

Unit 8.2 How do states spatially organize their gov'ts?

AP Human Geography

4 How are boundaries established & why do disputes occur?

Pgs.252-262 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.

- _____ - described the forces within a state that unify the people as _____ (pulling toward the center), while the forces that divide them as _____ (pushing away from the center)
 - A single event (like war) can be both - at first drawing a state together, then dividing over the long term.
 - _____, _____, _____, & _____ are factors of unification or division in a state.
- Most European governments are _____ governments, highly _____, with the _____ as the focus of power. Any smaller _____ within (e.g. Basques or Britons) were repressed. **Most European states are small and originally built around the nation-state ideology.**
- _____ - organizes state territory into sub states (States, provinces, or cantons) In Strong federal systems, sub states having much control over gov't policies & funds, but in weak federal systems, regions have little control
 - In Nigeria, the states choose their _____. Muslims in the north have _____ while the _____ & _____ in the south, do not.
 - The States in the US have differing laws on the _____, access to _____, & the right to _____
- _____ occurs when regions within a state gain political strength and growing autonomy at the expense of the central government; these regions may even break away from the state altogether.
- _____ & _____ (two European states) succumbed to devolutionary pressure. _____ divided peacefully into the _____ Republic and _____
 - While the Czech Rep is homogenous, _____ is not with 11% _____ which may lead to further devolutionary processes.
- _____ devolution was not peaceful (see Ch 7) resulting in attacks of genocide and intervention by the United Nations.
- _____ fragmentation has resulted in wars in _____ (Muslim north/non-Muslim south), Sri Lanka (Sinhalese majority/Tamil minority), China (Tibetan & Uyghur)
- Scotland - voted in favor of greater autonomy, but have mixed feelings for independence from GB
- Belgium - Flemish (Dutch) region in the north vs. Walloons (French) in the south
- The Basques in _____
- **The heart of most devolutionary movements is a strong sense of ethno cultural or economic differences.**
 - Catalonia, Spain - _____ strength helps support the devolutionary demands based on nationalism.
 - Italian devolutionary forces are based on the _____ north and the _____ south
 - Brazil's southern states of _____, _____ & _____ object to gov't spending in _____ in the north
- Devolutionary events most often occur _____ of a state(country). _____, _____, & _____ are allies of devolution.
 - Many islands are subject to devolution -
 - Corsica (FR), Sardinia (IT), Taiwan (China), East Timor(Indonesia)...
 - _____ (USA) far from national capital, separated by water, minority of native _____ demand to reestablish an independent state.



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- _____ study voting patterns and the spatial layout of electoral districts. Today they use _____ (Geographic Information Systems) to study _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, & other social & economic factors to learn WHY voters vote the way they did.
- They have influence in the drawing of _____
- Based on the census (every 10 years) count of Americans, the representative districts are _____ to accommodate population shifts, so that each district encompasses approximately the same number of people.
 - Individual states must _____ following the reapportionment to assure _____ representation by ensuring that districts are _____ populated.
- The Supreme Court prefers _____ and _____ districts that keep political units intact, and call for representational equality of _____ & _____ minorities.

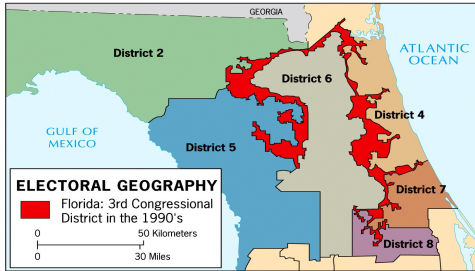


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who is represented and who is not.

- _____ districts are packed districts in which a majority of the population is from the minority.
- To pack minorities who do not live _____ or _____, States have drawn crazy-shaped districts.
- _____ (named after Elbridge Gerry & looked like a salamander) has been used to describe “_____ for advantage” like the Florida _____ Congressional District.
- The spatial organization of voting districts can have a profound impact on

How are boundaries established, and why do boundary disputes occur?

Evolution of Boundaries

- _____ - a vertical plane that cuts through the subsoil & airspace (even *outer space*) dividing one state territory from another.
 - Iraq accused _____ of drawing oil from the Iraqi side of the border while drilling in the Rumaylah reserve resulting in the Persian Gulf War.

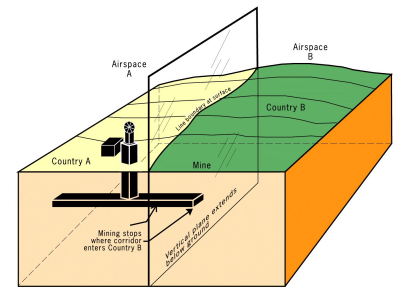


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Four steps to establishing a border:

- _____ - legal document or treaty 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,...
- _____ - determine how the boundary will be maintained and how goods & services will cross

