

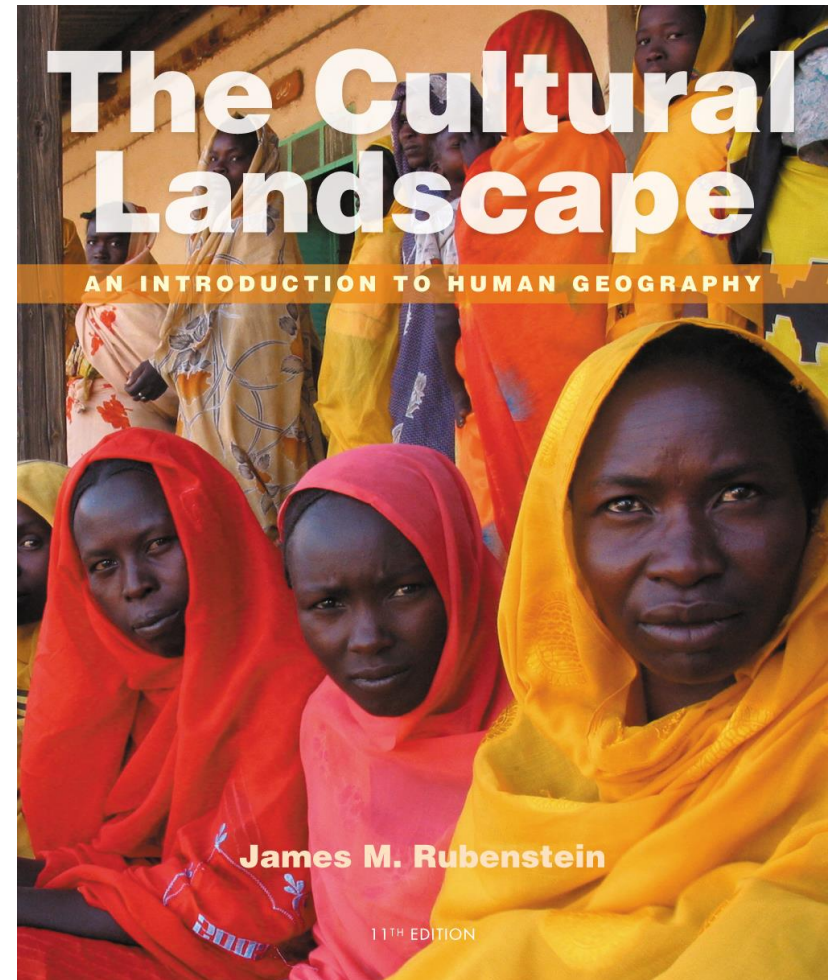
# The Cultural Landscape

Eleventh Edition

## Political Geography

Matthew Cartlidge

University of Nebraska-Lincoln



# Key Issues

- Where are states distributed?
- Why are nation-states difficult to create?
- Why do boundaries cause problems?
- Why do states cooperate and compete with each other?

# Learning Outcomes

- 8.1.1: Explain the three eras of rapid growth in UN membership.
- 8.1.2: Explain why it is difficult to determine if some territories are states.
- 8.1.3: Explain the concept of a nation-state and how it differs from earlier ways to govern.
- 8.2.1: Understand the difference between a nation-state and a multinational state.

# Learning Outcomes

- 8.2.2: Describe differences among states formerly in the Soviet Union.
- 8.2.3: Describe patterns of distribution of ethnicities in Russia and the Caucasus.
- 8.2.4: Explain the concept of colonies and describe their current distribution.
- 8.3.1: Describe the types of physical boundaries between states.
- 8.3.2: Describe the types of cultural boundaries between states.

# Learning Outcomes

- 8.3.3: Describe five shapes of states.
- 8.3.4: Describe differences among the three regime types.
- 8.3.5: Explain the concept of gerrymandering and three ways that it is done.
- 8.4.1: Describe the principal alliances in Europe during the Cold War era.
- 8.4.2: Describe the principal economic alliances in Europe in the period since World War II.

# Learning Outcomes

- 8.4.3: Explain the concept of terrorism.
- 8.4.4: Describe ways that states have sponsored terrorism.

# Where Are States Distributed?

- A *state* is an area organized into a political unit and ruled by an established government that has control over its internal and foreign affairs.
  - Occupies defined territory
  - Permanent population
- A state has *sovereignty*, which means independence from control of its internal affairs by other states.

# Where Are States Distributed?

- The United Nations

- Created at end of World War II to serve the role of a facilitator for discussions regarding international problems.
- At times, UN has intervened in conflicts between or within member states.
- UN Membership increased rapidly on three occasions.
  1. 1955: 16 mostly European countries joined as a result of the Nazi Germany breakup.
  2. 1960: 17 mostly former African colonies joined.
  3. 1990-1993: 26 countries joined as a result of Soviet Union and Yugoslavia breakup.



- 193 members**
- Original members: 51
  - 1940s: Added 8
  - 1950s: Added 24
  - 1960s: Added 42
  - 1970s: Added 25
  - 1980s: Added 7
  - 1990s: Added 31
  - 2000s: Added 4
  - 2010s: Added 1
  - Nonmember



# Where Are States Distributed?

- Challenges in Defining States
  - Disagreement exists about actual number of sovereign states as a result of historical disputes involving more than one claim to a territory.
    - China
      - Most other countries consider China (People's Republic of China) and Taiwan (Republic of China) as separate and sovereign states.
      - China's government considers Taiwan part of China.
    - Western Sahara (Sahrawi Republic)
      - Most African countries consider Western Sahara a sovereign state.
      - Morocco claims the territory.
        - » Built a 2,700 km. (1,700 mi) wall around it to keep rebels out.

