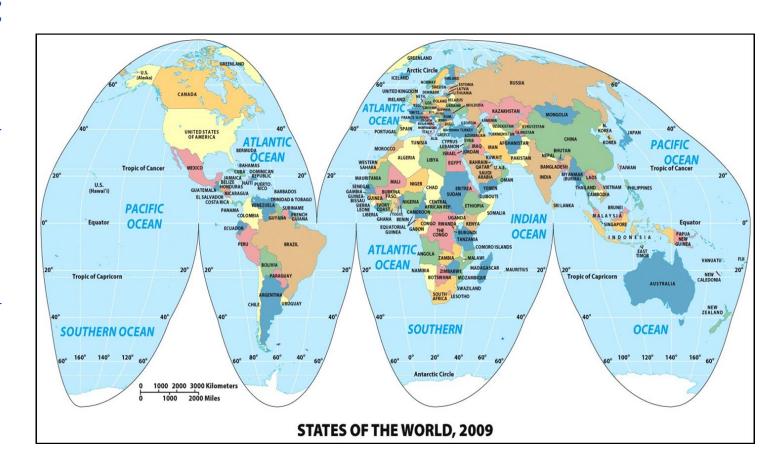
JANUARY 10, 2018

Get out stuff for notes

Borders

HW: Prisoners of Geo Discussion on Friday

- Political Geography: the study of the political organization of the world
- Political boundaries are made and shaped by humans and the interactions between groups



How many countries are there?

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4AivEQmfPpk&app=desktop

The Modern State Idea

- Originated in Europe when it was very politically fragmented (mid 1600's)
- Democracy promoted sovereignty among the people, a.k.a the nation
- Saw nation-states as the best way to promote stability



Purpose of States

- Provide protection, security, infrastructure, goods and services
- Provide health care, education, and military support
- Promotes a connection between the state and the people
- Signifies movement away from absolute rulers and monarchies to a government run for the people

European Colonialism and the Diffusion of the Nation-State Model

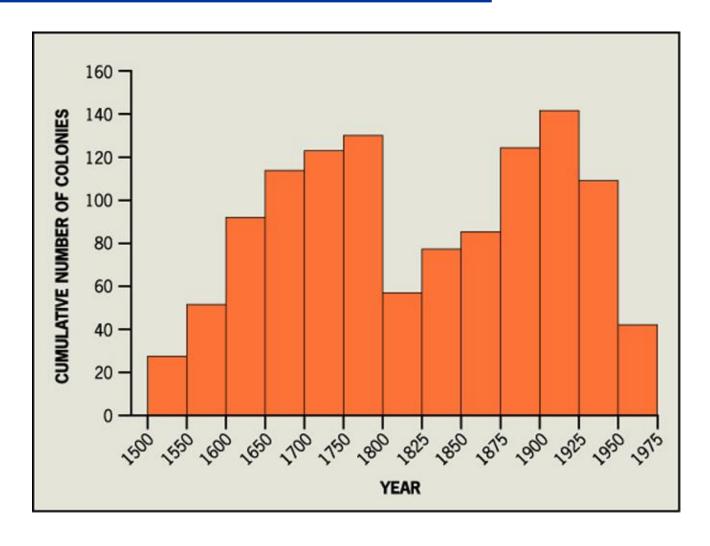
Colonialism -

a physical action in which one state takes over control of another, taking over the government and ruling the territory as its own.

