

# Ch. 7 - Ethnicity

# Autonomous Region

D: a region within a state that has more control over their local matters

EX: Nunavut & Quebec in Canada

# Balkanization

D: when a country tears apart to form multiple countries (often violently b/c of ethnic differences)

EX: Yugoslavia

# Blockbusting

D: real estate agents convince white homeowners to sell b/c of incoming black or other "less desirable" residents. The agents did this to make commission.

S: it contributed to "white flight"

# Centrifugal Force

- Definition: forces that lead a state to be unstable or to devolve. Can lead to balkanization.
- Examples: linguistic, religious and ethnic differences, political corruption, failing economy, natural disasters, wartime defeat

# Centripetal force

- Definition: forces that tends to unify people and enhance support for a state.
- Examples: Nationalism, a common currency, leader, effective economy, social welfare programs, common religion/language

# Ethnicity

D: identity with a group who share the cultural traditions of a particular homeland

Ex: Latinos share common traditions (e.g. Catholicism & Latin languages)

# Multi-ethnic State

D: a state with multiple ethnicities but only one nation (ethnicities do not wish for autonomy)

Ex: the US



# Multinational State

Multiple cultures under a single government.  
(Multi-ethnic states are similar though culture groups lack political autonomy)

Example: China & the UK

# Multistate Nation

A single culture under multiple governments

Example: Hungarians (Hungary, Romania, Slovakia & Croatia)

# Nation

A population with a single culture  
(synonym: **culture group**)

Example: Han, Tibetans, Uygurs

# Nation-State

A single culture under a single  
government

Examples: Japan, Portugal

# Stateless Nation

A term used to imply that a group is a nation and is entitled to its own state (but doesn't have one)

Ex: Palestinians, Kurds, Basque & Hmong

# Ch. 8 - Political Geography

# Boundary Disputes

Disputes b/t neighboring states over these border issues:

- definitional: interpretation of treaty language
- locational: where it is on the ground (river change)
- allocational: resources on/near the border
- operational: what can (not)cross the border

# Boundaries (Physical & Cultural)

D: Physical refers to physical features like mountains, deserts or oceans. Cultural refers to man made designations (e.g. latitudes).

S:



# Colonialism

Effort by one country to establish settlements and to impose its political, economic, and cultural principles on such territory

Ex: The UK and France (two largest colonial states)

# Compact State

A state in which the distance from the center to any boundary does not vary significantly.

Ex: Poland

# Confederation

D: an alliance among states for a common purpose  
(not a unitary state)

S: Southern confederacy, America under the Articles of  
Confederation

# Core/Periphery/Semi-Periphery

Core: wealthy powerful centers (US, Europe & Japan)

Periphery: poorer, exploited areas

Semi-periphery: combo

Ex: Wallerstein's World System Theory

# Democratization

D: increasing the power of the people to influence the government

EX: giving women suffrage

# Elongated State

State that is geographically long and narrow. (I.E. Chile and Togo)

# Devolution

- Definition: granting powers from central government to state government
- Significance: Slovakia and Czech republic devolving from Czechoslovakia

# Enclave/Exclave

Enclave: land in one's country that belongs to another (e.g. West Berlin within East Germany)

Exclave: a country's land that is not connected to its main borders (e.g. Alaska is an exclave of the US)

S: enclaves/exclaves can cause cultural conflicts and class for irredentism



# European Union

Organization with 27 members (free trade, open borders and monetary, judicial & legislative/regulatory union)

Sig: prime ex. Of supranationalism...world's largest economy.

# Federal State

- Definition: allocates most power to units of local government.
- Example: United States, Germany & Russia

# Forward Capital

A symbolic relocation of a capital city to a geographically or demographically peripheral location for economic or strategic reasons (aka planned city).

Example: Brasilia, Washington D.C.