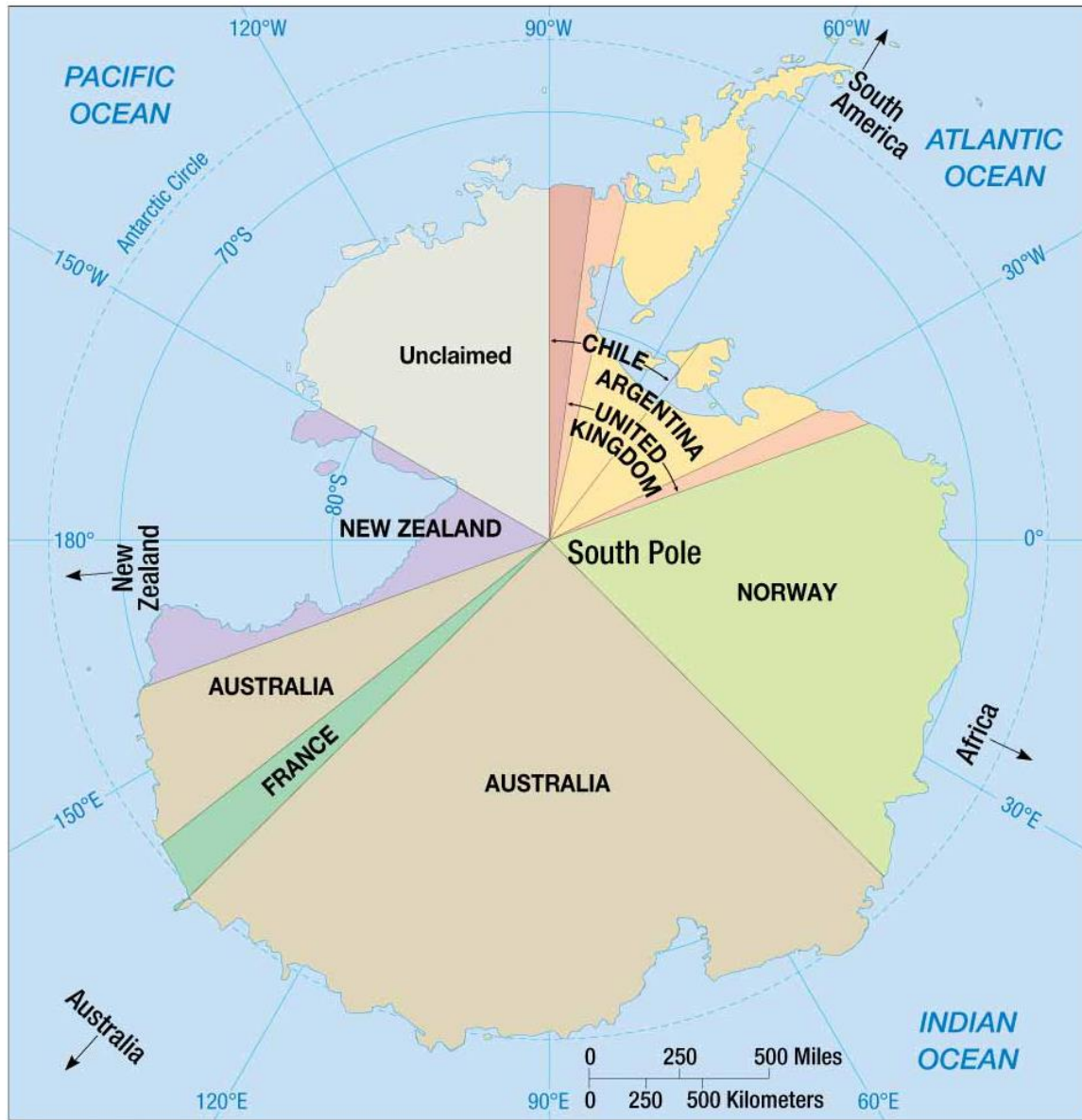


# Where Are States Distributed?

- Challenges in Defining States

- Polar Regions: Many Claims

- Several states claim portion of the South Pole region
      - » Argentina, Australia, Chile, France, New Zealand, Norway, and the U.K.
    - Some claims in the South Pole region are overlapping and conflicting
      - » Argentina, Chile, and the U.K.
    - U.S., Russia, and many other states do not recognize claims to Antarctica.
    - 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea permitted countries to submit claims inside the Arctic Circle by 2009.





# Where Are States Distributed?

- Development of the State Concept
  - Development of states traced to the Fertile Crescent.
  - Evolution of States
    - First states were known as *city-states*, which are sovereign states that are comprised of towns and their surrounding countryside.
      - Walls delineated boundaries.
      - Area immediately outside walls controlled by city to produce food for urban residents.
    - Medieval States
      - Gained military dominance of individual city-states led to the formation of empires. e.g. Roman Empire
      - Roman Empire collapse in 5<sup>th</sup> century led to its land being parceled up and controlled by various monarchies.

# Where Are States Distributed?

- Development of the State Concept
  - Nation-States in Europe
    - A *nation-state* is a state this territory corresponds to that occupied by a particular ethnicity.
      - » The concept that ethnicities have the right to govern themselves is known as *self-determination*.
    - After WWI, leaders of the victorious countries met at the Versailles Peace Conference to redraw the map of Europe.
      - » Language most important criterion to create new European states and to adjust existing boundaries.
      - » Nation-states created by Versailles conference lasted through most of 20<sup>th</sup> century with little adjustment.





# Why Are Nation-states Difficult to Create?

- Nation-states and Multinational States
  - A state that contains more than one ethnicity is a *multi-ethnic state*.
    - Multitude of ethnicities in some cases all contribute cultural features to the formation of a single nationality. e.g. United States of America
  - A *multinational state* is a country that contains more than one ethnicity with traditions of self-determination. e.g. Russia

# Why Are Nation-states Difficult to Create?

- Nation-states and Multinational States
  - Nation-States in Europe
    - Denmark
      - 90% of population are ethnic Danes
      - Nearly all Danes speak Danish
        - » Nearly all world's Danish speakers live in Denmark
    - Slovenia
      - 83% of population are ethnic Slovenes
      - Nearly all of the world's Slovenes live in Slovenia

# Why Are Nation-states Difficult to Create?

- Independent Nation-States in Former Soviet Republics
  - Former Soviet Union consisted of 15 republics based on its 15 largest ethnicities.
  - 15 republics became 15 independent states consisting of five groups.



# Why Are Nation-states Difficult to Create?

- Independent Nation-States in Former Soviet Republics
  - Three Baltic States
    - Estonia
      - » Mostly Protestant (Lutheran)
      - » Speak a Uralic language related to Finnish
    - Latvia
      - » Mostly Protestant (Lutheran)
      - » Speak a language of the Baltic group
    - Lithuania
      - » Mostly Roman Catholic
      - » Speak a language of the Baltic group within the Balto-Slavic branch of the Indo-European language family

# Why Are Nation-states Difficult to Create?

- Independent Nation-States in Former Soviet Republics
  - Three European States
    1. Belarus
    2. Ukraine
    3. Moldova
    - Three states speak similar East Slavic languages
    - All are predominantly Orthodox Christians.
      - » Some western Ukrainians are Roman Catholics
  - Five Central Asian States
    - Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan
      - » Predominantly Muslims
      - » Speak an Altaic language

# Why Are Nation-states Difficult to Create?

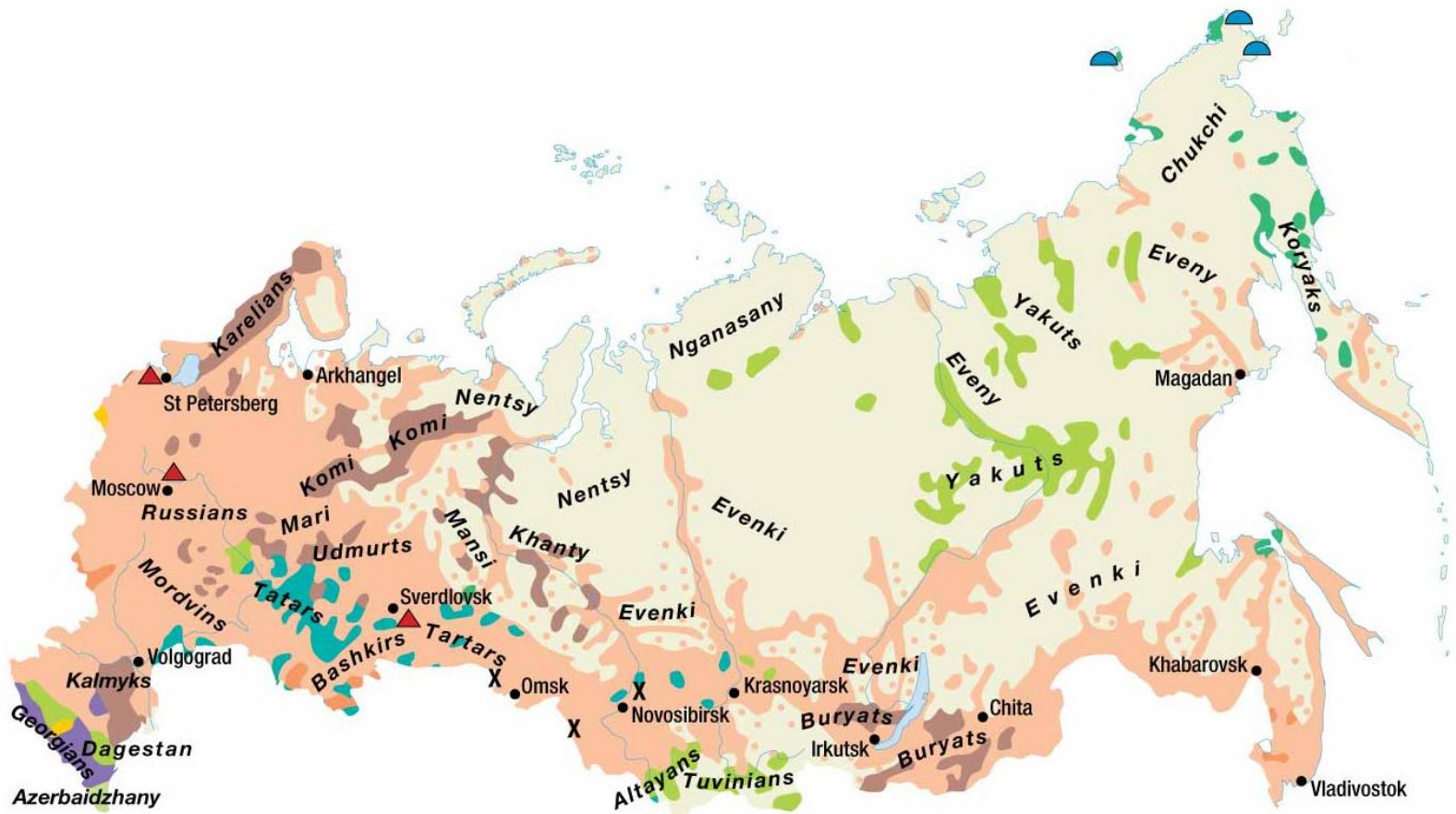
- Independent Nation-States in Former Soviet Republics
  - Five Central Asian States cont'd
    - Kyrgyzstan
      - » Predominantly Muslims
      - » Speak an Altaic language
    - Kazakhstan
      - » Predominantly Muslims
      - » Speak an Altaic language
    - Tajikistan
      - » Predominantly Muslims
      - » Speak a language in the Indic group of the Indo-Iranian branch of Indo-European language family.





