First Name: [redacted] Last Name: [redacted] Period: 6

Directions: This study guide is meant to be a review for what we're discussing in class and to help prepare you for the exam. There's a digital link available in Canvas or you can use your own copy if you have purchased one.

Unit 4: Political Patterns and Processes

Because watching Netflix won't get you college credit.

4.1-4.3 Due Date 11/20

AMSCO Reading Guide Chapter 8: Political Processes and Power

Topic 4.1 Introduction to Political Geography P.193

Types of Political Entities	Description	Example
Nation	a group of people who have things in common like: a common cultural heritage, a set of beliefs/values, traditional claim to space in their homeland	a desire to establish their own state or express self-rule in another way
Nation-State	a nation of people who fufill the qualifications of a state form a nation-state ↳ Icelanders are 94% of its total population (360,000) ↳ Japanese are 99% of the total population (128 million)	Iceland and Japan
Multinational State	a country that contains more than one nation, the dominant nation controls most of the political power, but the smaller ones can have a significant impact	Canada making Quebec a bilingual state to avoid a rebellion
Autonomous Region	a defined area within a state that has a high degree of self-government and freedom from its parent state, is sometimes known as an autonomous region	Åland is a group of islands in the Baltic Sea, which is part of Finland after their request to join Sweden but now they are self-governing
Semiautonomous Region	a state that has a degree of, but not complete self-rule ↳ like the Navajo nation in the four corners region of the United Nations, their reservation is federally recognized as Native American territory but they do not have complete autonomy or self sovereignty	Navajo Tribe
Stateless Nation	a cultural group that has no independent political indepent political entity ↳ Palestinians who live in Israeli-owned territories of the Gaza Strip and the Basques who live in Spain have tried to become independent states	- Navajo - Kurdish people
Multistate Nation	a nation has a state of its own but stretches across borders of other states ↳ hungarians live in hungary yet some live in Transylvania, Romania	Korean nation divided

Topic 4.2 Political Processes p.198

EVOLUTION OF THE CONTEMPORARY POLICTICAL MAP

How has the world map changed over the last 600 years?

- the distribution of cultures and the evolution of politics, economics, and warfare

The Modern Nation-State Concept

How did nationalism in the 1800s impact political boundaries?

- between 1868 to 1871, 8 separate states in Southern Europe combined to form Italy
- in the 1800s there were groups who wanted to rebel against the empire's
- other groups wanted to consolidate previously divided groups

Forces Unifying and Breaking Apart Countries

Centripetal forces vs. Centrifugal forces

How are they different?

- centripetal - helps to unify within a country
  centrifugal - divides people, breaks states apart

Give three examples of each.

- centripetal - a shared religion (Mexico)
  - threat (Estonians fear Russia)
  - language (Japanese people
- centrifugal - religion/language (Belgium)

Imperialism and Colonialism

Describe imperialism.

a variety of ways of influencing another country or group of people by direct conquest, economic control, or cultural dominance

Describe colonialism.

people move into and settle on the land of another country

Early Colonialism

Notes:

- first wave led by Spain, Portugal, France, Britain
- motivated by God, Glory, Gold. they wanted:
  - ↳ religious influence
  - ↳ economic wealth
  - ↳ political power
- they took land based on "terra nullis" which means land belonging to no one

Later Colonialism

Notes:

- 19th century, influence of Spanish/Portugese declined
  - ↳ competition for resources increases and new markets in GB, France, the Netherlands, Belgium, Italy, and Germany
- instead of fighting, they held the Berlin conference to evenly divide the African territory
  - ↳ the boundaries split up most of the African tribes/ethnicities
- nigeria has over 500 languages in it due to those boundaries and the clustering of some tribes

GEOPOLITICAL FORCES INFLUENCING TODAY'S MAP

Modern Colonial Independence Movements

Describe self-determination. Why would people in colonies want this?

- the right for people in colonies to choose their own sovereign government with external influence, people in colonies may want economic control over the natural resources, political power through free elections, and social changes such as racial equality and religous freedom

What does neocolonialism mean? How is this different from colonialism?

- control over developing countries was exerted through indirect means (economic, political, or cultural power) and it differs from colonialism where they take the land directly

Civil Wars in the Developing World

Why did Africa experience many civil wars in the 1960s-1970s?

