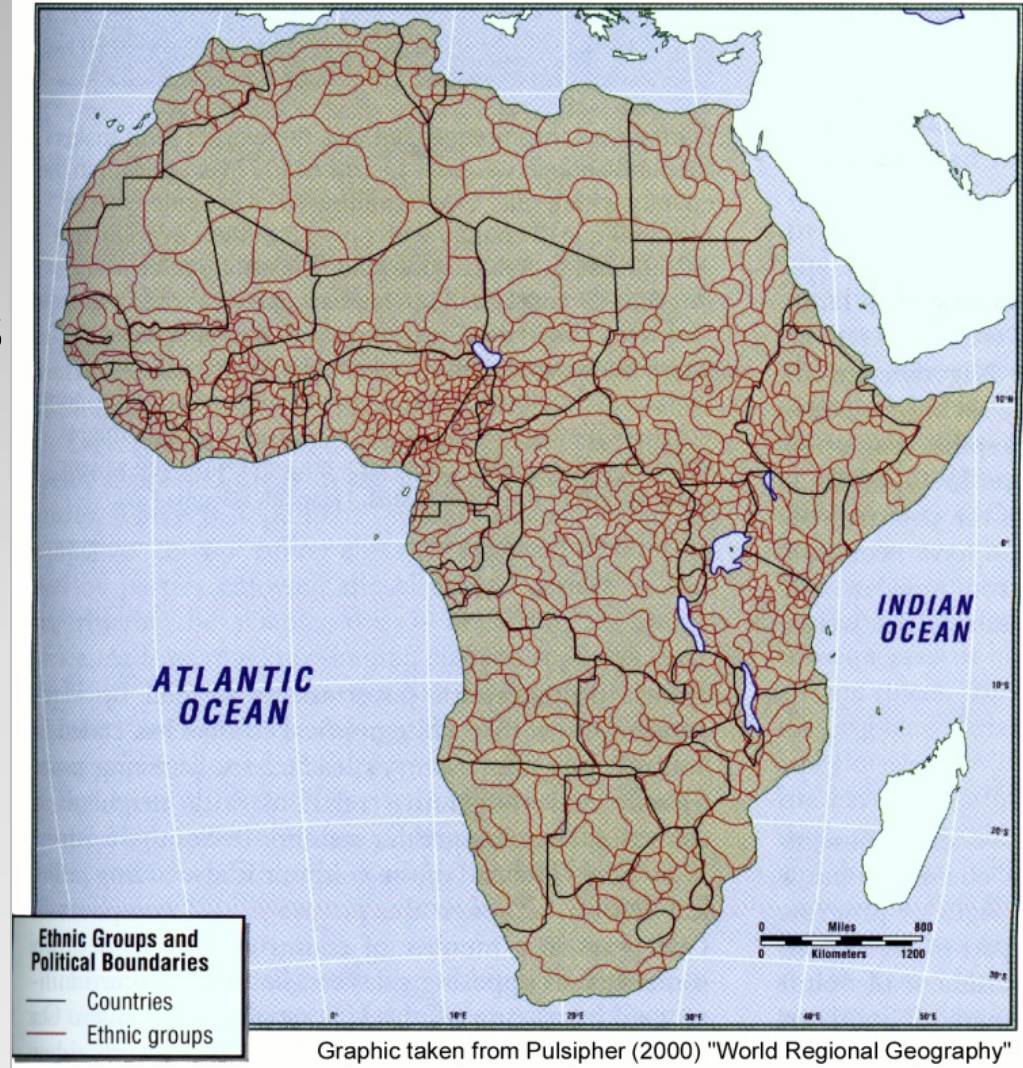
- Physical
 - Desert boundaries
 - Mountain boundaries
 - Water boundaries



