TERRITORIALITY

- TERRITORIALITY is creating ownership over a defined space. Territoriality can apply to your bedroom or an entire country and often evokes an emotional response.
- Territoriality also applies to the geography of PERSONAL SPACE – a space that we claim as our own territory into which others may not enter without our permission.

BOUNDARIES

- PHYSICAL (NATURAL) BOUNDARIES are created by using lines of latitude and longitude. EX: state boundaries in western U.S. / South-North Korea. Lines are easy to determine, but not easily seen unless with a sign.
- CULTURAL (ETHNOGRAPHIC) BOUNDARIES mark changes in the cultural landscape (language, religion, ethnicity). Most difficult to enforce or establish. EX: India and Pakistan.
- FRONTIERS are regions where boundaries are very thinly or weakly developed – zones where territoriality is unclear and not well established. EX: Antarctica
- ANTECEDENT BOUNDARIES existed before human cultures developed into their current forms. (EX: 49th parallel)
- SUBSEQUENT BOUNDARIES grow to divide space as a result of human interaction and negotiation after significant settlement has occurred.
- SUPERIMPOSED are forcibly put on a landscape by outsiders, such as invaders or an organization like the United Nations. EX: Israel
- RELICT BOUNDARY no longer functions as a boundary but only as reminders of a line that once divided space. EX: Berlin Wall

BOUNDARY CREATION

- DEFINITION – negotiated and defined
- DELIMITATION – drawn onto a map
- DEMARCATION – visible markings
- ADMINISTRATION - enforcement

OCEAN BOUNDARIES

LAW OF THE SEA:
- Coastal states can claim 12 nautical miles from their shorelines.
- 200 nautical miles can be claimed as EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE – explore, mine, fish.
- MEDIAN-LINE PRINCIPLE used if there is not enough water for each country on opposite sides to claim these distances.

TYPES OF BOUNDARY DISPUTES

- DEFINITIONAL BOUNDARY DISPUTE: fight over the language of the border agreement in a treaty or contract.
- LOCATIONAL BOUNDARY DISPUTE: over location, not definition
- OPERATIONAL BOUNDARY DISPUTE: way a boundary should operate or function
- ALLOCATIONAL BOUNDARY DISPUTE: fight over resources not divided by border, such as underground oil reserves

TERRITORIAL MORPHOLOGY

- FRAGMENTED STATE geographically exists in several places. EX: Indonesia. Problems in maintaining unity.
- ELONGATED STATES are long and thin. EX: Vietnam. Problems with transportation and political influence.
- COMPACT STATES do not vary greatly in distance from its center point to any point on its boundary. EX: Switzerland. Political ideal.
- PRORUPUT (PROTRUDED) STATE has a piece that protrudes from its core area. EX: Thailand. Problem if jutting piece tries to break away or may be invaded.
- PERFORATED STATE has a hole punched in it by another state. EX: South Africa
- ENCLAVE – part completely surrounded by another state. EX: Lesotho
- EXCLAVE – territorial, political extension of another state. EX: Alaska and U.S.

UNITARY and FEDERAL STATES

- UNITARY GOVERNMENTAL STRUCTURE – one main decision-making body governs the entire state. Regional governments may exist but are weak. Can take the form of a dictatorship. Mostly found in MICROSTATES.
- FEDERAL GOVERNMENTAL STRUCTURE – central government and strong regional governments share power. EX: U.S. and GERMANY. SELF-DETERMINATION.
- CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENTAL STRUCTURE – weak central government - regional governments holding power.

NATION-STATE CONCEPT

- STATE – political unit with a permanent population, territorial boundaries that are recognized by other countries, an effective government, a working economy, and sovereignty.
- NATION – group of people who share a common culture and identify as a cohesive group.
- MULTINATIONAL STATE – state that includes more than one nation within its borders.
- NATION-STATE – state with only one nation within borders. EX: Japan, Iceland
- STATELESS NATION – nation does not have a territory to call its own: EX: KURDS
- ETHNONATIONALISM: powerful emotional attachment to one’s nation that is a minority. Can lead to conflict if they do not feel like they have SELF-DETERMINATION. EX: CHECHNYA
- IRREDENTISM: a movement to reunite a nation’s homeland when part of it is spread into another state’s borders. EX: ALBANIANS living in KOSOVO (Serbia)
- The idea of a NATION-STATE is a fairly recent idea. Ancient Greeks organized according to CITY-STATES – political center surrounded by farmland. In the 1500s stronger monarchies grew in France and England – kings had power over subjects. The rise of nation-states was the result – create a cohesive group of people linked to their territory through a shared government and common goals.

COLONIALISM and IMPERIALISM

- COLONIALISM is the control by a state over another area of people. It began in the 16th century and continued through World War II. Europeans raced to form colonies and extract resources to send back home – MERCANTILISM. GOLD, GLORY and GOD.
- Colonialism fueled IMPERIALISM – process of establishing political, social, and economic dominance over a colonized area. Indigenous peoples were acculturated and/or destroyed.
- According to the DEPENDENCY THEORY, many countries are poor today because of colonization – they have not been able to heal from the imperial domination. Political boundaries drawn according to resources and not the needs of people.
- NEOCOLONIALISM (POSTCOLONIAL DEPENDENCY) – continued economic dependence on newly independent states because of debt – infrastructure benefited colonizers, not the people.
**Evolution of Political Patterns (continued)**

- **DEMOCRATIZATION:** the transition to a more democratic political regime. It is influenced by various factors such as wealth, education, resources, capitalism, social equality, middle class, civil society, civic culture, culture, human empowerment, homogenous populations, previous experience with democracy, foreign intervention, and age distribution.