Types of Boundaries

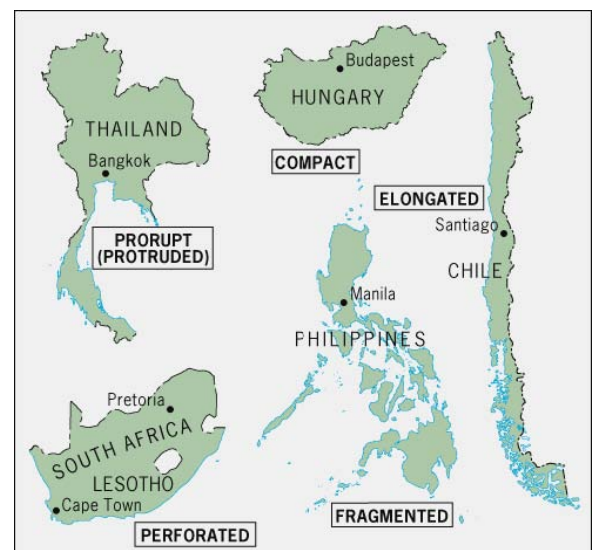
- _____ - straight-line, unrelated to physical or cultural landscape, lat & long (US/Canada)
 - Used by colonial powers at the Berlin Conference
- _____ - _____ (natural-political) - conform to physiologic features (Rio Grande: US/Mexico)
 - Topographic features can change, river courses change, mountains erode

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)
- _____ - disputes over rights to natural resources (gas, oil, water)
- _____ - zone of separation, a territorial “cushion” that keeps rivals apart

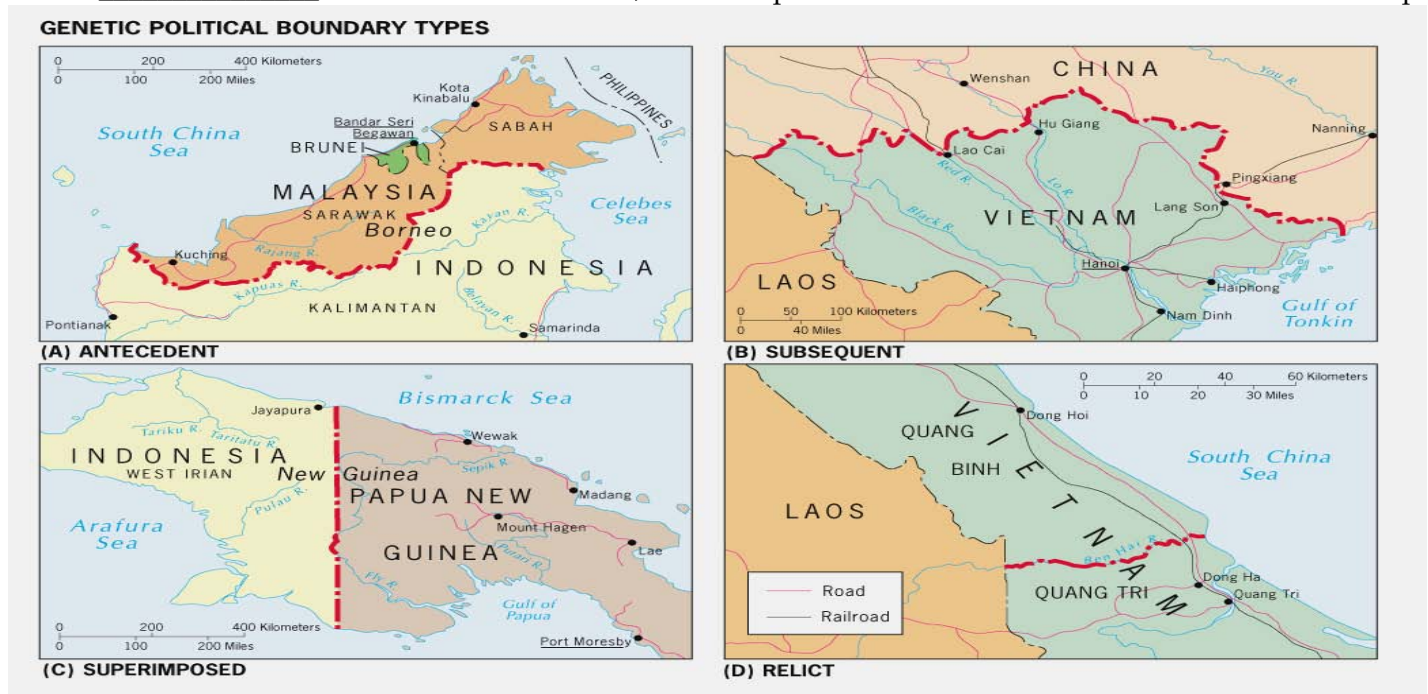
Shape of states:

- _____ - distance from geometric center is similar
- _____ - long, a.k.a. attenuated (Chile)
- _____ - two or more separate pieces (Philippines)
- _____ - territory completely surrounds that of another state (South Africa)
- _____ - a.k.a. prorupt; have a protruded area that extends from a more compact core (Thailand)



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

- _____ - existed before the cultural landscape emerged (Malaysia, Indonesia)
- _____ - developed contemporaneously with the evolution of the cultural landscape
- _____ - placed by powerful outsiders on a developed landscape, usually ignores preexisting cultural-spatial patterns (Indonesia & Papua New Guinea)
- _____ - has ceased to function, but its imprint can still be detected on the cultural landscape



Territorial Morphology

- The size of a country is not *always* an advantage
 - U.S. = yes (resources, relative location) Former USSR = no (vast size, many cultures & languages)
 - **Microstates** - e.g. Liechtenstein, Andorra, San Marino
 - Resources - exceptions: Congo (resource-rich but unable to use for own benefit); Switzerland & Japan (few resources, but in economic cores)
 - Global Activity - Singapore is between busy shipping routes (Myanmar, for example, is not) Location!
 - **Exclaves & Enclaves** - Armenia/Azerbaijan - differences resurfaced w/o Soviet control (see map Ch 3)