Lake Victoria, Africa

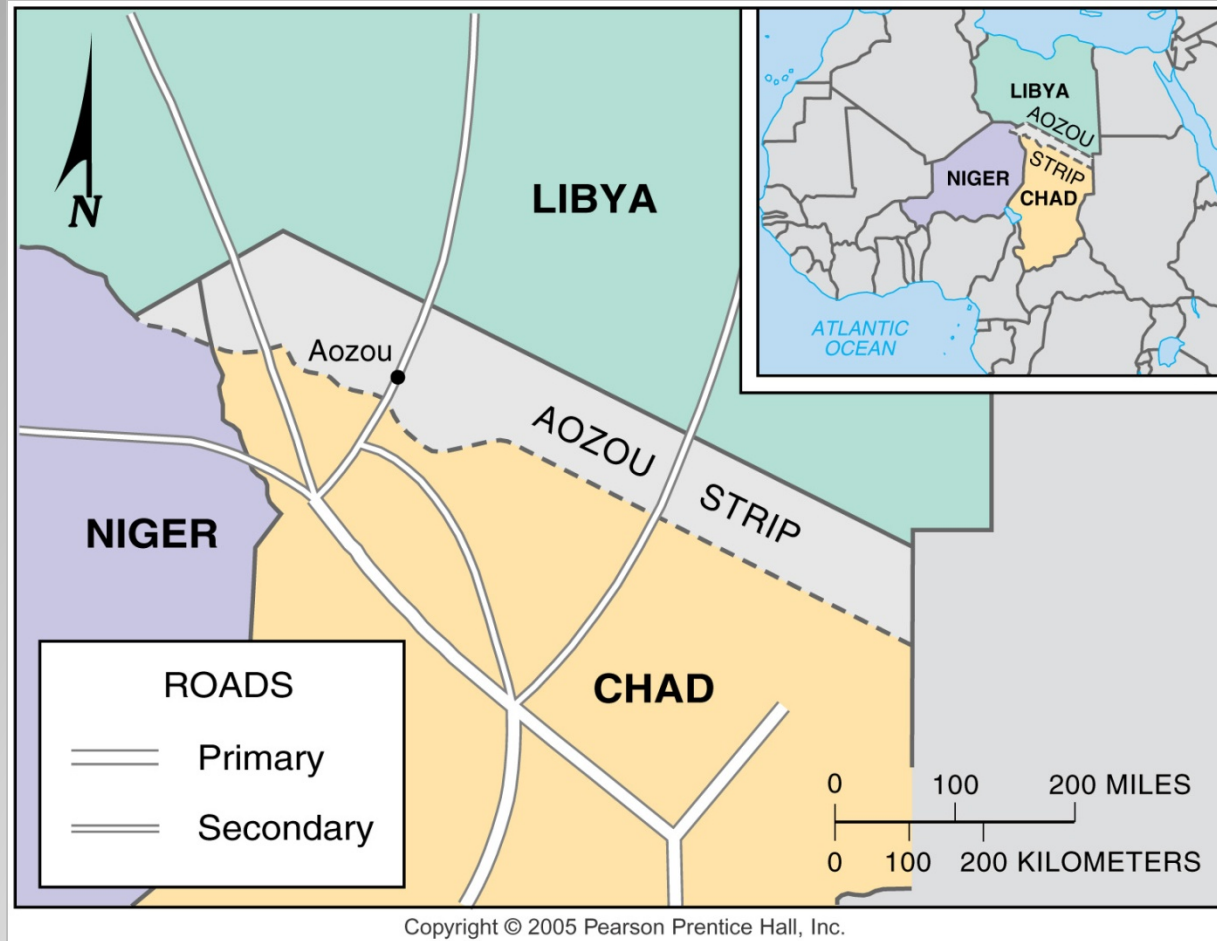
Types of boundaries

- Cultural
 - Geometric boundaries
 - Human features (language, religion, ethnicity)



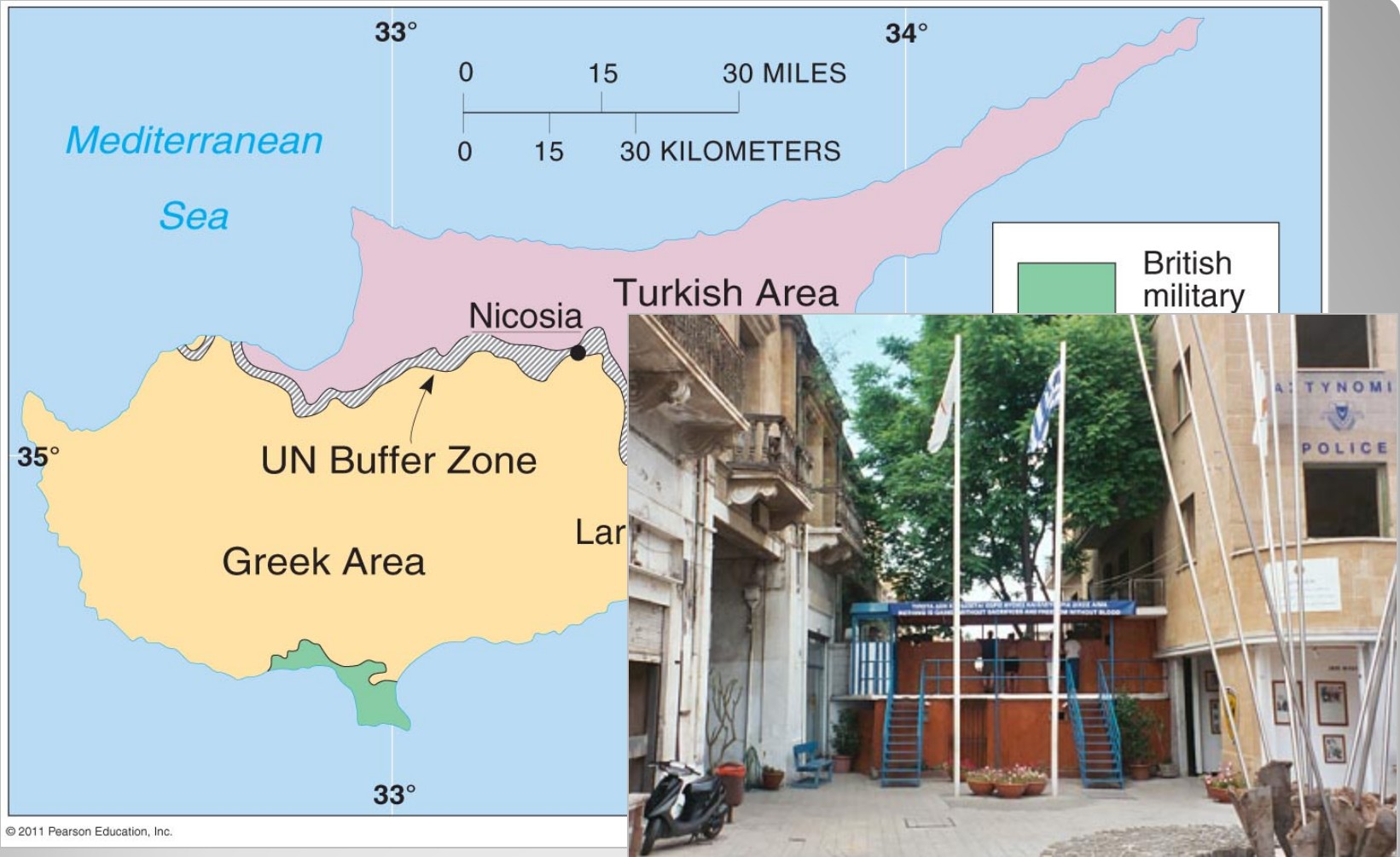
Types of boundaries

Ethnic Groups and
Political Boundaries



The straight boundary between Libya and Chad was drawn by European powers, and the strip is the subject of controversy between the two countries.