 Two Waves of European Colonialism:

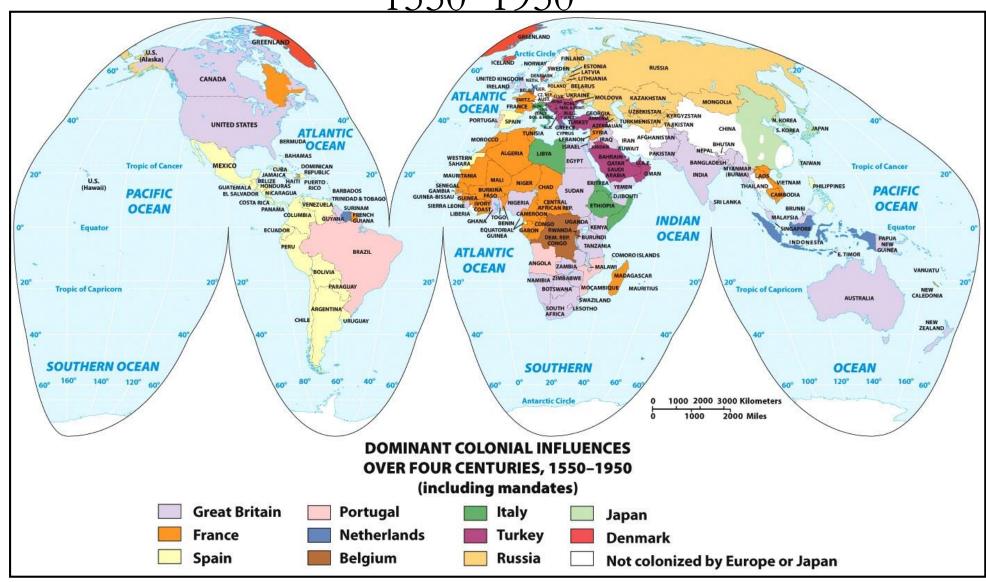
1500 - 1825

1825 - 1975



Dominant Colonial Influences

1550-1950



Evolution of State in Europe

- From empires to states
- Big events
 Revolutions of mid 1800s
 WWI





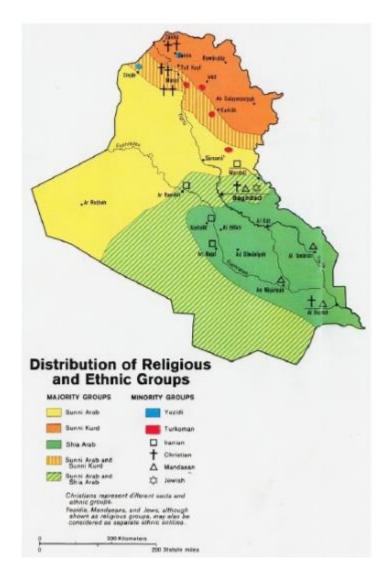
Units of Political Organization

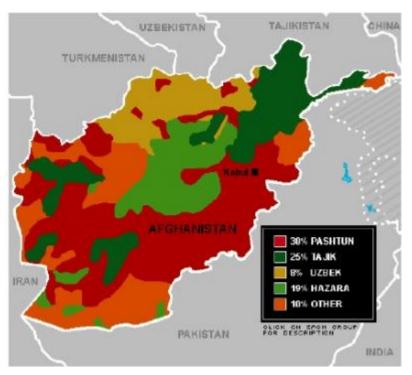
- Country: Identifiable land area
- Nation: a population with a single culture. Same as culture group
- <u>State</u>: a population under a single government. Has sovereignty and international recognition
- Nation-State: a single culture under a single government