- cultural conflicts within the 'set' European borders as independence was won for each state
  - ↳ cultural groups spanned political borders so they spilled into other countries

Describe genocide and explain what happened in Rwanda in 1994.

- genocide is an organized mass killing, in which people are targeted because of their race, religion, ethnicity, or nationality
  - ↳ when Rwanda claimed independence from Belgium, the Hutu won the majority election to govern the country but in the Rwandan territory their enemies, the Tutsi, still lived there → when the Hutu Rwandan president died the Hutu blamed the Tutsi and within just a few months 800,000 Rwandans were killed

THE SPREAD OF INDEPENDENCE, 1945 TO 2015 (p. 202)

Identify three regions where numerous countries gained independence from 1945 to 1975 and from 1975 to 2015.

- Africa, Middle East, Europe, Southeast Asia

The Cold War and Devolution

What was the Cold War?

- period of rivalry between the US and the USSR, it started at the end of WW2 and continued until the fall of the Berlin Wall and the end of the Soviet Union

How did the US and USSR engage in proxy wars?

- they each provided military and financial support to the countries involved, largest conflicts being in Korea, Vietnam, and Afghanistan

What were satellite states? How were they still connected to the USSR?

- Eastern European countries that fell under Nazi Germany and later occupied by the soviet army, union became the Soviet satellite states

The Collapse of Communism

How does the break-up of the USSR an example of devolution?

- under extreme economic duress, they granted is republics more autonomy and self-rule
  - ↳ devolution is a process in which one or more regions are given increased autonomy by the central political unit

FORMER REPUBLICS OF THE SOVIET UNION (p.203)

Each of the former republics became an independent state. Identify three states that gained independence in Eastern Europe and in Central Asia.

- Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Armenia, Belarus, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia

Newly Independent States

Describe the "Velvet Divorce."

- peaceful divide of Czechoslovakia into the Czech Republic and the Republic of Slovakia (along ethnolinguistic lines)
- yugoslavia's breakup was violent and long-standing ethnic tensions erupted → serbs, bosnians, and others independent states clashed and it led to horrifying ethnic cleansing

Contrast the "Velvet Divorce" to the breakup of Yugoslavia.

Changes in the Balance of Power

How did the break-up of the USSR change the balance of power?

- the balance tilted toward western Europe and the U.S. after former communist states and independent states joined NATO to oppose Soviet military power

What does NATO stand for?

- North Atlantic Treaty Organization

•	Why did Russia want Crimea and how did they try to justify annexation? • it's right on the Black Sea so it has a nice port and trade access but their justification was that Crimea had been part of the Soviet Union

Topic 4.3 Political Power and Territoriality P.206

CONCEPTS OF POLITICAL POWER AND TERRITORIALITY

Describe geopolitics.

- study of the effects of geography on politics and relations among states (as well as trade, resource management and the environment on a global scale)

Describe territoriality.

- a willingness by a person or a group of people to defend space they claim

Territoriality Connects Culture and Economy

Defining territoriality may be relatively easy, but applying it is complex.

How can borders on a map and the reality of the boundaries differ?

- based on people's differing beliefs of the allocation of territories

Religious Conflicts

Describe the conflict between Sunni and Shia Muslims.

- two branches of Islam that divided over the question of Muhammed successor after his death in 632
  - ↳each want the land connected to their ancestors and religous sites

Economic Conflicts

Describe the conflict over the Spratly Islands.

- each of these countries: Philippines, Malaysia, Vietnam, Taiwan, and China have claimed sovereignty over the islands as they lay right in the South China sea (there may be significant petroleum reserves and it is where major shipping lanes pass through)

SHIA REGIONS IN THE MIDDLE EAST (p.207)

Identify countries that have over 15 percent Shia population.

- Syria, Iraq, Iran, Kuwait, Bahrain, Yemen

Neocolonialism

In the aftermath of World War I and accelerating after World War II, worldwide decolonization occurred. Exacerbated by high tariffs (taxes on trade) and wartime devastation, as well as economic uncertainty during the Great Depression the profitability of European colonial possessions was drastically reduced.