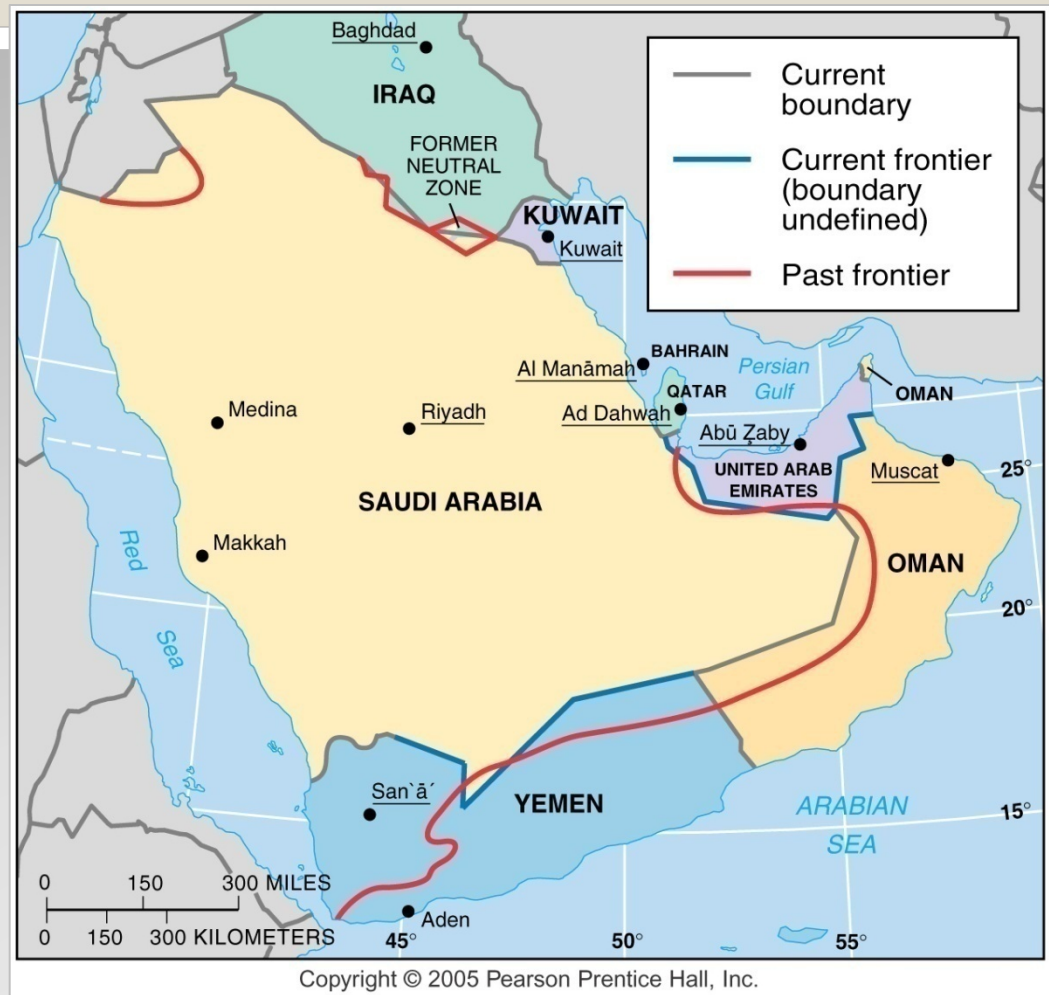
Aozou Strip: A Geometric Boundary



Cyprus has been divided into Greek and Turkish portions since 1974.

Cultural Boundary

- Frontiers – is a zone where no state exercises complete political control.



Several states in the Arabian Peninsula are separated by frontiers rather than precise boundaries

Frontiers on the Arabian Peninsula

- Boundaries inside states
 - Unitary states (most power in the hands of central government officials)
 - Example: France
 - Federal states (allocates strong power to units of local governments within the country)
 - Example: Poland
 - Globally, there is a trend toward federations

Video 1c – Most complex international border

Why Do Boundaries Between States Cause Problems?

- Electoral geography
 - Boundaries within the United States are used to create legislative districts
 - Gerrymandering
 - Three types: wasted, excess, and stacked vote
 - Illegal (1985 U.S. Supreme Court decision)