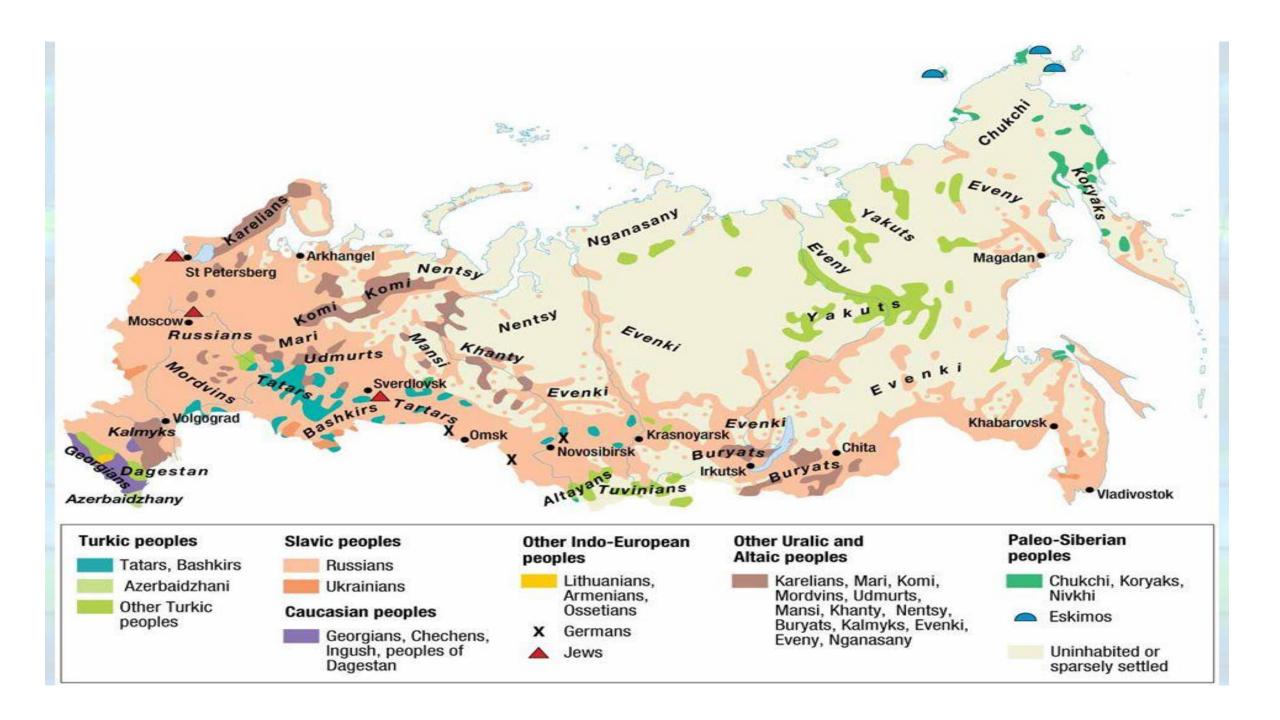
Multinational State –

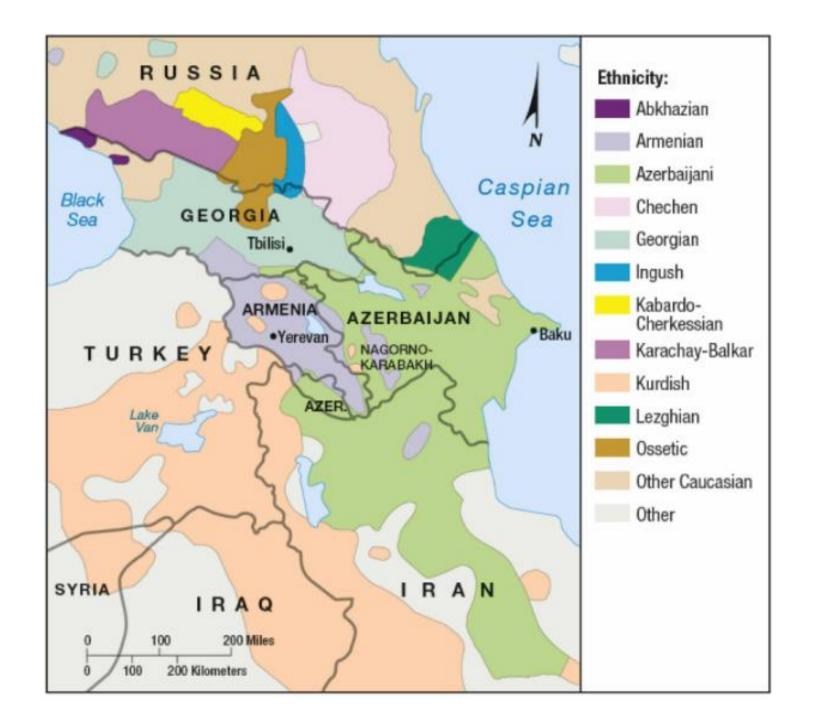
A state with more than one nation.