# Why Are Nation-states Difficult to Create?

- The Largest Multinational State: Russia
  - Russia's 39 ethnicities are clustered in two principal locations.
    1. Along borders with neighboring states
      - Buryats and Tuvinians near Mongolia
      - Chechens, Dagestanis, Kabardians, and Ossetians near the Azerbaijan and Georgia
    2. Clustered in the center of Russia, especially between the Volga River basin and the Ural Mountains.
      - Most numerous ethnicities include Bashkirs, Chuvash, and Tatars.



Turkic peoples	Slavic peoples	Other Indo-European peoples	Other Uralic and Altaic peoples	Paleo-Siberian peoples
<span style="color: #008080;">■</span> Tatars, Bashkirs	<span style="color: #FFC080;">■</span> Russians	<span style="color: #FFD700;">■</span> Lithuanians, Armenians, Ossetians	<span style="color: #A0522D;">■</span> Karelians, Mari, Komi, Mordvins, Udmurts, Mansi, Khanty, Nentsy, Buryats, Kalmyks, Evenki, Eveny, Nganasany	<span style="color: #3CB371;">■</span> Chukchi, Koryaks, Nivkhi
<span style="color: #9ACD32;">■</span> Azerbaijdzhani	<span style="color: #FF8C00;">■</span> Ukrainians	<span style="color: #000000;">X</span> Germans		<span style="color: #4682B4;">◐</span> Eskimos
<span style="color: #90EE90;">■</span> Other Turkic peoples	<b>Caucasian peoples</b>	<span style="color: #800000;">▲</span> Jews		<span style="color: #F5F5DC;">■</span> Uninhabited or sparsely settled
	<span style="color: #6A5ACD;">■</span> Georgians, Chechens, Ingush, peoples of Dagestan			

# Why Are Nation-states Difficult to Create?

- The Largest Multinational State: Russia
  - Turmoil in the Caucasus
    - Caucasus region is situated between the Black and Caspian seas.
      - Home to several ethnicities including Azeris, Armenians, and Georgians.
      - With the breakup of the region into independent countries, long-simmering conflicts among ethnicities have erupted into armed conflicts.

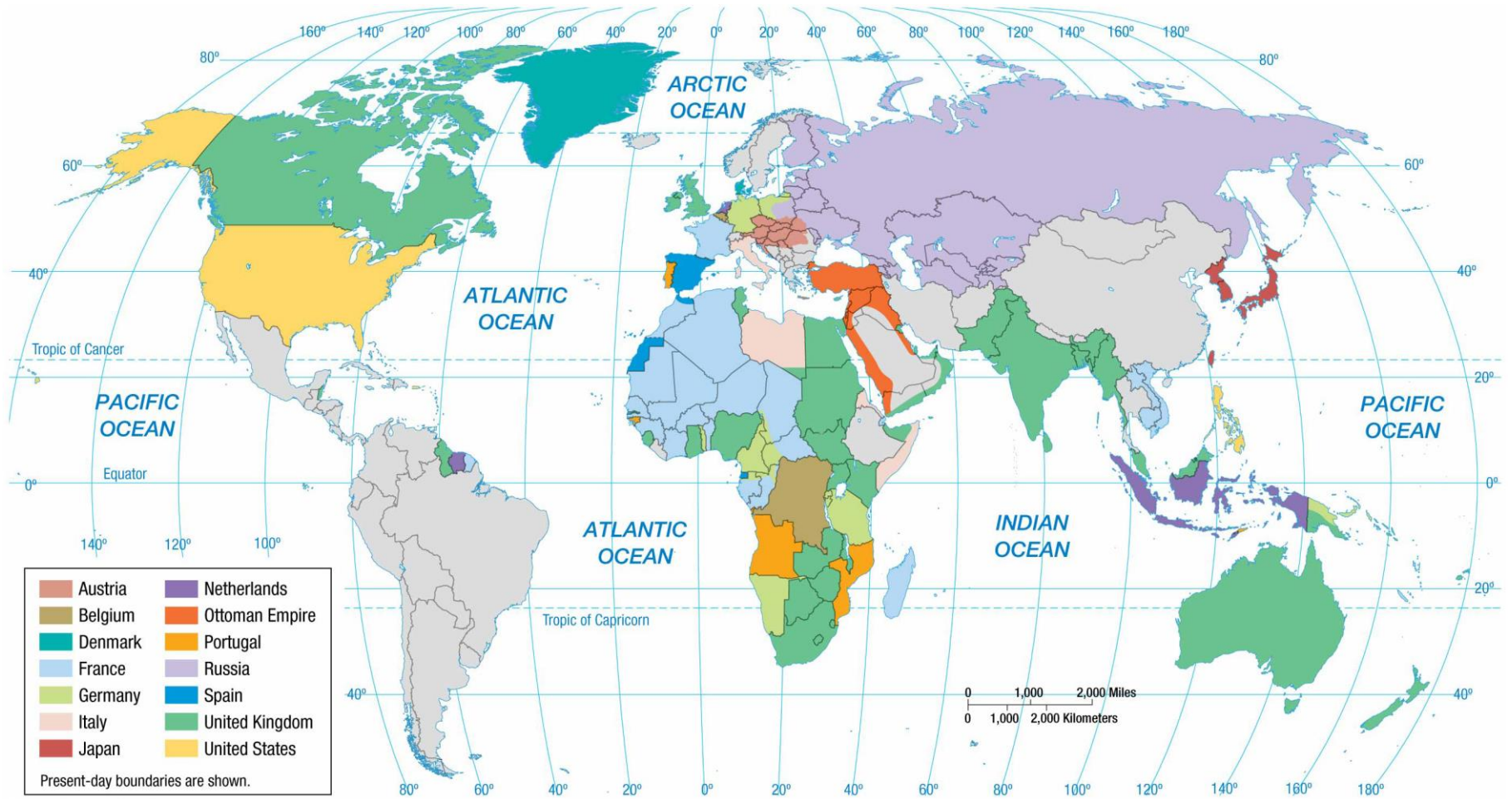


# Why Are Nation-states Difficult to Create?

- Colonies

- Colonialism

- A *colony* is a territory that is legally tied to a sovereign state rather than being completely independent.
      - Sovereign state may run only its military and foreign policy.
      - Sovereign state may also control its internal affairs.
    - European states came to control much of the world through *colonialism*, an effort by one country to establish settlement in a territory and to impose its political, economic, and cultural principles on that territory.