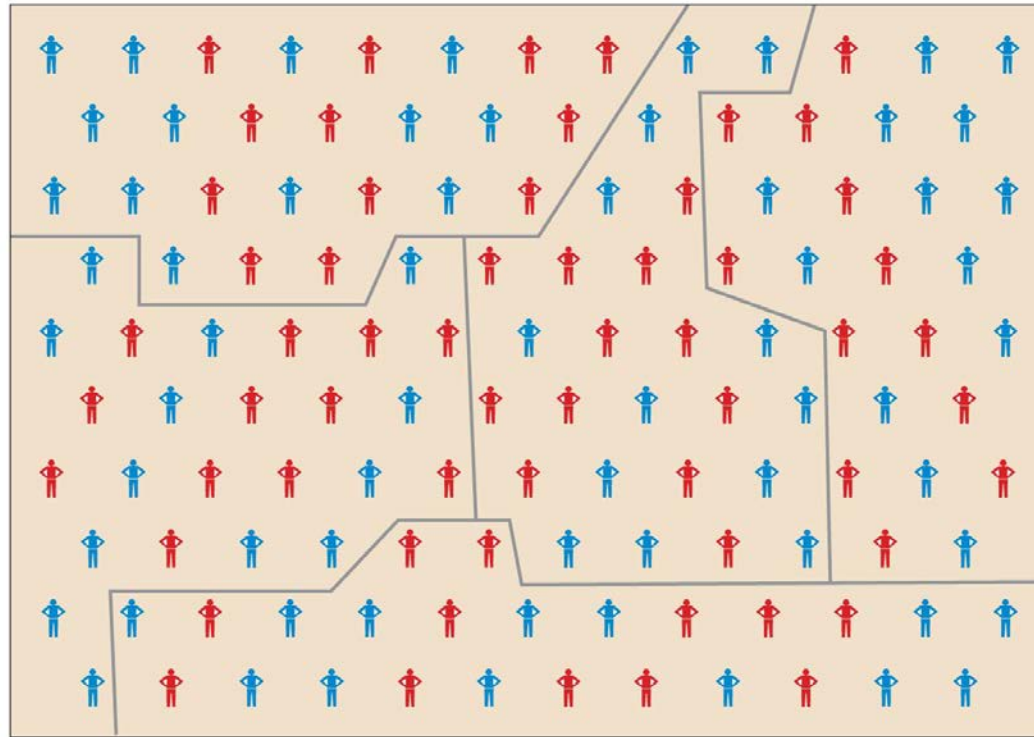
Party A voter



Party B voter



District boundary



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Gerrymandering - Wasted vote



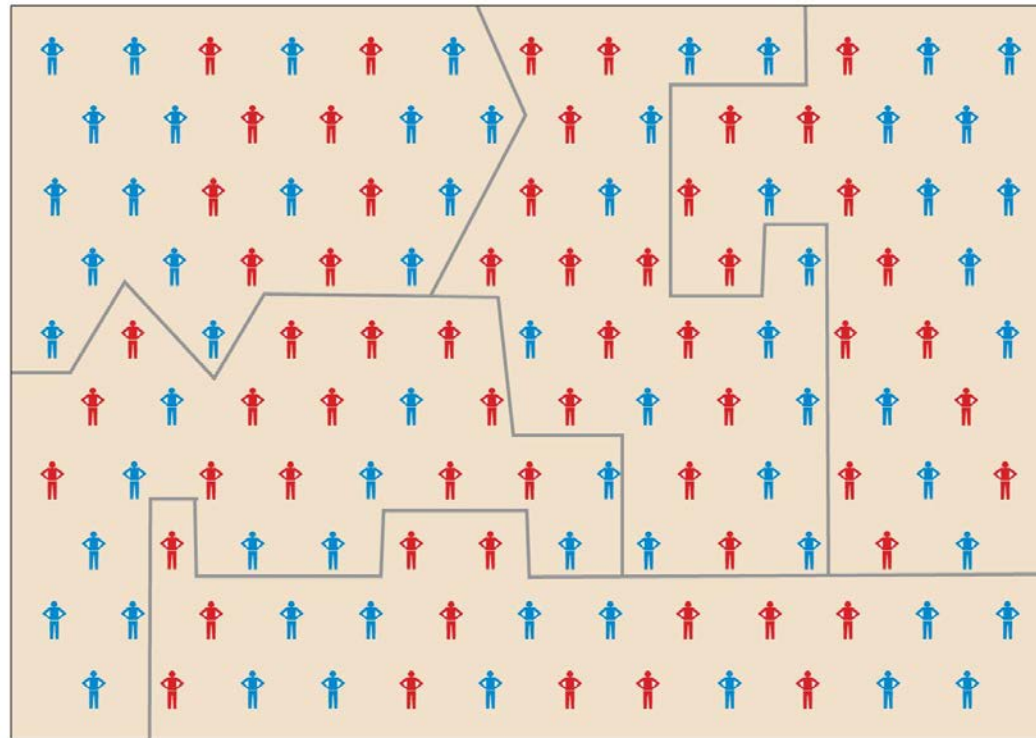
Party A voter



Party B voter



District boundary



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Gerrymandering - Excess vote