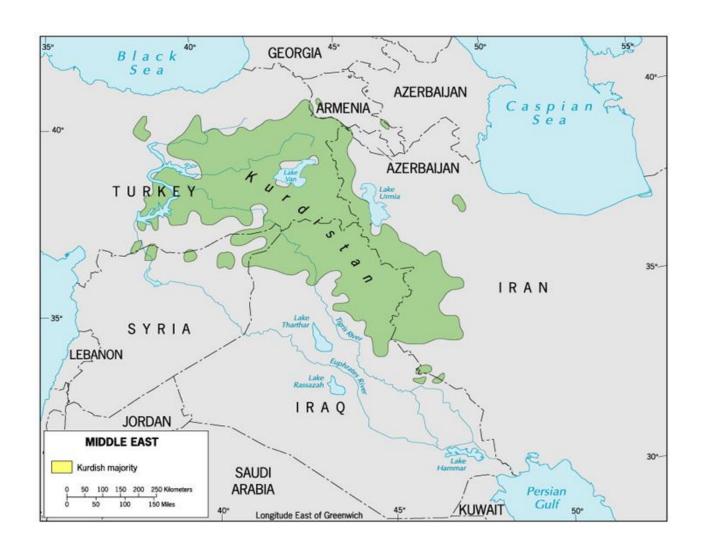






Stateless Nation — a nation without a state





City-State

 A city and its surrounding lands functioning as an independent political unit

Examples: Monaco,Singapore, Vatican City



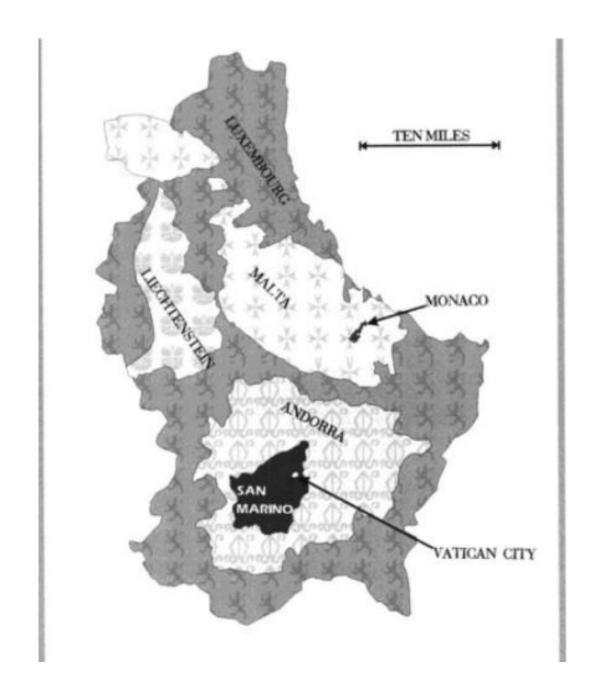




Microstate

- Very small sovereign states
- Larger than city-state by encompassing land around city
- Examples: Andorra,
 Barbados, Liechtenstein
 Luxembourg, Nauru, Malta,
 Samoa, San Marino





Buffer State

- A small neutral state between two rival powers
- Examples:Uruguay,Switzerland, Nepal,Bhutan, Mongolia,Belgium







LANDLOCKED COUNTRIES

- Isolation
- At the mercy of neighbors
- Need communication linkages (highways, airports, rivers, etc.)
- Have formed alliances with other countries to lessen isolation
- Examples: Mongolia, Nepal, Bhutan, Kazakhstan, Bolivia, Paraguay, Austria, Czech Rep. Slovakia, Belarus, numerous countries in Africa