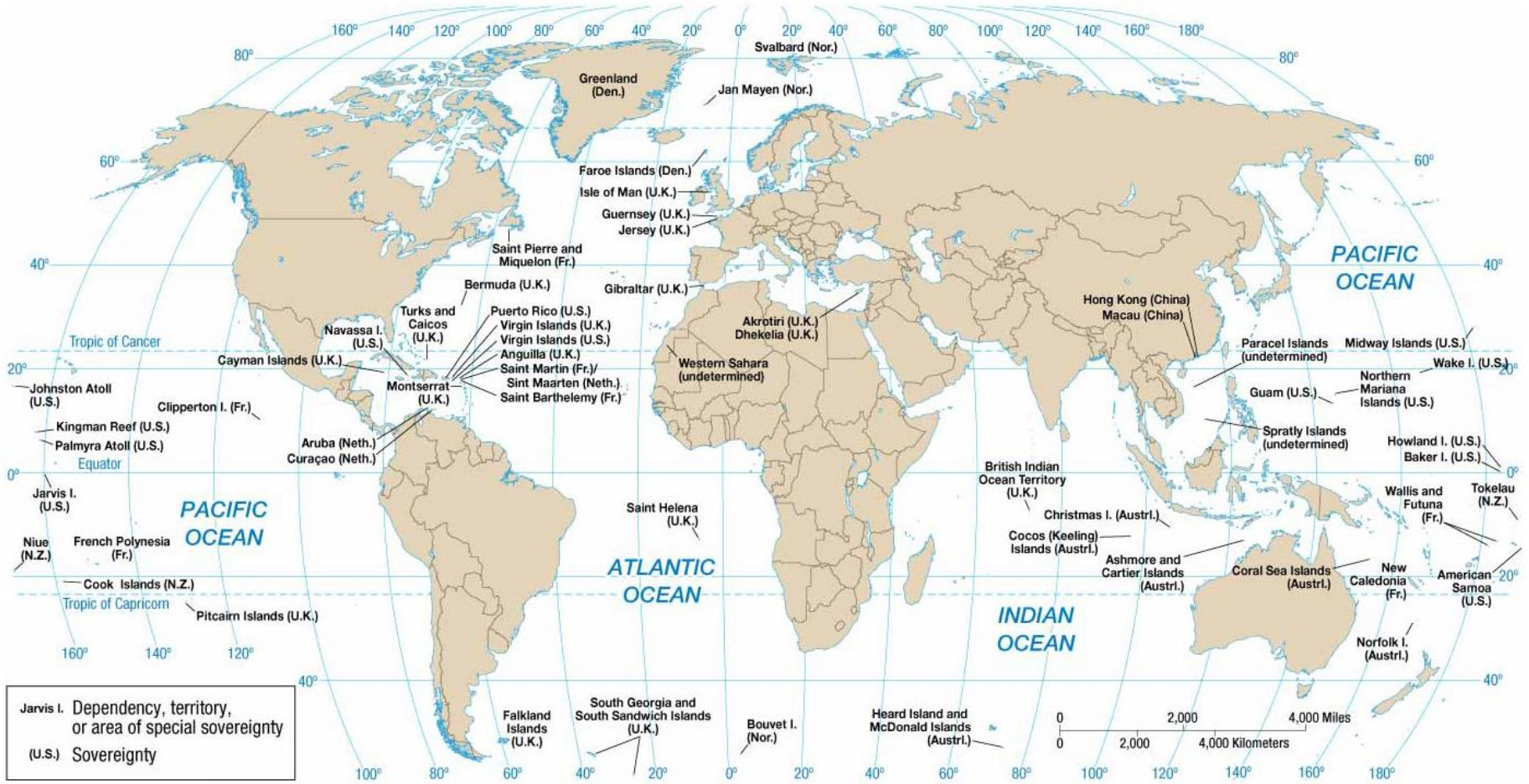
# Why Are Nation-states Difficult to Create?

- Colonies

- The Remaining Colonies

- U.S. Department of State lists 68 places in the world that it calls dependencies and areas of special sovereignty.
      - 43 indigenous populations
      - 25 with no permanent population
      - Most current colonies are islands in the Pacific Ocean and Caribbean Sea.
        - » Ex. Puerto Rico, a commonwealth of the U.S., is home to 4 million residents who are U.S. citizens, but they do not participate in U.S. election or have a voting member of Congress.





# Why Do Boundaries Cause Problems?

- Types of Boundaries
  - A state is separated from its neighbors by a *boundary*, an invisible line that marks the extent of a state's territory.
  - Historically, *frontiers*, which is a zone where no state exercises complete political control, rather than boundaries separated states.
  - Three types of physical elements serve as boundaries between states:
    1. Desert Boundary
      - Effectively divide two states, because deserts are hard to cross and sparsely inhabited.

# Why Do Boundaries Cause Problems?

- Types of Boundaries
  2. Mountain Boundary
    - Effectively divide two states, if the mountains are difficult to cross.
    - Useful boundaries because of their permanent quality and tendency to be sparsely populated.
  3. Water Boundary
    - Examples include rivers, lakes, and oceans.
    - Less permanent overall than mountain boundaries because of tendencies of water levels to change in bodies of water and river channels to move over time.



# Why Do Boundaries Cause Problems?

- Types of Boundaries
  - Cultural Boundaries
    - Geometric Boundaries
      - Straight lines drawn on a map.
      - E.G. 2,100-kilometer (1,300-mile) straight line along 49° north latitude that separates the U.S. and Canada.
        - » Boundary established in 1846 by a treaty between U.S. and Great Britain.
    - Ethnic Boundaries
      - Boundary coincides with differences in ethnicity, especially language and religion.
      - Language differences influenced the demarcation of boundaries in England, France, Portugal, and Spain before the 19<sup>th</sup> century in Europe.

# Why Do Boundaries Cause Problems?

- Shapes of States
  - Controls the length of its boundaries with other states.
    - Affects the potential for communication and conflict with neighbors.
  - Shape is part of a country's unique identity.
  - Shape also influences the ease or difficulty of internal administration and can affect social unity.

# Why Do Boundaries Cause Problems?

- Shapes of States

- Countries have one of five basic shapes

1. Compact States: Efficient

- Distance from center of state to any boundary does not vary significantly.

- » Ideal theoretical example would be circle-shaped with the capital in the center.

2. Elongated States: Potential Isolation

- Long and narrow shape.

- May suffer from poor internal communications.

- Example: Chile

- » 4,000 km. (2,500 mi.) long north and south

- » Rarely exceeds 150 km. (90 mi.) wide east and west.

# Why Do Boundaries Cause Problems?

- Shapes of States

- Countries have one of five basic shapes

- 3. Prorupted States: Access or Disruption

- Otherwise compact state with a large projecting extension.

- Prorptions created for two principal reasons.

- 1. Provide a state with access to a resource, such as water.

- 2. Separate two states that other would share a boundary.

- 4. Perforated States: South Africa

- A state that completely surrounds another one.

- Encompassed state is dependent on the surrounding state for interactions beyond its boundary.

- » E.G. Vatican City surrounded by Italy



# Why Do Boundaries Cause Problems?

- Shapes of States

- Countries have one of five basic shapes

- 5. Fragmented States: Problematic

- A state that includes several discontinuous pieces of territory.