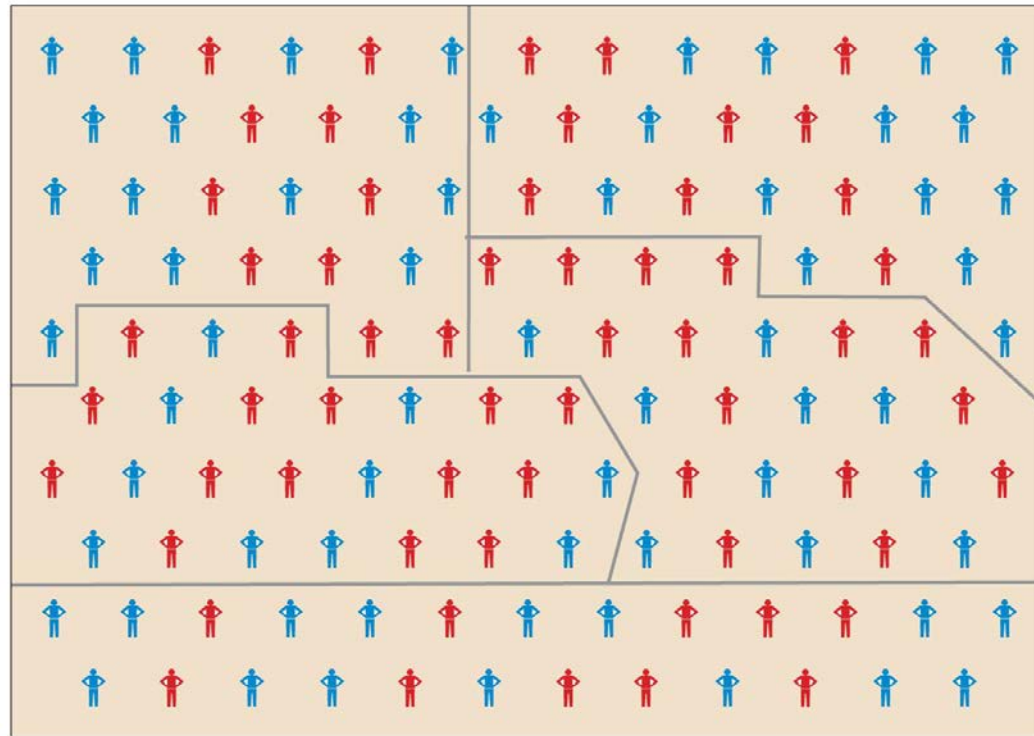
Party A voter



Party B voter



District boundary

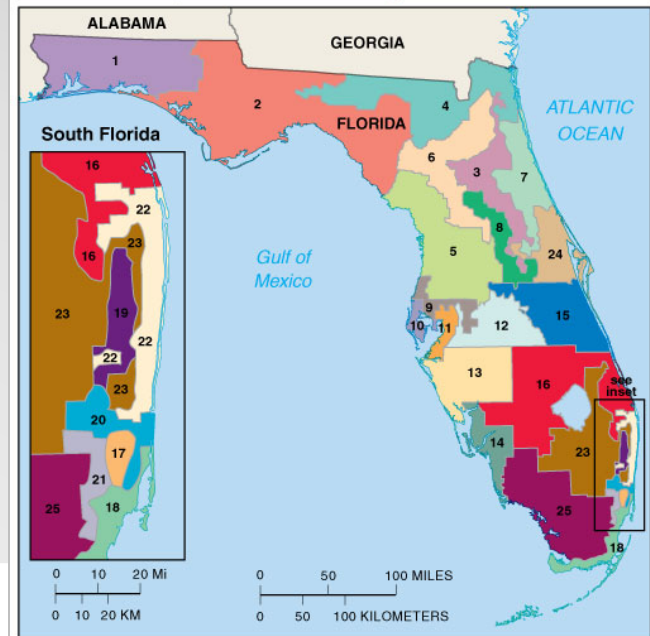
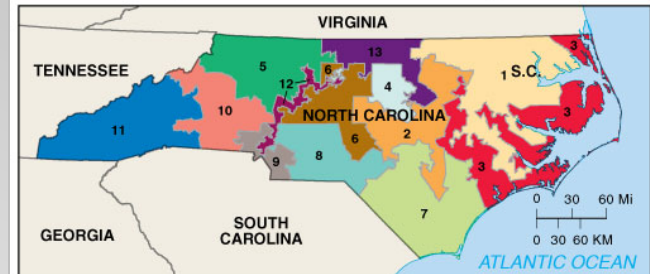
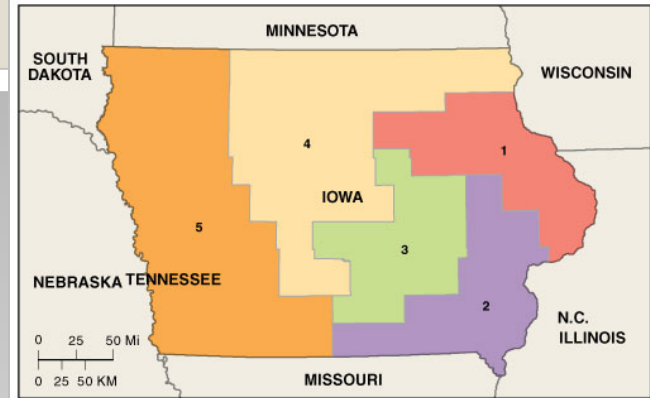


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Gerrymandering - Stacked vote

Gerrymandering: Example

Video 1d – Gerrymandering Explained



- Political and military cooperation
 - The United Nations (est. 1945)
 - Regional military alliances
 - Balance of power
 - Post–World War II: NATO or the Warsaw Pact
 - Other regional organizations
 - OSEC (est. 1975) – organization on Security and cooperation in Europe
 - OAS (est. 1962) – Organization of American States
 - AU (est. 2002) – The African Union
 - The Commonwealth – United Kingdom and former British colonies
- Economic cooperation – EU/Brexit
 - Video 1e – Brexit Explained

Why Do States Cooperate with Each Other?



— German-speaking territory in 1914



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Twentieth-century boundary changes in Europe, 1914 to 2003. Germany's boundaries changed after each world war and the collapse of the Soviet Union.

