

**Unit 8.1** How is space politically organized into states & nations



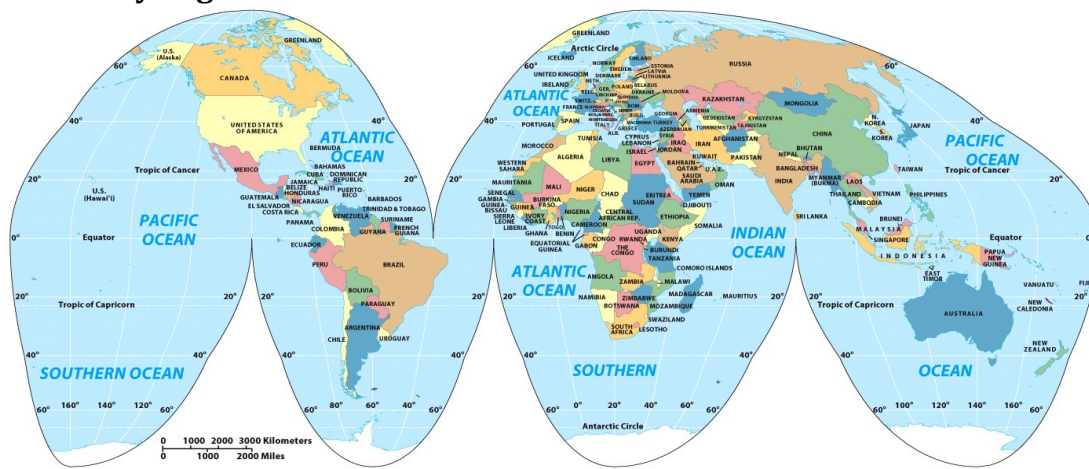
Pgs.237 -252 Information contained in the worksheet, not just the blanks, is important, but the worksheet alone does not replace the need for a careful reading of the text.

The world is divided into nearly 200 states ranging in size from microstates to sub-continental giants. The modern state is the result of the European concept of the nation-state and sovereignty spread through colonialism.

**Field Note: Independence is Better Than Servitude**

- \_\_\_\_\_ - the first black African colony to become independent, but \_\_\_\_\_ did not eliminate political and economic problems.
- European colonialism set up the world as a huge functional region for Europe, for \_\_\_\_\_ benefit.
- \_\_\_\_\_ - study the \_\_\_\_\_ assumptions and \_\_\_\_\_ underlying politics, the way people \_\_\_\_\_, the role \_\_\_\_\_, and what \_\_\_\_\_ result from these.

**How is Space Politically Organized into States and Nations?**



**STATES OF THE WORLD, 2009**

Figure 8.3  
© H. J. de Blij, P. O. Muller, and John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

- \_\_\_\_\_ = a politically organized territory, permanent population, administered by a government, and recognized by the international community (**state** = country; **State**= internal division).
- Political organization of states is \_\_\_\_\_ years old. The Peace of \_\_\_\_\_ (1648) – set legal precedent for national *sovereignty* and territorially defined states after the Thirty Years’ War.
- \_\_\_\_\_ = an attempt to affect, influence, or control people, phenomena, & relationships by \_\_\_\_\_ (marking on a map) and asserting control over a geographic areas.
- \_\_\_\_\_ = having military and political control over a territory, with the right to defend their \_\_\_\_\_ against other states.
- \_\_\_\_\_ = a group of people who think of themselves as sharing a \_\_\_\_\_, a \_\_\_\_\_, an \_\_\_\_\_, or a(n) \_\_\_\_\_. Rarely doe a nation correspond precisely with a state’s borders.
- \_\_\_\_\_ = a politically organized area in which both nation and state occupy the same space. The key problem with this idea is that it assumes a reasonably \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ nations living contiguously (connected) within discrete territories.
- A state does not have a strong sense of \_\_\_\_\_, but the government of the state is \_\_\_\_\_, the gov’t promotes a single national identity.
- States provide \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, & services to the citizens, and supports \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and the \_\_\_\_\_ to build a \_\_\_\_\_.
- Nearly every state today is a \_\_\_\_\_ state, with two or more nations within its boundaries.
- A \_\_\_\_\_ = a nation that stretches across one or more state borders (Romania & Hungary)

- Some nations do not have a state. Palestinians & Kurds are \_\_\_\_\_, no borders, sovereignty, etc.