Economic Self-Determination

Why was it challenging for former colonies to be economically independent?

- new independent nations had focused on exporting on only a few cash crops, they had been heavily reliant on European manufactured goods

Describe neocolonialism.

- economic, political, or cultural control was indirectly exerted over developing nations
  - ↳ex: transnational corporations in Europe that continue to control the extraction of natural resources (bananas, cacao, coffee etc)

Choke Points

What is a choke point?

- a place or physical congestion between wider regions of movement and interaction

What are examples of land choke points? Water choke points?

- Bab el-Mandeb - that connects Red Sea to Gulf of Aden
- Strait of Hormuz - between the Gulf of Oman and Persian Gulf
- Panama Canal • Turkish Straits (waterways)
- Malacca Strait - through Malaysia / Singapore

Why is it beneficial for countries to control choke points?

- power and wealth of a country is derived from controlling strategic maritimes

What is the most important choke point? Why is important?

- Strait of Hormuz, where around 1/3 of the world's natural gas and 1/4 of the world's oil passes through

Modern Globalization

What influenced the increased level of globalization?

- the establishment of the UN and the dramatic lowering of trade barriers after WWII

Why is there a similar imbalance in neocolonialism as there was in traditional colonialism?

- some LDC's have experienced massive debt obligations that have spiraled out of their control and have been politically dominated by richer nations
  - neocolonialism promotes a similar type of imbalanced relationship found in traditional colonialism

WORLD OIL CHOKE POINTS (p.210)

Explain the importance of choke points for oil and other globally traded goods.

- Countries that claim jurisdiction over these choke points often wield an inordinate amount of international clout and can benefit economically from these locations through fees and taxes, such as toll, tariffs and custom duties

Review the Ch.8 questions on pages 213-216. Here's an answer key to check your knowledge ahead of our reading quiz. 1)C 2)B 3)A 4)A 5)C 6)D 7)A

Chapter 8: Defining Political Boundaries 4.4-4.7 Due Date 12/6/2025

Topic 4.4 Defining Political Boundaries p.218

Physical boundaries and cultural boundaries
How are they different?

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- physical boundaries are natural barriers like oceans, deserts, and mountains
- cultural boundaries divide people according to cultural division like religion, language, or ethnicity

CLASSIFICATIONS OF BOUNDARIES

Genetic Classifications of Boundaries

Describe ethnographic.

- related to cultural phenomena

Describe Berlin Conference.

- occurred during 1884 to 1885 where European countries agreed on the colonization of the entirety of Africa, which resulted in the creation of superimposed boundaries (all of which they had no knowledge on

Describe landlocked.

- territory not connected to an ocean

Type	Example From the Book
Antecedent	boundary made before development of the territory ↳ straight line boundaries for states across the western frontier of the emerging U.S ↳ the Andes Mountains worked as a natural separation between Bolivia and Argentina
Subsequent (ethnographic)	boundary created while the cultural landscape is evolving and is subject to change over time ↳ monarchs of Scotland and England encouraged people to emigrate to Ireland, many scots and English protestants settled in the northern region of predominantly Roman Catholic Ireland
Superimposed	boundary drawn by outside powers and may have ignored existing cultural patterns ↳ the Berlin Conference/ scramble for Africa
Relic	boundary that has been abandoned for political purposes, but evidence of the boundary still exists ↳ the Berlin Wall, the Great Wall of China
Geometric	a straight line or arc drawn by people that does not closely follow any physical feature ↳ North and South Korea 38th parallel
Consequent	a division that takes into account already-existing cultural or physical landscapes ↳ partition of the British Colony of India in 1947

Geometric and Consequent Boundaries

What is the difference between physical and cultural consequent boundaries?

- cultural consequent boundaries take into account language, ethnicity, religion, or other cultural traits, whereas, the physical consequent boundaries use already-existing natural features that divide a territory such as rivers, deserts, or mountains

LANDLOCKED COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD (p.220)

Which regions of the world have the most landlocked states? Describe an economic and political challenge that landlocked states face.

- the most landlocked states are in Africa due to the tiny states made by European powers in the 1800s
- the increased cost of importing and exporting goods through neighboring countries leads to major disadvantage
- the governments of landlocked states are in weakened positions

Protection of Boundaries

How can one border be multiple boundary types at once?