European Boundary Changes



- NATO and European Community
- NATO only
- European Community only
- Warsaw Pact and COMECON

- Not original members:
- ★ Joined NATO 1952–1982
 - ★ Joined European Community 1973–1986
 - ★ Left COMECON 1961, left Warsaw Pact 1968



- NATO and European Union
- NATO only
- European Union only

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NATO and the European Union have expanded and accepted new members as the Warsaw Pact and COMECON have disintegrated.

Economic and Military Alliances in Cold War Europe

- Terrorism

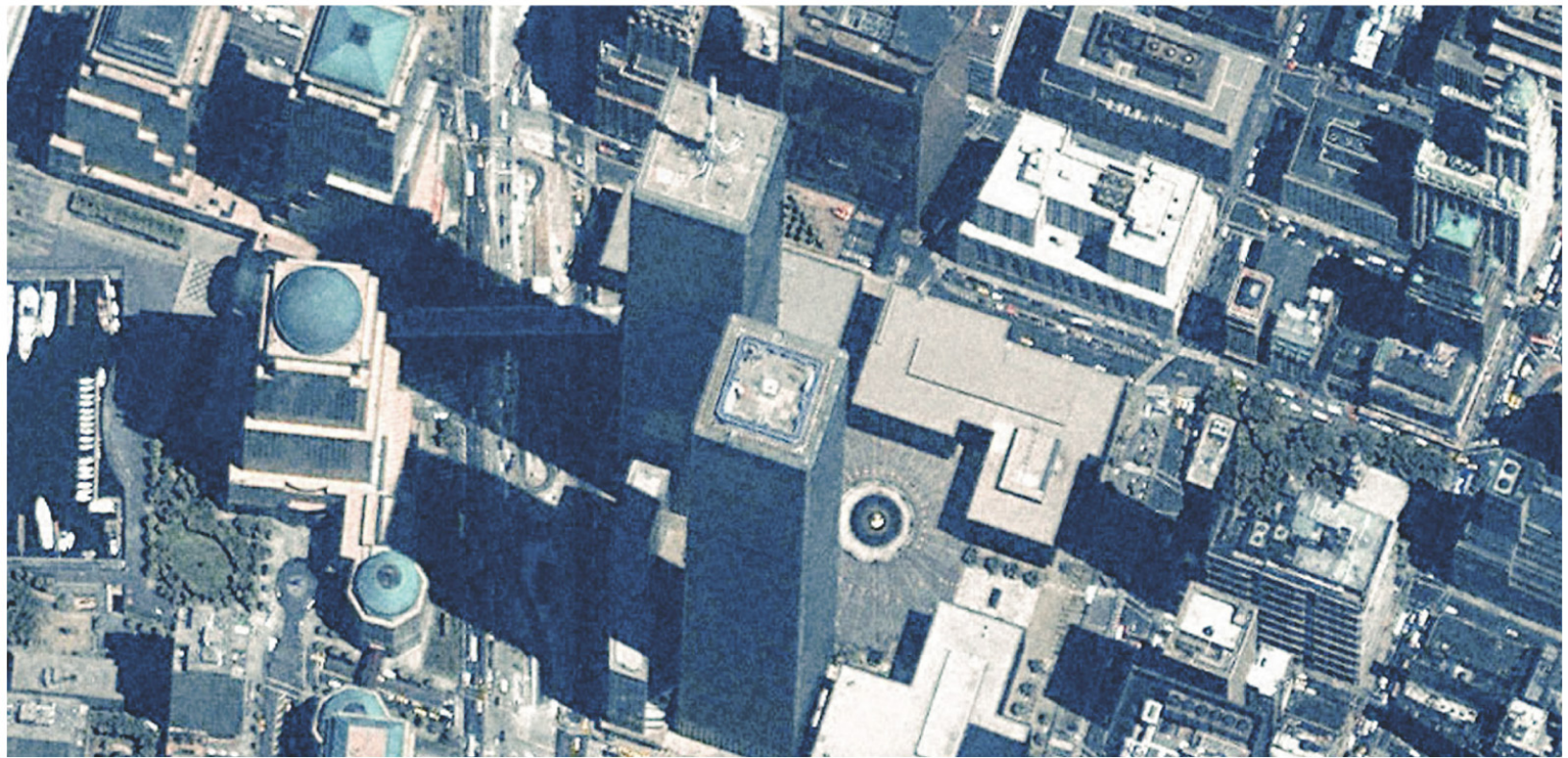
- Systematic use of violence to intimidate a population or to coerce a government
 - From the Latin word meaning “to frighten”
 - Use of bombing, kidnapping, hijacking, and murder to instill fear and anxiety in a population

Why Has Terrorism Increased?

- Terrorism by individuals and organizations
 - American terrorists
 - September 11, 2001, attacks
 - Al-Qaeda
 - Jihad



Video 1f – Isaac and Ishmael



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Ikonos satellite images of the World Trade Center June 30, 2000, before the attack.

