

Unit**4****State Organization and Evolution****Political Geography**

The following information corresponds to Chapter 8 in your textbook. Fill in the blanks to complete the definition or sentence. Note: All of the following information in addition to your reading is important.

The Modern State

- _____ – 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.
- 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 _____.
- The emerging concept of the state was accompanied by _____, which led to the accumulation of wealth through plunder, tariffs, and _____.
- Colonialism rose from an instable _____ (e.g. due to European competition and mercantilism) – countries sought out colonies to support the mother country; the nation-state became the world model.

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 (_____ = country; _____ = internal division).
- _____ – 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 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)
- 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.