- there are other border terms that deal with overlapping factors, like a superimposed boundary can also be geometric

What is an open boundary? Give an example.

- an unguarded boundary that people can cross easily (with little or no political intervention)
  - ↳ most states in the European Union

What is a militarized boundary? Give an example.

- a boundary that is heavily guarded and discourages crossing → some have military presence and others are fortified (using a barrier to prevent the flow of people)
  - ↳ the Indian border with Bangladesh

Topic 4.5 The Function of Political Boundaries p.223

INTERNATIONAL AND INTERNAL BOUNDARIES

How can uncertain boundaries lead to conflict between countries?

- boundaries that neighboring countries disagree can lead to bloodshed, they argue over what land they own

Formation of Boundaries

Described Boundary	Delimited Boundary	Demarcated Boundary
• established by a legal document, like a treaty ↳ countries use longitude and lat. ↳ houses use points in the landscape	• drawn on a map by a cartographer to show the limits of a space	• identified by a physical objects placed on the landscape ↳ signs or fences

What are informal boundaries and how do they influence territory?

- informal boundaries mark the spheres of influence by powerful countries at the regional scale
  - ↳ ex. Monroe Doctrine
- at the local level, an ex. is neighborhoods being divided by streets of various street gangs

International Boundary Disputes

Type	Example from the book:
Definitional Boundary Dispute	two or more parties disagree on how to interpret legal documents (often with antecendent) ↳ boundary between Chile and Argentina, the elevated Andes mtns. serve as the boundary, but since most of the southern lands were neither settled or accurately mapped
Locational Boundary Dispute// Territorial Boundary Dispute	center on where a boundary should be, how it is mapped or demarcated ↳ past WWI boundary dispute between Germany and Poland, Germans disputed the location because it contained the land prior to the war but after the new border was drawn many ethically German people were left in Germany (which led to irredentism- when one country seeks to annex territory where it has cultural ties to a part of the population or historical claims to the land
Operational Boundary Dispute// Functional Dispute	based on how a boundary functions ↳ as refugees fled Syria and attempted to enter Europe during the 2011 civil war, they moved to interior countries (who thought it was the south and east European countries to monitor the border
Allocational Boundary Dispute// Resource Dispute	a boundary separates natural resources that may be used by both countries ↳ in 1990 Iraq invaded Kuwait because it claimed that the Kuwaits were drilling too many wells using directional drilling (horizontal boundaries vertical plane)

Demarcation and Functions of Boundaries

What does it mean when a boundary has been demarcated?

- a border has been labeled on the physical landscape such as with a fence, wall, stones or signs

Why are many boundaries not demarcated?

- are in the vast wilderness areas with no one living there or the relationships between the two states is cordial, open, and peaceful

How can the way a boundary is administered change?

- as the relationship between countries or entities within a state, change so do the means by which a boundary is demarcated and administered
  - Israeli-West Bank barrier separates Israeli's claims from those of the Palestinians

What is a controlled boundary?

- boundaries that have checkpoints where a passport or visa are required to enter the country

Unique Boundaries: Exclaves and Enclaves

Exclaves and Enclaves

How are they different?

- exclaves are part of the state but geographically separated, enclaves are countries completely surrounded by the territory of other states

How are political enclaves different from ethnic enclaves?

- ethnic enclaves are informal groups of people with different ethnicities, such as the Indian Reservations

LESOTHO (p.226)

Lesotho is totally surrounded by South Africa, making it a political enclave and landlocked. Describe the challenges of exclaves and enclaves.

- maintaining positive relationships with the surrounding country and transportation accessibility

THE EFFECTS OF BOUNDARIES

Shatterbelts

Describe political shatterbelt.

- when political boundaries do not follow cultural and economic landscapes it causes them to become political shatterbelts, which are places located between two very different

Give two examples of a shatterbelt.

1: Eastern Europe has historically been a shatterbelt between W. Europe and Russia. Russia is orthodox while W. Europe is mainly Catholic

2: Caucasus mountains between the Black sea and Caspian sea

Language and Religion

How can language and religion cause issues and difficulty with boundaries? Give an example of each.

