

Chapter  
**4**

**State Organization and Evolution**

**Political Geography 1**

Note: all of the following information in addition to your reading is important.

The Modern State

- Define: political geography - \_\_\_\_\_
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ - a political unit with fixed, distinct boundaries and sovereign governments.
- \_\_\_\_\_ - a country's (or more local community's) sense of property and attachment toward its territory, expressed by its determination to keep it inviolable and defended.
- \_\_\_\_\_ - final authority over social, economic, and political matters should rest with legitimate rulers of independent states.
- \_\_\_\_\_ - states have the right to defend their borders.
- The emerging concept of the state was accompanied by \_\_\_\_\_ which led to the accumulation of wealth through plunder, tariffs, and \_\_\_\_\_.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ (1648) - marked the beginning of the modern state; set legal precedent for national *sovereignty* after the Thirty Years' War; recognized \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_, clearly defined \_\_\_\_\_ (territorially defined states), and guarantees of \_\_\_\_\_.

How is Space Politically Organized Into States and Nations?

- \_\_\_\_\_ - a politically organized territory with a permanent population, administered by a government, and recognized by the international community.
- \_\_\_\_\_ - tightly knit group of people who feel a belonging to a cultural community; share a common history.
- \_\_\_\_\_ - a politically organized area in which nation and state occupy the same space; the importance concept lies in the idea behind it (since there are very few (if any) true ones).
- The goal of creating nation-states dates to the \_\_\_\_\_ which initially promoted \_\_\_\_\_ (in which people have the ultimate sovereignty).
- Nearly every state in the world is \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ with more than one nation inside its borders.

- \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ when a nation stretches across borders and across states.
- \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ nations - no national territory; Kurds, Palestinians...

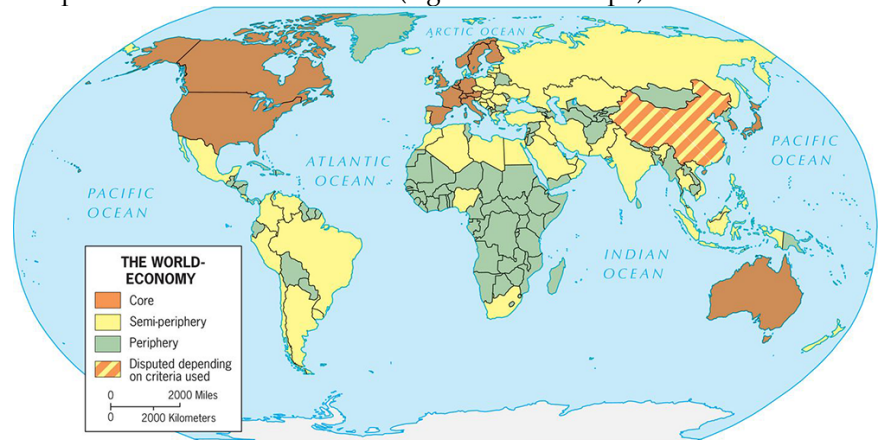


## Construction of the Capitalist World Economy

- \_\_\_\_\_ exported its concepts of states, nation-states, and sovereignty through two waves of colonialism:
    - Age of \_\_\_\_\_ - during the \_\_\_\_ century; Spain & Portugal; joined by GB, France, Belgium & the Netherlands
    - Age of \_\_\_\_\_ - starting in the \_\_\_\_ century; GB, France, Belgium, Germany, Italy & the Netherlands
- Europe's colonial enterprise gave birth to a \_\_\_\_\_ economic order of economic interdependence that exists today, with the previously colonizing states dominating over many \_\_\_\_\_ states (the colonized).

## World Systems Theory – there are THREE basic tenets:

- The world economy is \_\_\_\_\_, with one world market and a global division of \_\_\_\_\_.
- Despite the existence of approximately \_\_\_\_\_ states, almost everything takes place within the context of the world \_\_\_\_\_ (and has since 1900); for colonies, gaining \_\_\_\_\_ independence was relatively easy, but gaining \_\_\_\_\_ independence has proven to be nearly impossible.
- The world economy has a \_\_\_\_\_-tier structure (Immanuel Wallerstein viewed the world as an interlocked system of states)
  - \_\_\_\_\_ – consists of the economically dominant states and regions (e.g. United States, EU, Japan,...)
  - \_\_\_\_\_ – the developing states; have little autonomy or global influence (e.g. Sub-Saharan Africa)
  - \_\_\_\_\_ – in the middle; keeps the world from being polarized into two extremes (e.g. Eastern Europe)



- \_\_\_\_\_ - individuals, corporations, and states own land and produce goods and services that are exchanged for profit.
- A major point is that even though each state is sovereign, not all states have the same \_\_\_\_\_ to influence others or achieve their political goals.

## Forms of Government

- \_\_\_\_\_ forces – promote unity; Charismatic leaders, external threats (e.g. Iraq, terrorism); nationalism may arise out of religion, education, national ideology, ...
- \_\_\_\_\_ forces – divisive forces; internal religious, linguistic, ethnic, or ideological differences
- \_\_\_\_\_ state – a state with a highly centralized government, central authority exerts power equally over its territory (UK, France)
- \_\_\_\_\_ state – the central government represents various entities within a state, allows entities to retain some power (the most geographically expressive – Mexico, Brazil, U.S.)