- Two kinds of fragmented states

- 1. Fragmented states separated by water

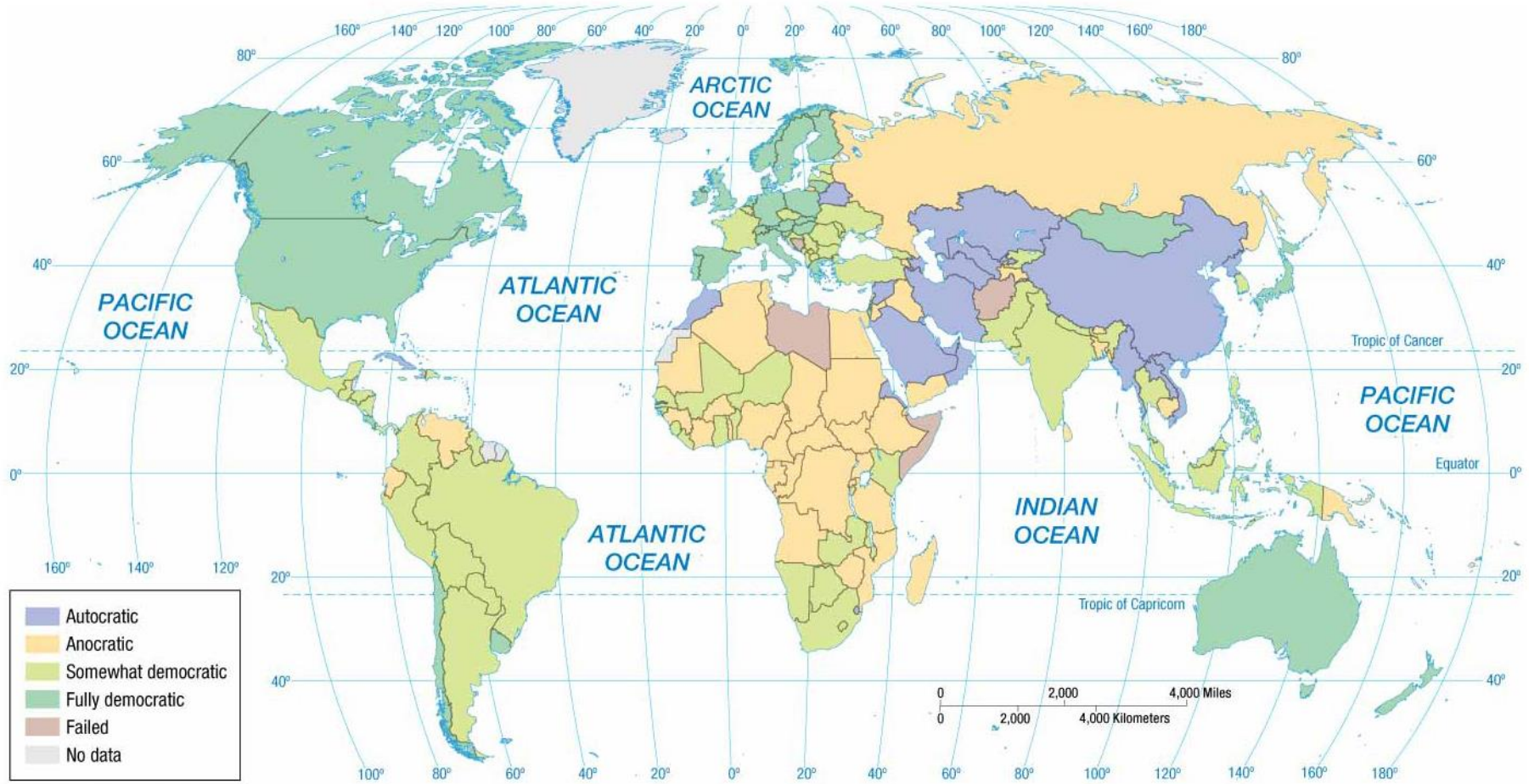
- 2. Fragmented states separated by an intervening state.

# Why Do Boundaries Cause Problems?

- **Governing States**

- National governments can be classified as democratic, autocratic, or anocratic.

- A *democracy* is a country in which citizens elect leaders and can run for office.
    - An *autocracy* is a country that is run according to the interests of the ruler rather than the people.
    - An *anocracy* is a country that is not fully democratic or fully autocratic, but rather a mix of the two.



# Why Do Boundaries Cause Problems?

- **Governing States**

- **National Scale: Regime Types**

- Democracies and autocracies differ in three essential elements:

1. **Selection of Leaders**

- » Democracies have institutions and procedures through which citizens can express effective preferences about alternative policies and leaders.
- » Autocracies have leaders who are selected according to clearly defined (usually hereditary) rules of succession from within the political elite.

2. **Citizen Participation**

- » Democracies have institutionalized constraints on the exercise of power by the executive.
- » Autocracies have citizens' participation restricted or suppressed.

# Why Do Boundaries Cause Problems?

- **Governing States**

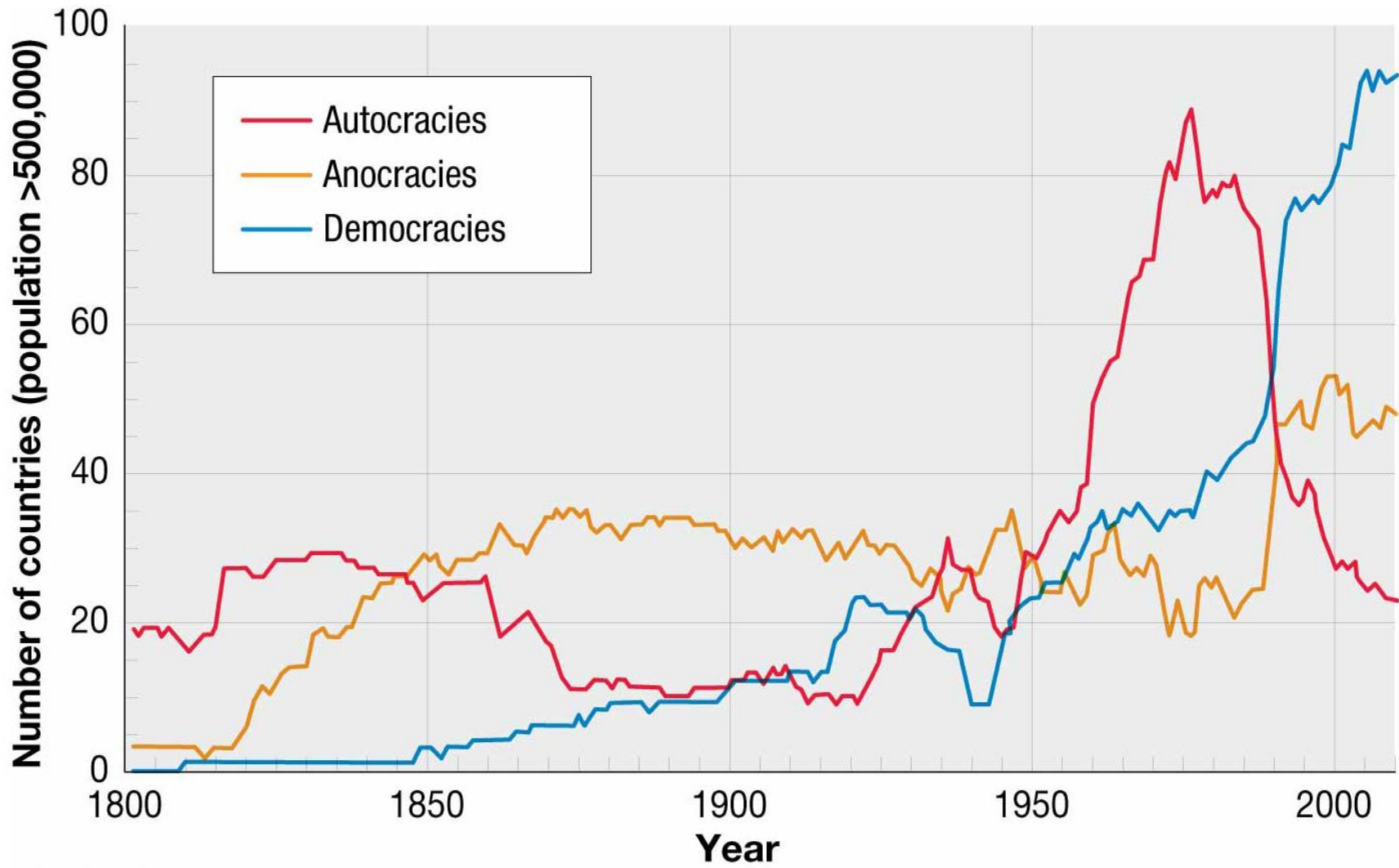
- **National Scale: Regime Types**

- Democracies and autocracies differ in three essential elements cont'd:

- 3. Checks and Balances:

- » Democracies guarantee civil liberties to all citizens.
        - » Autocracies have leaders who exercise power with no meaningful checks from legislative, judicial, or civil society institutions.