- it's difficult to reunite individuals that developed distinct dialects after separation like italians with no single unified language in 1860, religous divisions after unification can have tensions and Holet like India's majority Hindu but minority to a large scale muslim

Ethnicity, Nationality, and Economy

How can boundaries imposed by dominant groups impact minorities? Give an example.

- it can create conflict for nations occupying the same space, Sri Lanka's majority Buddhists people are the Sinhalese whereas the Tamil are mostly Hindus

THE LAW OF THE SEA

United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea	
1. Territorial sea:	12 nautical miles of sovereignty where commercial vessels may pass, non commercial ships may be challenged
2. Contiguous zone:	24 miles, sovereignty over customs, immigration, and sanitation
3. Exclusive economic zone (EEZ):	200 miles with exploration, material extraction, and resource management
4. High seas:	water beyond any country's EEZ that's open to all states

How do islands impact a country's EEZ?

- larger grants of space because EEZ claim will extend also beyond the island

Describe SIDS.

- small island developing controlling nearly 30% of all oceans and seas (their EEZs are much larger than the land

What is a blue economy and how does it benefit SIDS?

- valuable minerals, natural gas, fishing stocks, and the prospects of tourism in the EEZ's of islands

What happened when Libya extended their territorial sea?

- U.S. Navy ships challenged the "line of death" by sailing through the Gulf of Sidra
  U.S. F-14 fighter jets shot down two Libyan fighter jets

Topic 4.6 The Function of Political Boundaries p.231

TYPES OF INTERNAL BOUNDARY SPACES

Why do some do some laws and policies apply to local areas and some throughout the country?

- internal boundaries fall within the jurisdiction of the gov.t and therefore state + local gov.ts change the boundaries as needed. states within a country serve multiple purposes (roads, hospitals), park districts are specialized, and they're all part of federation

ELECTORAL GEOGRAPHY

Describe electoral geography.

- spatial thinking techniques and tools to analyze elections and voting patterns

Who is a part of the electorate?

- people of a country who are eligible to vote

What is the census and how does it lead to reapportionment and redistricting?

- a census is the count of a population, the national gov.t determines each state's # of reps in the House through reapportionment, then state's redraw district boundaries so each district contains roughly the same # of people

GERRYMANDERING

What is gerrymandering and how did it get its name?

- the drawing of political districts by the party in power or increase its power

How does gerrymandering impact minorities?

- Massachusetts governor Elbridge Gerry who influenced the drawing of districts to benefit his own party
  ↳ cracking, packing, stacking, hijacking, kidnapping

Topic 4.7 Forms of Governance p.234

DIFFERENT FORMS OF GOVERNANCE

Federal and Unitary States

How are they different? Give an example of each.

- a federal state unites separate political entities into an overarching state of sovereignty (Germany, U.S, Nigeria)
- unitary states, all power is held by the national government like France, Japan, Kenya

Local Powers Vary by Government Type

Larger landmass states tend to be federal states and smaller landmass states tend to be unitary states.

Federal vs. Unitary States

Trait	Federal	Unitary
Authority of the Government	shared between the central gov. and provincial, state, and local gov.	Held primarily by the central government with very little power given to local governments
Hierarchy of Power	Multiple levels of power diffused throughout federal, state, and local governments	no hierarchy of sovereign powers
Type of Country Where Commonly Use	multiple ethnic groups with significant minority populations	few cultural differences and small minority populations

Strengths	• Often represents needs of local and regional areas, not just national issues • Can be quicker to address and more representative of local and regional issues • Power is spread across the country, not consolidated in the core area	• one set of laws and policies • clarity of national policies to other gov. and the people • can be cheaper to run since there is only one level of gov.
Weaknesses	• contradictory laws can exist between levels of gov.t • often slower and more difficult to gain consensus and respond to national issues	• Laws and policies often overlook minority, local, regional, or periphery issues • Power and benefits are often concentrated in core areas of a country

Patterns of Local and Metropolitan Government

Why are most people in the world under overlapping levels of government?