Enclaves

 A territory completely surrounded by one other territory

- Examples:
 - Lesotho
 - Vatican City
 - San Marino
 - Many towns in India/Bangladesh





Exclaves

- A fragmented piece of sovereign territory separated by land from the main part of the state's territory
- Border by at least two other entities
 - Two or more other states
 - Other state and sea
- Examples:
 - ■Alaska, USA
 - ■Kaliningrad, Russia
 - Nakhchivan, Azerbaijan



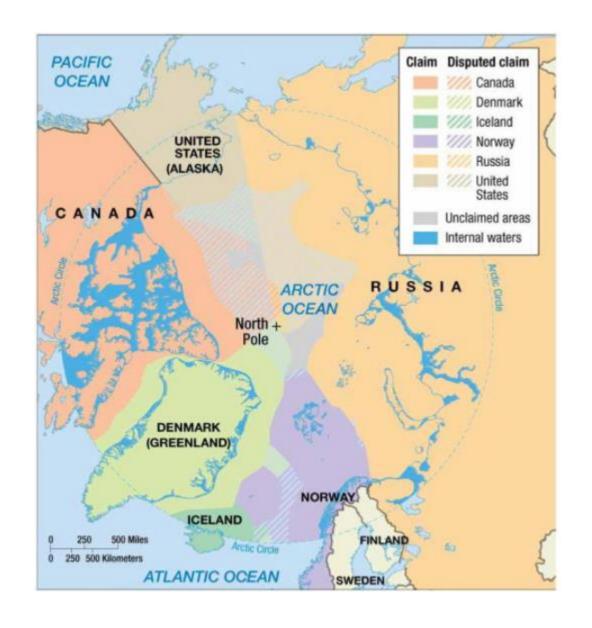


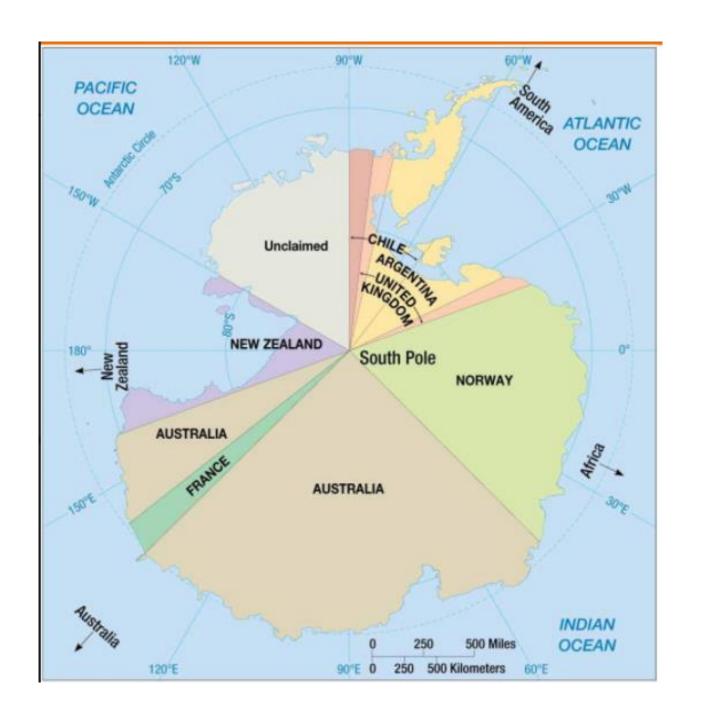
Countries within countries

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VuiqGCfXuA&index=1&list=PLqs5ohhass T9M9EfVlXYjJM29QlosjE6

Frontier

- A zone separating two states in which neither state exercises political control
 - Antarctica
 - Arctic Ocean





Who owns Antarctica?

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=s87KIX6owk0

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DbKNIFcg02c&t=1s