# Fragmented State

State split into many pieces.  
(i.e. Indonesia and the Philippines)

# Geopolitical Theories

**Heartland:** E. Europe/Russia can be a base for dominance of “World Island” (Europe) and eventually the world. [Mackinder]

**Rimland:** Updated theory that coastal Eurasia is most important for dominance/security. [Spyman]

**Organic State:** a state, like an organism, needs nourishment to grow (pro-expansion)

S: theories look at the relationship b/t space/land and power

# Gerrymandering

- Definition: process of redrawing legislative boundaries to benefit the party in power.
- Significance: It could also be use to benefit a particular race.

# Imperialism

Control of territory already occupied  
and organized by indigenous society

Ex: European colonization of Africa  
and Asia

# Landlocked State

State without direct access to the ocean  
or sea

(i.e. Bolivia, Paraguay, Niger, Mongolia)



# The Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)

1. Sovereignty within 12 miles of shoreline (territorial sea)
2. Exclusive rights to the fish and other resources within 200 miles (EEZ)

UN Conference on the Law of the Seas (1982-1994)

# Microstate

A state that encompasses a very  
small land area

Ex: Monaco, Vatican City (not in UN), San Marino

# Perforated State

A state with a hole(s). It can be another state or a large lake (i.e. South Africa, Utah)

# Political Ecology

D: studies how political, economic & social forces affect the environment

S: power, not high populations, lead to resource issues (anti-Malthusian)

# Prorupted State

An otherwise compact state with a projecting extension (panhandle or peninsula)

Ex: The republic of Congo

# Redistricting

D: redrawing congressional districts after each 10-year census

S: it can lead to gerrymandering

# Sovereignty

A state that is fully independent from outside control, holds territory & has international recognition

# State

A population under a single  
government (implies sovereign  
territory)



# Supranationalism

A concept of two or more sovereign states aligned together for a common purpose (trade, military, diplomacy, etc.)

Example: European Union, United Nations & NAFTA

# Territoriality

The attempt by individual or group to affect, influence, or control people, phenomena and relationships by delimiting and asserting control over a geographic area.

Ex: Alliances or conflict over territory. Israel/Palestine conflict

# Unitary State

- Definition: It places power in the hands of central government officials
- Significance: France has a unitary government. It includes a strong national government that dominates local government decisions

Should Also Knows

# City-State

A sovereign state comprising a city  
and its immediate hinterland

Ex: Singapore and Vatican City

# Neocolonialism

Colonialism through modern capitalist economic involvement often with nations which were former colonies

Ex: US influence over weaker Latin American countries

# Capitalism

Economic system in which the goal is to reach maximum profit; run through private institutions and corporations

Ex: dominant economic system

# Ethnonationalism

Def: Strong feeling of belonging to a nation that is a minority within a state, has its own distinctive homeland within the state's territory, and has deeply rooted feelings that are different from the rest of the state's population

Ex: Quebec



# Frontier

Zone with no exercised political  
power

(i.e. Antarctica)

# Physical Boundary

major physical features like mountains, deserts, or water that serve as a means of separation

(i.e. Andes Mountains, U.S. Mexican Border)

# Cultural Boundary

Political boundary that separates  
different cultures...a geometric  
boundary  
(i.e. former Yugoslavia)

# Definitional Boundary Dispute

A dispute over the legal language of the  
boundary

(i.e. Israel/Palestine & Western Sahara/  
Morocco)

# Locational Boundary Disputes

Centers on delimitation or even demarcation often because of a lack of a definition

i.e. Saudi Arabia/Yemen

# Operational Boundary Disputes

Disputes involving how a border should function

(i.e. new passport requirements after 9-11)

# Allocational Boundary Dispute

- Definition: conflicts dealing with natural resources.
- Significance: Russia-Ukraine oil dispute

# Boundary Process (3)

- Definition:

- Definition: legal boundary with physical attributes (longitude & latitude)
- Delimitation: Drawing of boundaries on official maps or aerial and satellite images
- Demarcation: Political boundaries define by the use of man made structures

- Significance:

- Definition: Rio Grande
- Delimitation: Saudi Arabia & Oman
- Demarcation: Building a fence b/t Mexico and the USA



# Median-Line Principle

- Definition: an approach to dividing and creating boundaries at the mid-point between two places.
- Significance: the Great Lakes between Canada and the USA use the Median Line Principle to divide them between Canada and the USA

# Territorial Representation

Voting districts. In the US, each state gets 2 votes in the Senate, but the House of Representatives is based on population size.