**Changes and Challenges to Political-Territorial Arrangements**

**GEOPOLITICS**
- GEOPOLITICS is a branch of political geography that analyzes how states behave as political and territorial systems. It is the study of how state interact and compete in the political landscape.

**GEOPOLITICAL THEORIES**
- **WORLD-SYSTEMS ANALYSIS** (Immanuel Wallerstein) looks at the world as a capitalist system of interlocking states. It posits that the situation in one country is directly linked to that country’s role in the greater capitalist system. CATEGORIES:
  - The global economic CORE consists of the industrialized, developed countries that drive the global economy.
  - The global economic PERIPHERY consists of countries that are underdeveloped and were, usually, once the core’s colonies.
  - The global economic SEMIPERIPHERY is a third region in the world system in which countries are between the economic core and periphery.
- **ORGANIC THEORY** (Friedrich Ratzel) – states are living organisms that hunger for land and want to grow larger and larger by acquiring more nourishment in the form of land. EX: Hitler - *lebensraum*
- **HEARTLAND THEORY** (Halford J. Mackinder) – the era of sea power was ended and control over land would be the key to power. Eurasia was the “world island” and the key to dominating the world. Linked to DOMINO THEORY and CONTAINMENT POLICY of the U.S.
- **RIMLAND THEORY** (Nicolas Spykman) – the rimland was all of Eurasia’s periphery, not its core of Russia and Central Asia. He thought it was important to balance power in the rimland to prevent a global power rom emerging. Rimland = western Europe, Southeast, South, and East Asia. Reason we were in Vietnam and Korea.

**CORE AREAS AND MULTICORE STATES**
- A State’s CORE is where the political and economic power is concentrated. A healthy core helps spread development throughout the country. Countries having more than one core region are called MULTICORE STATES. When these separate regions compete for power internal division can result. A strong infrastructure can strengthen the core.

**CAPITALITIES**
- PRIMATE CITY is sometimes the capital city – a city that holds the political, cultural, and economic power – where most of the resources are attracted. EX: Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia.
- FORWARD CAPITAL is a capital city built by a state to achieve some national goal.

**CENTRIFUGAL and CENTRIPETAL FORCES**
- Within every state are forces that unify its regions and people (CENTRIPETAL) and other forces that work to divide (CENTRIFUGAL). Memory idea: “F” for fracture, “T” for together. Flags, pledge of allegiance, strong identity based on language or religion = CENTRIPETAL. Separatism, internal boundary disputes, deep religious divisions = CENTRIFUGAL.

**DEVOLUTION and SUPRANATIONALISM**
- DEVOLUTION is the process of transferring some power from the central government to regional governments. Used when states are facing centrifugal forces to help reduce tensions in regional areas.
- SUPRANATIONALISM is the growing trend of three or more countries forming an alliance for cultural, economic, or military reasons. Created so that states can reach a common goal that they could not accomplish independently. EX: United Nations, European Union, NATO.

**ELECTORAL GEOGRAPHY**
- Electoral boundaries affect voting patterns and outcomes. The definition of these boundaries can give one party an advantage over another.
- GERRYMAMDERING is the process of redrawing electoral boundaries to give a political party an advantage.

**The United Nations**
- Formed in 1945 and is the closest structure to a world government. Its headquarters and all its main organs, except the International Court of Justice, are located in New York City – the plot of land is considered international territory.
- The UN Charter states that the organization’s purposes are “to:
  - maintain international peace and security
  - develop friendly relations among nations
  - cooperate in solving international economic, social, cultural and humanitarian problems
  - promote respect for human rights and fundamental freedom
  - be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in attaining these ends.”

**STRUCTURE**
- **GENERAL ASSEMBLY** – all member-states (about 200) send a representative and all have an equal vote regardless of size.
- **SECURITY COUNCIL** – 15 member-states that make decisions related to war and peace and sending UN “peacekeeper” – used to defend member-states and their people from threats to their sovereignty. Assigns sanctions to punish states. 10 states are elected by the General Assembly to rotate into the council – 5 are permanent members (Russia, China, U.S., France, England).
- **ECONOMIC and SOCIAL COUNCIL** – coordinates antipoverty and pro-humanitarian efforts throughout the world. Promotes cultural awareness and improving global health.
- **INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE** – located at the Peace Palace in the Hague, the Netherlands. Settles all legal disputes and gives legal advice. Composed of 15 judges who are elected for nine-year terms by the Security Council and the General Assembly. English and French are its official languages.
- **SECRETARIAT:** Executive branch of the UN – administrative issues. Head is the UN Secretary General – appointed by the General Assembly on recommendation of the Security Council. Current Secretary General is Ban Ki-moon as of 2007. See bio - [http://www.un.org/sg/biography.shtml](http://www.un.org/sg/biography.shtml)