- the overlapping levels of gov. are present in most democracies where powers are shared at a local level and there's federal power that has final say, 'balance of powers keeps authorities in check'

Review the Ch.9 questions on pages 239-242. Here's an answer key to check your knowledge ahead of our reading quiz. 1)E 2)B 3)C 4)B 5)B 6)D 7)D

Ch 10: Challenges in the Modern State 4.8-4.10 Due Date_____

Topic 4.8 Defining Devolutionary Factors P.44

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FORCES LEADING TO DEVOLUTION

Describe devolution.

- the transfer of some political power from the central gov't to subnational levels of gov't

Physical Geography

How can physical geography increase the likelihood of devolution? Give an example.

- states that are large in size (Russia, India, the U.S.) face challenges of communications, also large states end up with people (far from the center) with mistrust

Ethnic Separatism

Describe ethnic separatism and give an example.

- the advocacy of full political separation from the larger group along cultural, ethnic, tribal, or gov't lines
  - ↳ Spain has 2 distinct groups: Basque and Catalan

Ethnic Cleansing

Describe ethnic cleansing and give an example.

- a purposeful policy designed by one ethnic or religous group to remove by violent or terror-inspiring means the population of another ethnic or religous group from certain geographic areas
  - ↳ ex. European colonists in North America who killed or drove away Native Americans

Terrorism

Describe terrorism.

- organized violence aimed at gov't and civilian targets to create fear for the advancement of political goals

How can ethnic separatism impact/cause terrorism?

- Al Qaeda was a group of Sunni muslims fighting against Soviet occupation of Afghanistan

Give an example of a terrorist group.

- Al Qaeda

Economics

How can control of resources/ wealth lead to disagreement and devolution?

- people of a country with wanted resources may want them or the profits of them to benefit

Social Issues

Social devolution often follows geographic divisions between religous, linguistic, and historical regions.

the people (better infastructure, schools, healthcare) ↳ tribal groups in the Amazon Basin object to the extraction of resources without local communities benefitting ↳ Scotland's revenue of North Sea oil almost made them leave the UK	Describe the situation in Belgium with Flanders and Wallonia. • the country is split into the Flemish speaking North and the French speaking south as a result the country is very divided
Irredentism Give an example of irredentism. • ↳ a movement to unite people who share a language but are divided by a national boundary • Russia's 'claims' to the Ukraine Territory • China's 'claims' to Taiwan	NAGORNO-KARABAKH REGION (p. 248) The conflict between Azerbaijan and Armenia is a territorial and cultural dispute. Armenia is mostly Christian, and Azerbaijan is mostly Muslim. Describe challenges drawing borders based on culture. • if a minority or only one ethnic group gains control over a space that was once shared there is cause for concern

Topic 4.9 Challenges to Sovereignty P.249

DEVOLUTION and FRAGMENTATION

Autonomous Regions

How are these regions different from a typical state government? Give an example.

• they have their own local and legislative bodies but they are not fully independent from the state in which they're located.
US → navajo reservations Russia → Jewish Autonomous Oblast

Subnationalism

How is subnationalism different from autonomous regions?

• describes people who have a primary allegiance to a traditional group or ethnicity

What are some reasons for countries having subnational groups?

• subnational groups tend to be a result of wars, shifting borders, and the movement of people

What three types of goals of subnational groups?

• equality, independence, and changing countries

PRO-RUSSIAN UNREST IN UKRAINE, 2014 (p. 250) The southern and eastern portions of Ukraine are where the conflicts occurred. Explain the importance of Crimea to Russia. • Crimea was part of the Soviet Union and held many Russians, after the Union fell they were seperated	**Balkanization** Describe Balkanization. • the fragmentation of a state or region into smaller, often hostile, units along ethno-linguistic lines Describe the events that led to the division of Yugoslavia. • in 1918 Balkan ethnic groups joined together to form Yugoslavia but after the fall of the Soviet Union the country fractured into multiple separate states

GLOBALIZATION CHALLENGES STATE SOVEREIGNTY

Describe globalization.

• the integration of markets, states, communication, and systems closer (they have also put a strain on the sovereignty of states)

How does globalization threaten state sovereignty?

• political borders become less significant as ideas and information flow freely and rapidly, trade in goods is freer than in the past. people can travel easily in areas such as Europe

Supranationalism

Describe supranationalism.