Sig: CA has 53 Reps, while Wyoming has 1 (each state has 2 Senators)

# Reapportionment

Every 10 years the 435 representative seats are reallocated based on population

# Majority-minority districts

A district where a majority of the residents are part of an ethnic minority

Sig: politicians can gerrymander the districts to give minorities representation

# Geopolitics

The interplay among geography, power, politics, and international relations.

3 Major Contributors: Friedrich Ratzel, Halford Mackinder, Nicholas Spykman

# Global Commons

Natural assets outside national jurisdiction... No one nation can have control over a certain resource.

Example: The Antarctic, outer space, oceans (high seas).

# Heartland-Rimland Model

Mackinder argued that Rimland “wolf” countries (e.g. Germany) would try to encroach on the more arable Heartland (e.g. Eastern European steppe)

Significance: Mackinder’s heartland theory (20<sup>th</sup> century) predicted the Eastern front of WWI & WWII

# Halford Mackinder

(1861-1947). One of the fathers of geopolitics. Created the Heartland Theory: earth's surface was divided into the world-island, offshore islands, and outlying islands.

Influence: Ignited western world's fear of the east controlling the world.



# Satellite State

A country which is formally independent, but under heavy influence or control by another country.

Example: Mongolia 1924-1990

# Self-Determination

The freedom of a given territory to determine their own political status or independence from their current state.

Significance: Woodrow Wilson's 14 Points advocated American Self-Determination.

# Shatterbelt

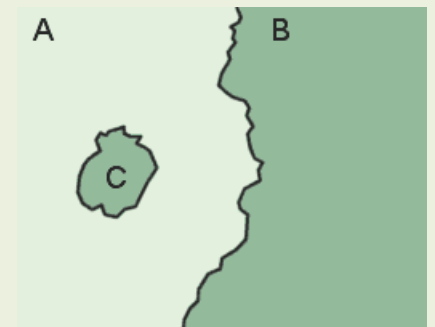
A zone of persistent shattering or fracturing (border changes). Often occurs at crossroads or places with fractured topography (Mountainous)

Example: Balkans

# Enclave

Def: a state or a portion of a state that is surrounded by another state

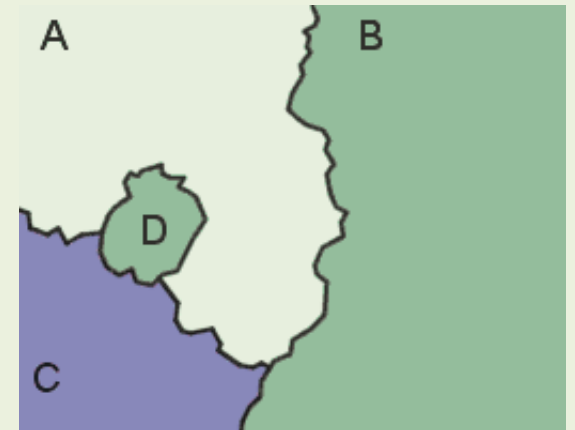
Ex: Lesotho is surrounded by S. Africa



# exclave

a territory legally attached to another territory with which it is not physically contiguous

E.g.: Russia's Kaliningrad, Alaska



# Buffer state

Def. A country lying between two more powerful countries that are hostile to each other

Ex. Poland between the USSR and Western Europe

# Domino theory

if one land in a region came under the influence of communism, then the surrounding countries would follow

# EEZ( exclusive economic zone)

is a sea zone over which a state has special rights over the exploration and use of marine resources



# Conference of Berlin

Created **superimposed boundaries** in Africa for European imperialism

Sig: created problems during decolonization (Rwanda)

# Irredentism

The advocacy of the recovery of territory culturally or historically related to one's nation but now subject to a foreign government.

Example: China and Taiwan