- In general, the world has become more democratic since the turn of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.



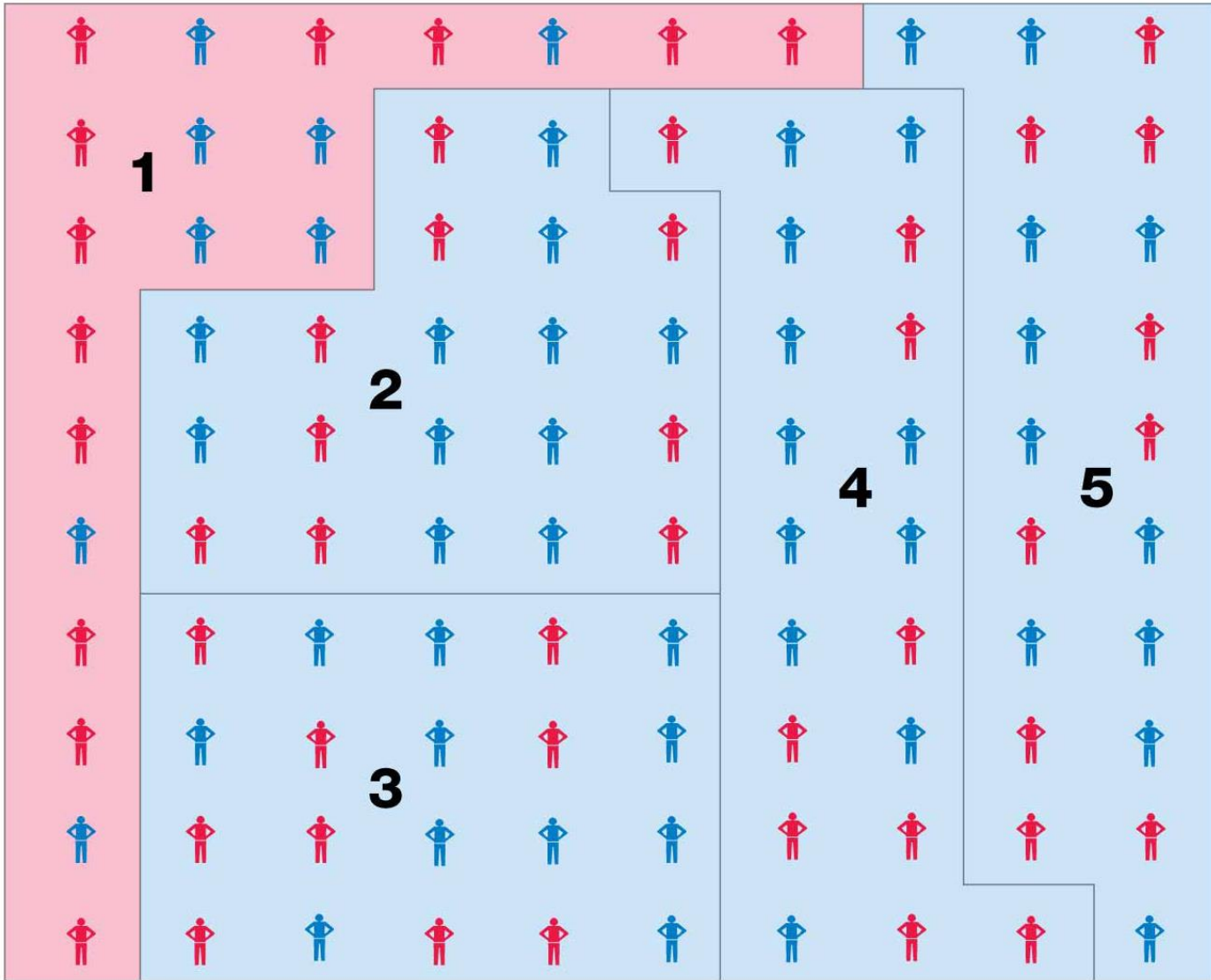
# Why Do Boundaries Cause Problems?

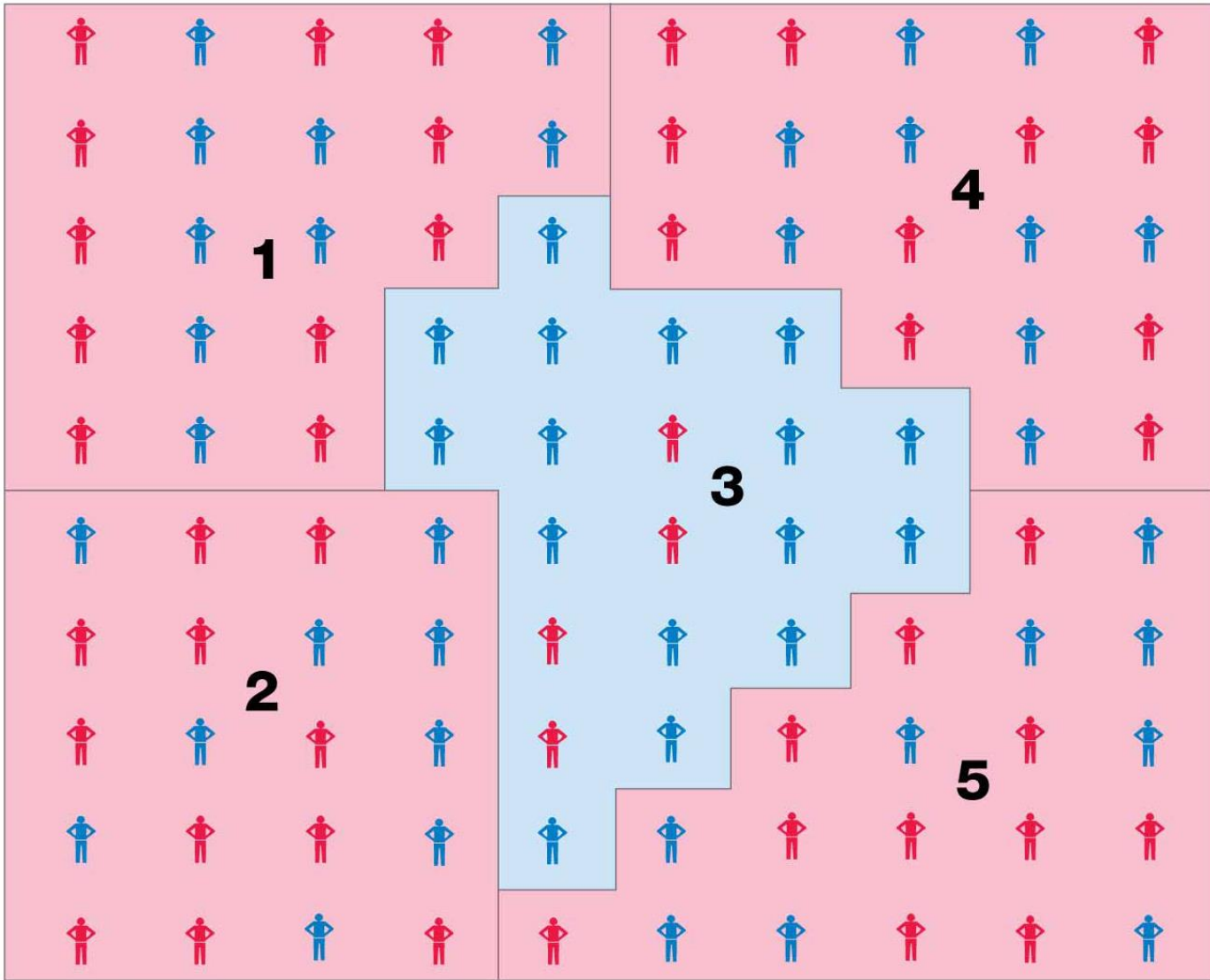
- Electoral Geography
  - Boundaries separating legislative districts within the U.S. and other countries are redrawn periodically to ensure each has about the same population.
    - 435 districts of the U.S. House of Representatives are redrawn every 10 years, following the Census Bureau's release of the official population figures.
  - Process of redrawing legislative boundaries for the purpose of benefits the party in power is called *gerrymandering*.