### European Colonialism

- The \_\_\_\_\_ in 1884 - 1885 \_\_\_\_\_ laid out the colonial map of \_\_\_\_\_
  - Motives: \_\_\_\_\_, & the desire to \_\_\_\_\_ to the rest of the world.
  - Europe laid the groundwork for the emerging \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Europe also defined the ground rules for the \_\_\_\_\_, creating a system of \_\_\_\_\_ that persists today.
  - Tangible evidence of colonial order are still seen in \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_ on the cultural landscape of former colonies.
  - A powerful impact of colonialism was the development of a \_\_\_\_\_ characterized by differences in \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_ power, dominated by \_\_\_\_\_ states & areas dominated by \_\_\_\_\_ migrants emerged as major centers of \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_ activity & is at the heart of the highly uneven \_\_\_\_\_ distribution of power that is still with us today.
  - Wealth is unevenly distributed in the world economy - \_\_\_\_\_ GNI (Gross National Income) is only \$1840 (the poorest country in the Western Hemisphere) while \_\_\_\_\_ GNI is \$40,420.

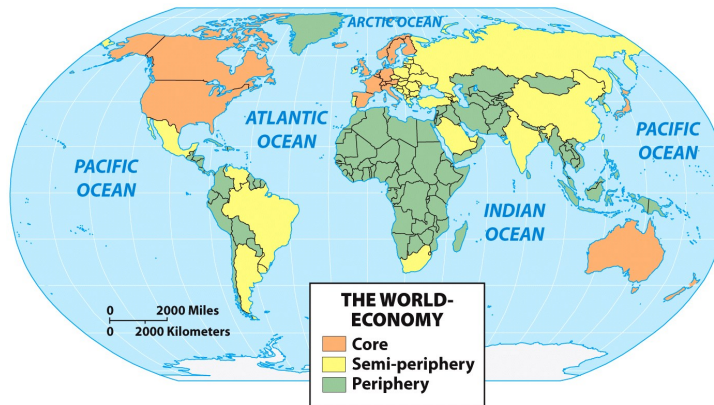


Figure 8.10 © 2010 John Wiley & Sons, Inc. All rights reserved. Adapted with permission from: Michael Bradshaw, *World Regional Geography*, McGraw-Hill.

Immanuel Wallerstein proposed the \_\_\_\_\_

- (1) The world has one market and a \_\_\_\_\_
- (2) Although there are many states, almost everything takes place within the context of the \_\_\_\_\_
- (3) The world economy has a \_\_\_\_\_
  - The \_\_\_\_\_ - higher levels of education, higher salaries, more technology, more wealth in the world economy ( US, W. Europe, Australia, Japan)
  - The \_\_\_\_\_ - places where the core and the periphery processes are both occurring - exploited by the \_\_\_\_\_ while exploiting the \_\_\_\_\_. A buffer between the \_\_\_\_\_ & the \_\_\_\_\_. (India, China, Brazil, ...)
  - The \_\_\_\_\_ - lower levels of education, lower salaries, less technology, generating less wealth in the world economy (Most of Africa, SW&C. Asia, Indonesia...)
  - The World Systems Theory helps explain how Europe politically reorganized the world during \_\_\_\_\_. The arbitrarily drawn colonies of \_\_\_\_\_ by the \_\_\_\_\_ became the boundaries for the newly independent African states & in most cases, colonial administrative towns became \_\_\_\_\_, creating challenges for building \_\_\_\_\_ out of the divergent people forced together by European colonial decisions.