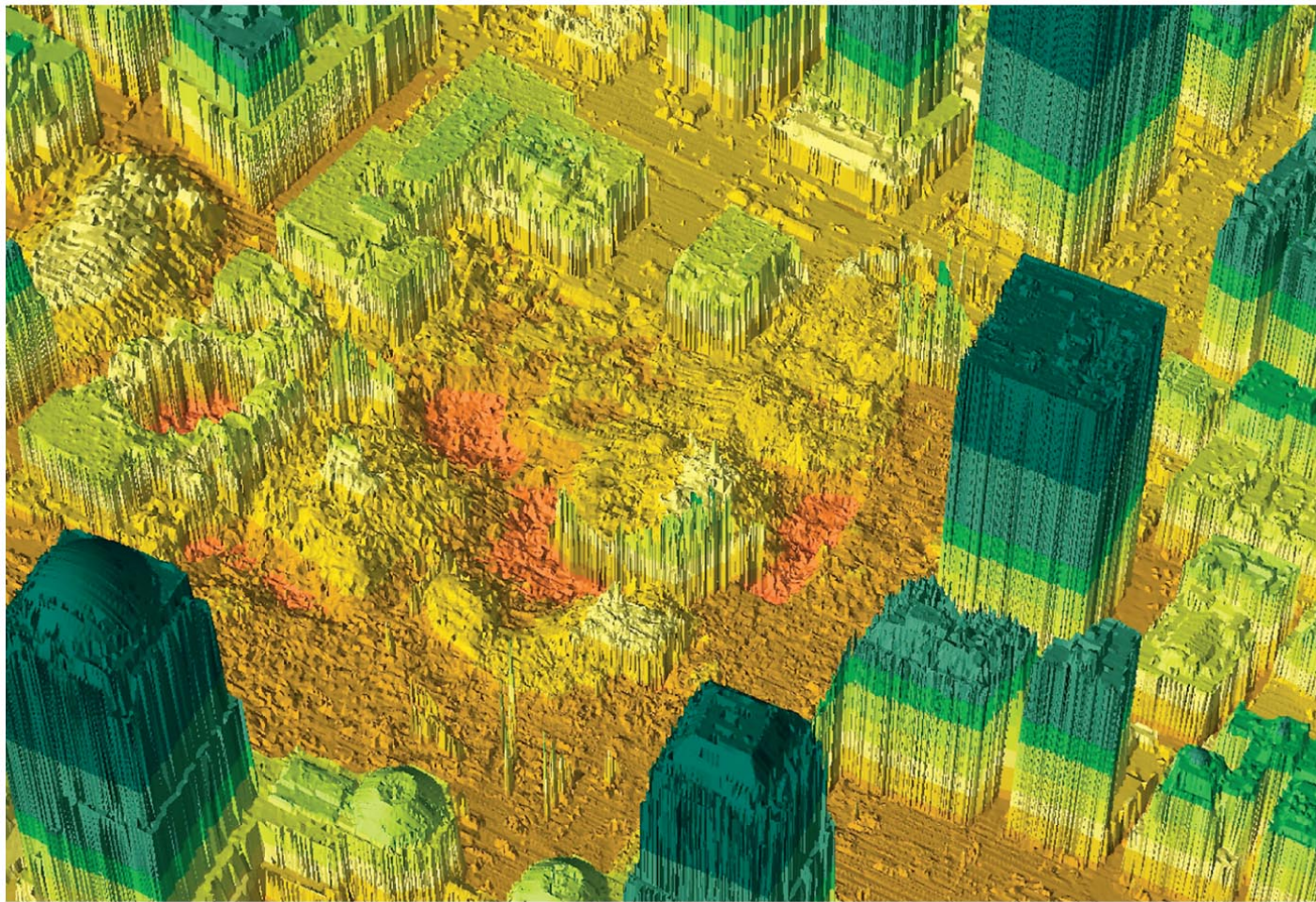
World Trade Center



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Ikonos satellite images of the World Trade Center September 15, 2001, after the attack.

World Trade Center Site September 15, 2001



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8 days after the attack, laser technology was used to create a topographic map of the WTC

Aftermath of World Trade Center Attack



WTC 9-11 Memorial - Has this become a sacred place?



9-11-11

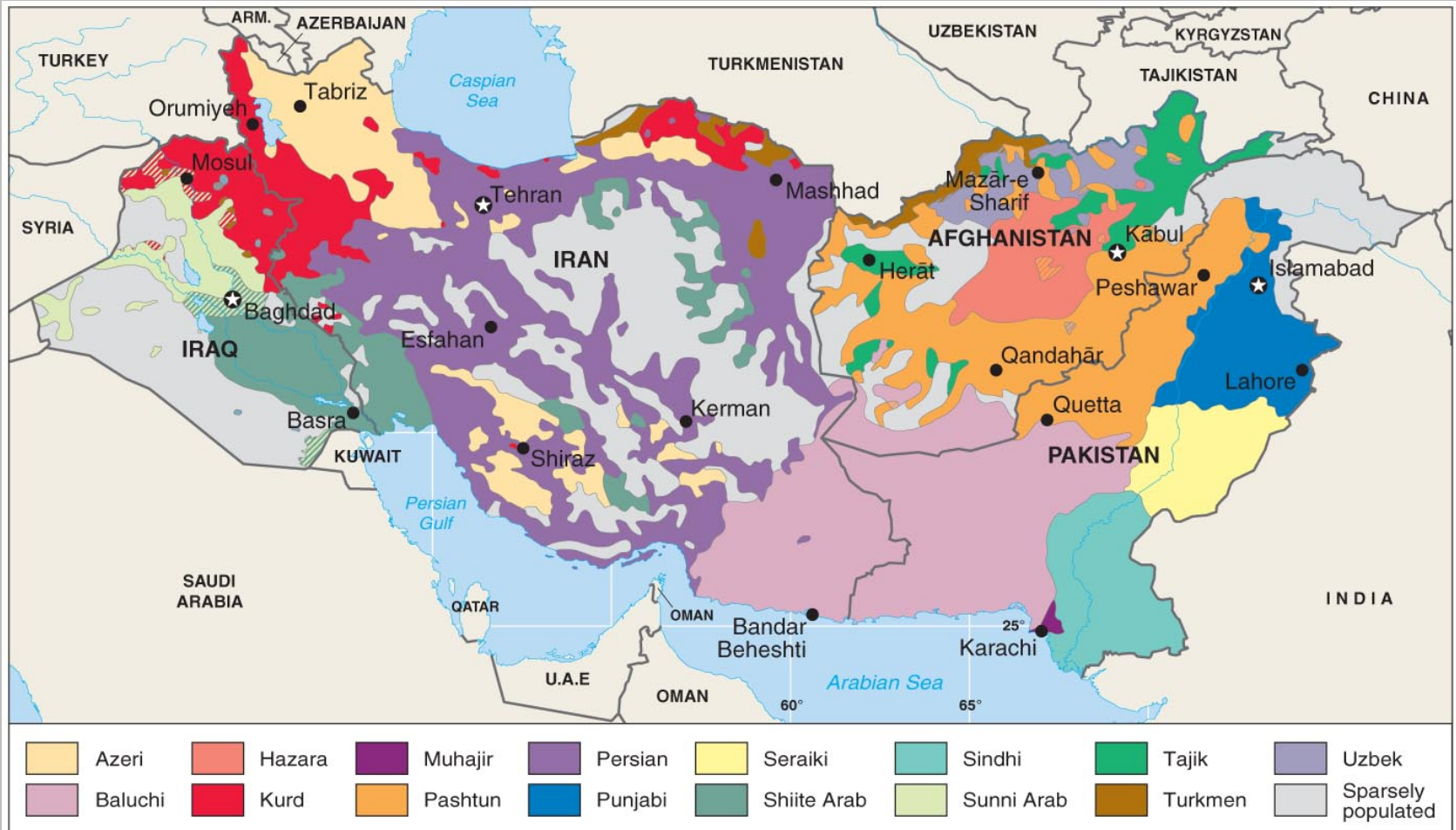
- State support for terrorism
 - Three increasing levels of involvement
 - Providing sanctuary
 - Supplying weapons, money, and intelligence to terrorists
 - Using terrorists to plan attacks