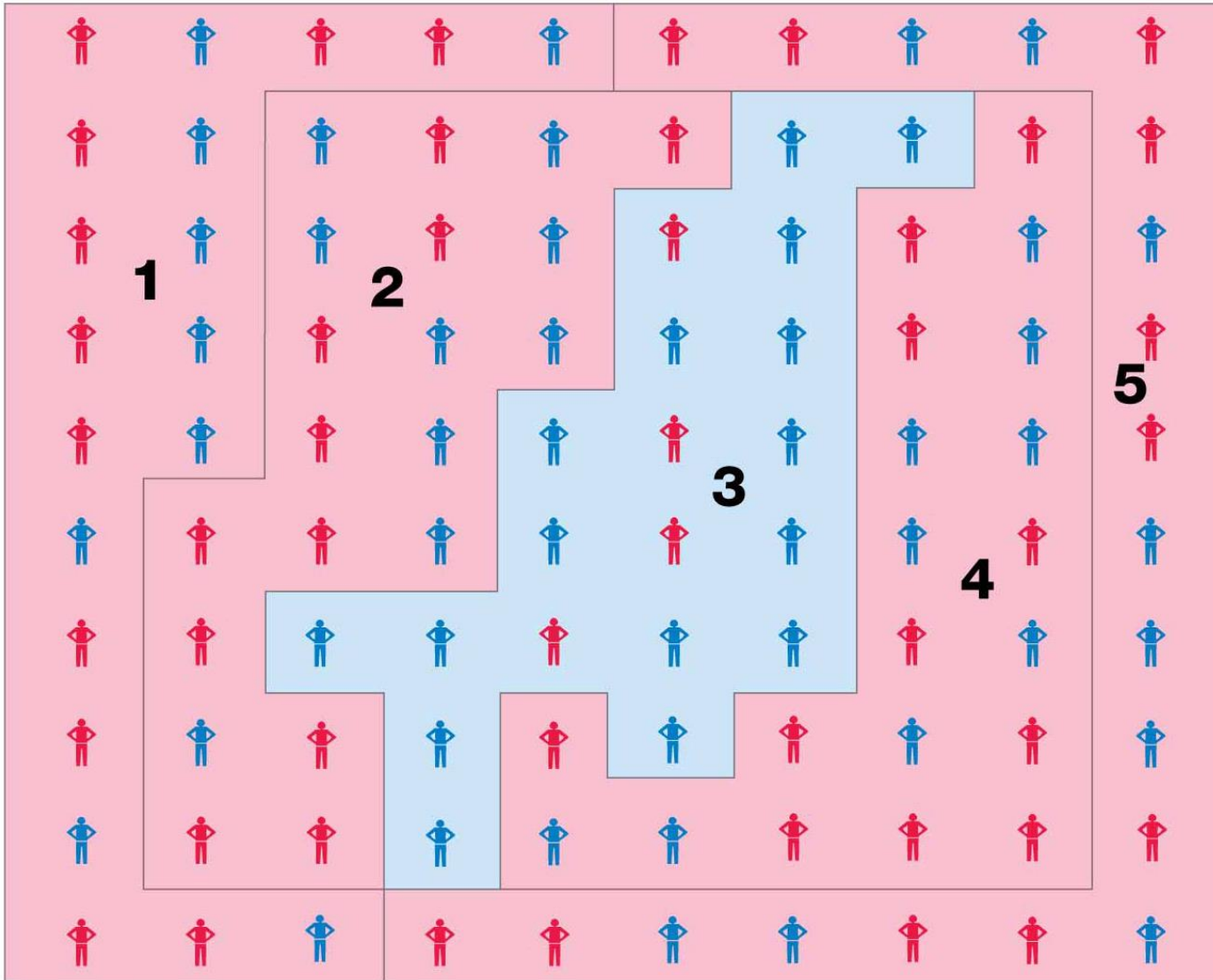
# Why Do Boundaries Cause Problems?

- Electoral Geography
  - Gerrymandering takes three forms:
    1. *Wasted vote* spreads opposition supporters across many districts but in the minority.
    2. *Excess vote* concentrates opposition supported into a few districts.
    3. *Stacked vote* links distant areas of like-minded voters through oddly shaped boundaries.
  - U.S. Supreme Court ruled gerrymandering illegal in 1985 but did not require dismantling of existing oddly shaped districts.









# Why Do States Cooperate and Compete with Each Other?

- Cold War Competition and Alliances
  - Division of world into military alliances resulted from the emergence of two superpowers- U.S. and Soviet Union.
  - Military Cooperation in Europe
    - NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization)
      - 16 democratic states, including the U.S., Canada, and 14 other European states.
    - Warsaw Pact
      - Military agreement among Communist Eastern European countries to defend each other in case of attack.

# Why Do States Cooperate and Compete with Each Other?

- Cold War Competition and Alliances
  - NATO and Warsaw Pact were designed to maintain a bipolar balance of power in Europe.
    - NATO's Objective: prevent the spread of communism by the Soviet Union.
    - Warsaw Pact Objective: Provide the Soviet Union a buffer of allied states between it and Germany to discourage a third German invasion of the Soviet Union in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.
      - Disbanded once Europe was no longer dominated by military confrontation between two blocs.

# Why Do States Cooperate and Compete with Each Other?

- Economic Alliances in Europe
  - European Union (EU)
    - Formed: 1958
    - Members: Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, & West Germany
    - Purpose: Heal Western Europe's scars from WWII
  - Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (COMECON)
    - Formed: 1949
    - Members: 7 Eastern European Communist states from the Warsaw Pact plus Cuba, Mongolia, and Vietnam.
    - Purpose: Promote trade and sharing of natural resources