• the practice of multiple countries forming an organization for the benefit of all members

Supranational Group	Important Members	Purpose
United Nations (UN)	193, most countries in the world and two others as observers	to promote peace, security, and human rights

European Union (EU)	27; mostly countries in western and central europe	to integrate member states politically and economically
Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)	10; countries from SE Asia	to advance economic growth, peace, social progress, and cultural and economic development in the region
North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)	8; only countries with territory in the Artic- Canada, Russia, the US, countries of northern Europe	to foster cooperation, coordination, and interaction amongst the Artic states with participation from Indegenous Artic communities

Supranationalism and the Environment

How have supranational organizations worked to help the environment?

- the UN create the FAO, Laws of the sea, and the Paris agreement on climate change

The Impact of Technology

How has technology changed how people interact with each other?

- connecting people across boundaries, supported democratization - the transition from autocratic to representative forms of politics. increased time-space compression

Topic 4.10: Consequences of Centrifugal and Centripetal Forces P.258

Centrifugal forces = divide citizens of a state

CENTRIFUGAL FORCES

What is regionalism?

- loyalty to a distinct portion of a country is more important than loyalty to the whole country

Why might a group pursue separation from the larger state?

- if they feel they would be better off out of the state or if they feel pursecuted by the minority

Centripetal forces= unite

CENTRIPETAL FORCES

What can contribute to unity within a country?

- economic development/infrastructure can promote trade, communications, dependence, and other forms of connections
- gov't to attempt to build political unity by unifying institutions, encouraging nationalism,

Factors That Influence Centripetal and Centrifugal Forces

	Centripetal	Centrifugal
Economic	· quality transportation and communication infrastructure · wealth and high quality of life	• Poor transportation and communication infrastructure • Poverty and uneven distribution of wealth
Social	· acceptance of racial, ethnic, and gender differences	· practices that discriminate and exclude base on race, ethnicity, or gender
Political	· just laws that protect all people equally	· laws that discriminate against different segments of society
Environmental	· low pollution and access to clean air and water in all regions	· high pollution and unequal access to clean water
Cultural	• Celebration of a national day of importance • Common religion of the majority of country	· some religions not accepted · holidays that celebrate controversial individuals or events

Review the Ch.10 questions on pages 264-267. Here's an answer key to check your knowledge ahead of our reading quiz. 1)D 2)A 3)A 4)D 5)C 6)A 7)D

First Name: [redacted] Last Name [redacted] Period: 6th

Unit 4.1-4.7 Political Geo Vocab terms DUE DATE: 12/10/25

Because watching Netflix won't get you college credit.

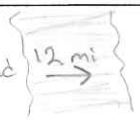
Look for the direct link to the vocab under this assignment in Canvas.

These will be checked for credit. You may use flashcards instead of this paper, but you are responsible for keeping them organized. **Vocab must be handwritten and cannot be typed**. Due dates will be announced but you will have at least two weeks. I will collect this from you in class.

What to do below: Define/explain the concepts below. Provide an example for each term. I recommend waiting to do the examples closer to the due date as you'll have a better understanding of the terms once we've gone over most of them in class. If there is a term you can't think of an example for, you may draw a visual representation of the term instead, but this is only a back up option. **Most of your examples should be written words.**

Vocab Term	Definition	Example (Or drawing of the definition if you can't think of an example)
antecedent boundary	a boundary that was created before the cultural landscape emerged - boundary drawn before a territory is populated	49th parallel between Canada and USA
autonomous region	a region that has a degree of self-governance, or autonomy, from a larger political region	native american reservations
Berlin Conference	a meeting in 1884-1885 where European nations negotiated and formalized their colonial claims in Africa	superimposed boundaries the Chewa tribe were split into Mozambique, Malawi, Zimbabwe
choke point	a strategic narrow route providing passage through or to another region	strait of Hormuz Panama Canal
colonialism	the practice of acquiring full or partial political control over another country, occupying it with settlers, and exploiting it economically	North America colonized by Britain
consequent boundary	a boundry that is established based on the cultural landscape, such as language or religion	creation of Yugo-slavia after WWII
defined boundary	a boundry that is established by a legal document or treaty	house or property line
demarcated boundary	a boundry that is marked by physical objects such as fences or walls	a fence on a property
demilitarized zone	an area where military forces are prohibited, often established by treaty	how you administer your property
delimited boundary	a boundry that is drawn on a map.	property boundary