Video 1g – Rise of Isis

Why Has Terrorism Increased?

- State support for terrorism
 - Examples
 - Libya
 - Iraq
 - Afghanistan
 - Iran
 - Pakistan
 - Sudan
 - Others?

Video 1h – Classroom discussion

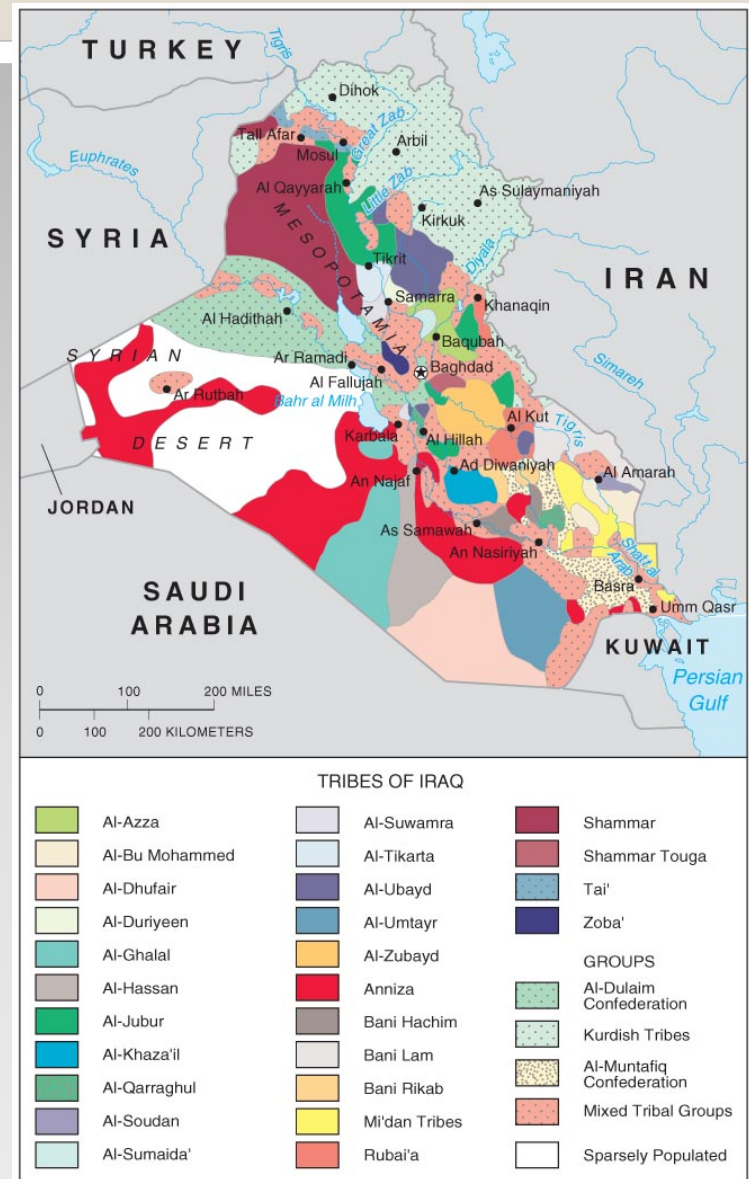


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Ethnic boundaries do not match country boundaries, especially in Iraq, Iran, Afghanistan, and Pakistan.

Ethnic Groups in Southwest Asia

Major tribes in Iraq. Iraq is home to around 150 distinct tribes. Some of the larger ones are shown on this map.



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Major Tribes in Iraq