# Why Do States Cooperate and Compete with Each Other?

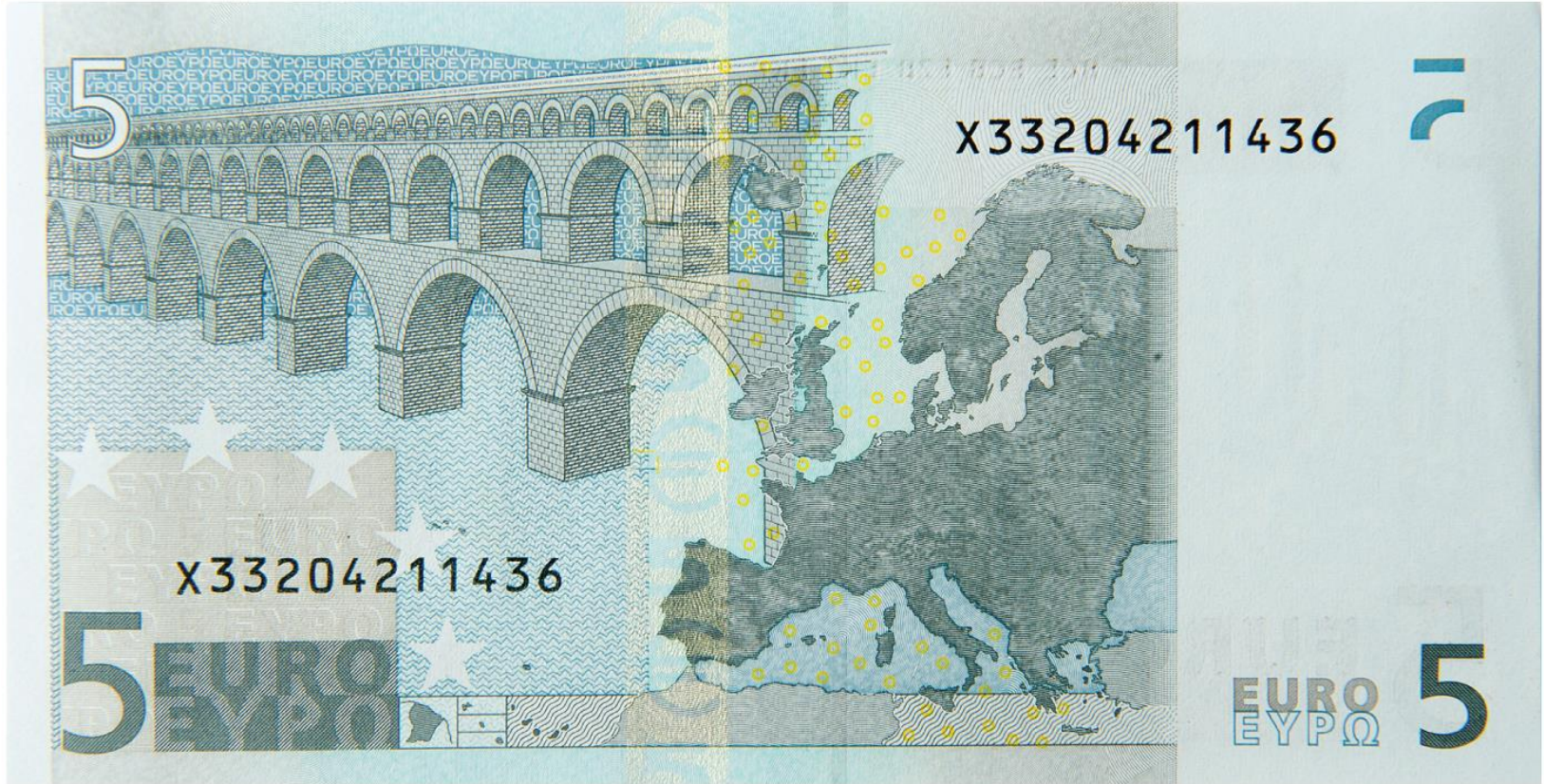
- Economic Alliances in Europe

- The EU in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century

- Expanded to 12 countries during the 1980s; expanded to 27 in the 2000s.
    - Main task of the EU is to promote development within member states through economic and political cooperation.
      - Eurozone
        - » Most dramatic step toward integrating Europe's nation-states into a regional organization.
        - » European Central Bank given responsibility of setting interest rates and minimizing inflation throughout the Eurozone.
        - » Common currency established- euro

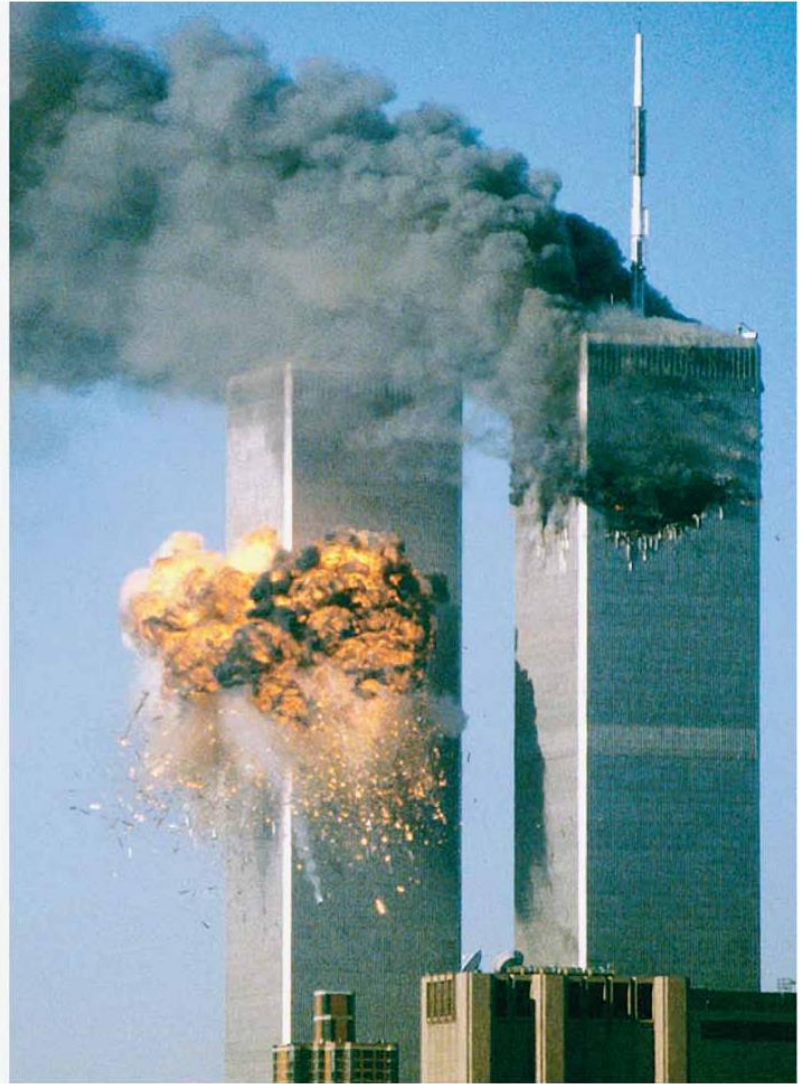






# Why Do States Cooperate and Compete with Each Other?

- Terrorism by Individuals and Organizations
  - *Terrorism* is the systematic use of violence by a group in order to intimidate a population or coerce a government into granting its demands.
    - Distinctive characteristics of terrorists include:
      - Trying to achieve their objectives through organized acts of terror. e.g. bombing, kidnapping, hijacking, taking of hostages, and assassination.
      - Viewing violence as a means of bringing widespread publicity to their cause.
      - Believing in a cause so strongly they attack despite knowing they will probably die in the act.
    - Differs from other acts of political violence
      - Attacks aimed at ordinary people rather than military or political leaders.



# Why Do States Cooperate and Compete with Each Other?

- Terrorism by Individuals and Organizations
  - State Support for Terrorism
    - Several Middle Eastern states have supported for terrorism in recent years, at three increasing levels of involvement.
      - Providing sanctuary for terrorists wanted by other countries
        - » Afghanistan and probably Pakistan have provided sanctuary for al-Qaeda terrorists.
      - Supplying weapons, money, and intelligence to terrorists
      - Planning attacks using terrorists



# Why Do States Cooperate and Compete with Each Other?

- Terrorism by Individuals and Organizations
  - Supplying Terrorists
    - Iraq and Iran accused of providing material and financial support for terrorists.
      - Extent of involvement is controversial.
    - Iraq
      - U.S. asserted that Saddam Hussein had close links with al-Qaeda
    - Iran
      - U.S. Accusations
        - » Harboring al-Qaeda members
        - » Trying to gain influence in Iraq
        - » U.S. and other countries feared Iran's development of a nuclear program was intended to develop weapons.

# Summary

- Earth's land area is divided into nearly 200 states.
- It is impossible to find a perfect match between the boundaries of a state and the area inhabited by a single ethnicity.
- States are separated by boundaries, which are either physical or cultural.
- Competition among states has been replaced in some regions by economic alliances, especially in Europe.