devolution	the transfer of power from a central government to regional or local governments	the U.K. went from a monarchy to parliament
exclusive economic zone	a sea zone over which a state has special rights regarding the exploration and use of marine resources, extending 200 nautical miles from its coast	U.S. EEZ reaches Guam and Puerto Rico
federal state	a country where political power is shared between a central gov't and regional gov.ts, allowing each level to have authority over certain policy areas. this structure promotes decentralization and accomodates regional differences	United States, Germany
geometric boundary	mathematic boundaries drawn with lines that follow latitude or longitude lines	49th parallel between Canada and the U.S.
gerrymandering	the manipulation of electoral district boundaries to favor a particular political party or group	North Carolina's 12th congressional District
imperialism	a policy of extending a country's power and influence through colonialization, military force, or other means	scramble for Africa
independence movement	a movement aimed at achieving independence from another nation-state for a particular region or group	American Revolution
international waters	waters that are not under the jurisdiction of any one country	Atlantic Oceans
land boundary	a boundary that separates land boundary	rivers, mountains, fences, walls
maritime boundary	separates the territorial waters of two or more states	United States - Mexico Agreement
multi state nation	a nation that spans multiple states or countries	Koreans in North and South Korea
multinational state	a states that contains multiple nations or ethnic groups	Canada
nation	a large group of people who share a common language, culture, ethnicity or history	Native Americans
nation-state	a political entity characterized by a defined territory and a permanent population that shares a common identity	Japan
neocolonialism	the practice of using economic, political, and cultural pressures to control or influence other countries, especially former dependencies	the US influencing the Philippines
redistricting	the process of redrawing electoral district boundaries	Texas gained seats after the last census

relic boundary	a boundary that no longer functions but can still be observed in the cultural landscape	west berlin and east berlin housing difference
semi autonomous region	a region that has some degree of autonomy but is still governed by a larger political entity	Puerto Rico owned by the USA
shatterbelt	a region caught between stronger colliding external cultural-political forces, under persistent stress	Balkans after the break up of Yugoslavia
sovereignty	the authority of a state to govern itself or another state	fully independent country like the U.S.
state	a politically organized territory with a permanent population and a defined territory	France, Japan
stateless nation	a nation that does not have a state or recognized territory	the Kurds
subsequent boundary	boundary drawn after establishment in respect for the cultural landscape	boundary between North Ireland and Ireland
superimposed boundary	drawn by outside powers, imposed on the cultural landscape, often without regard for existing patterns	scramble for Africa - Ghana and Togo dividing a culture as people
territoriality	the connection of people, their culture, and their economic systems to the land	gated communities, national borders
territorial sea	the area of sea up to 12 nautical miles from the baseline of a coastal state, over which the state has sovereignty	
unitary state	a state governed as a single entity where the central gov't holds the majority of power	Italy, the U.K.
United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea	an international agreement that establishes guidelines for the use of the world's oceans and marines resources	
voting district	a geographical area in which eligible voters reside and are represented by elected officials	Pinellas County

Sri Lanka

Key Terms

- Multinational state
- Centrifugal force
- Self-determination
- Interally Displaced Persons

(The broken heart below is meant to symbolism how Sri Lanka was being broken into two).



Back in the 1980s, Sri Lanka was basically a multinational state* between two main groups. These groups were the Sinhalese (the majority Buddhist group) and the Tamil (the minority Hindu group). The difference of religion acted as a centrifugal force* that was dividing the country apart. The bulk of this conflict came from the fact that the Tamils felt as if they were being treated as second-class citizens, which led to them trying to break away and gain self-determination,* or the right of people to choose their own sovereign government without any outside influences. The end of the Sri Lankan Civil War created about 300,000 internally displaced persons* and led to the deaths of about 75,000 individuals. The Sinhalese would end up winning the civil war after defeating the Tamil Tigers in May of 2009.



Rough borders between the Sinhalese (the green) & the Tamil (the yellow) during the Sri Lankan Civil War (1983-2009).



