

## Unit IV Geopolitical Theory and History

### Define Mercantilism

When a country exports more than they import - exploiting another country for materials (gold/silver-bullion)

### What is an Empire?

The taking over of large masses of land- lots of colonies.

### What is the Mercantilism theory?

Economic theory focused on a favorable balance of trade

- government encourages exports
- tariffs are passed on imports to discourage imports
- Gold & silver were very much in demand

### What did mercantilism encourage?

Encouraged Europeans to begin the Age of Exploration in 1800s

### Describe the relationship b/t the mother country and it's colonies.

1. The mother country sets up the colony
2. The colony serves as a raw materials producer
3. The mother country manufactures the raw materials
4. The mother country sells the manufactured products to the colony and other countries

### What is Imperialism?

Political dominance of a weaker culture (turned into a "colony") by a powerful culture ("mother country") through the use of cultural, economic, and military force

### What were the 6 goals of Imperialist?

1. Favorable balance of trade
2. Extract precious natural resources
3. Exploit cheap labor
4. Convert "primitive cultures to Christianity
5. Teach natives how to become modern
6. More Territory= power (PacMan theory)

### Which countries were imperialist and where did they conquer territory?

#### Country 1:

1. Great Britain conquered:
  - Egypt -> South Africa
  - India

### Which countries were imperialist and where did they conquer territory?

#### Country 2:

2. French conquered:
  - West Africa
  - Indochina
  - Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos

### Which countries were imperialist and where did they conquer territory?

#### Country 3:

3. Spanish conquered:
  - Central & South America
  - Philippines

### Which countries were imperialist and where did they conquer territory?

#### Country 4:

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4. Dutch conquered:  
•East Indies

**Which countries were imperialist and where did they conquer territory?  
Country 5:**

5. Belgium conquered:  
•Congo- Rwanda (middle of Africa)

**Which countries were imperialist and where did they conquer territory?  
Country 6:**

6. Italians conquered:  
•only Europeans to be defeated- formerly Ethiopia.  
•Somalia

**Which countries were imperialist and where did they conquer territory?  
Country 7:**

7. US conquered:  
•Philippines-post 1898  
•Island territories  
•Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Cuba

**Which countries were imperialist and where did they conquer territory?  
Country 8:**

8. Portuguese conquered:  
•South America (Brazil)  
•Few in Africa

**Who controlled Africa for Great Britain?**

Ceisal Rose

**Which country was the most violent in their Imperialistic pursuits?**

The Belgians

**Which country was the least violent in their Imperialistic pursuits?**

The Dutch

**How did countries Imperialize?**

1. Superior Tech (guns)
2. Developed immunity to disease OR vaccines
3. "Divide and Conquer" Strategy (most important)

**Explain the "Divide and Conquer" Strategy**

European Countries would divide ethnicities within a certain region and give the minority ethnicity power over the majority.  
•This made it easier to control vast territory so far from home  
•The minority would rule over the majority but the minority would be dependent on Europeans for resources/staying in power  
Ex.: Hotel Rwanda situation (Hutus vs Tutsis)

**What was the Berlin Conference?**

1884- The meeting of Portugal, Belgium, Britain, France, Spain and Germany to erect rules for the partition of Africa. (no Africans invited)

**What was the goal of the Berlin Conference?**

Avoid continental war over Africa

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**What were the consequences of the Berlin Conference?**

**Consequence A:**

A. Set up of rules for adding African land to European countries

**What were the consequences of the Berlin Conference?**

**Consequence B:**

B. Reduced tensions between countries, no wars between Europeans

**What were the consequences of the Berlin Conference?**

**Consequence C:**

C. Created landlocked African States = country

**What were the consequences of the Berlin Conference?**

**Consequence D:**

D. Created stateless nations

**What were the consequences of the Berlin Conference?**

**Consequence E:**

E. Created multi-state nations

**What were the consequences of the Berlin Conference?**

**Consequence F:**

F. Created multi nation states

**Name 2 specific reasons European countries had an advantage of Africa (referencing video)**

1. Quine- natural ingredient used to protect against malaria (a disease in west Africa)
2. Steamboats- allowed Europeans to move further in land on Rivers without using wind power or water currents

**What specific boundary issue did the Berlin Conference create?**

Problematic boundaries

**List the results/issues of problematic boundaries**

- Ethnic groups are forced to live within the same country
- There is a question over which ethnic group governs the state
- Ethnic groups would want their own country
- One ethnic group may be separated by several different boundaries
- Messed the up the African Transition Zone (b/t Islam & Christianity)
- Countries are forced to rely on each other although they might be hostile

**What is a Nation?**

A group of people people that share a common culture/ethnicity. A nation is different from a state because it doesn't have sovereignty.  
(Nation < Country/state)

**What is a stateless nation?**

A nation that wants to become a country  
Ex.: Basque, Palestine, Western Sahara

**What is a stateless nation?**

Nation that doesn't govern itself

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### What is a multi-state nation?

One group of people (nation) live in several different countries?  
Ex: one group of people is split up by Chad, Libya & Egypt

### What is a multi-nation state?

One state consist of many nations  
Ex: Niger consists of many nations

### Legacy of Imperialism- What did European countries left behind? 1-8

1. Political Instability

#### Results of political instability. Result 1:

1. Weak Governments -> Military Coups -> inability to maintain control over territory

#### Results of political instability. Result 2:

2. Different multi-nation states fight over:  
-Territorial Disputes  
-Political Control  
-Natural Resources

#### Because of political instability what did African countries usually have?

3. Corrupt Disputed Leaders who squander money  
Ex: Robert Mugabe- lived luxuriously while ppl. lived in poverty

### Legacy of Imperialism- What did European countries left behind? 1-8

2. Mono-Economies (Banana Republics)

#### What are Mono-Economies?

-The mother country would force colonies to produce cash crops for export (no more than one or two)  
-African countries were dependent developed countries for food/manufacturing goods  
-created in on favorable balance of trade

#### What was the Case of Nigeria?

- Policy of "Indirect Rule" (& Divide & Rule)
- Differential policies toward Hausa, Igbo, & Yoruba
- Creation of Igbo
- Periphization of minor groups

### Legacy of Imperialism- What did European countries left behind? 1-8

3. Lack of Capital

#### Results of lack of capital. Result 1:

1. Little foreign investment into businesses (companies feel it is too risky)

#### Results of lack of capital. Result 2:

2. Few capital goods

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### Results of lack of capital. Result 3:

3. Little human capital- (brain drain)- when the educated people leave

### Legacy of Imperialism- What did European countries left behind? 1-8

4. Lack of Infrastructure

### Results of Lack of infrastructure.

#### Result 1:

1. All infrastructure leads to mega city (center for exports) #of ppl- 10,000,000

### Results of Lack of infrastructure.

#### Result 2:

2. Europeans designed IFS (instrument for stability) solely exports

### Results of Lack of infrastructure.

#### Result 3:

3. Some countries today create "forward capitals"

### Legacy of Imperialism- What did European countries left behind? 1-8

5. Primate/Megacities

### What is a primate city

Largest city within a country. Is at least 2x as large as the next largest city. Social, Political, Economical center of city.

### What are the conditions of a primate city?

- Poor health in cities (diseases)
- lack of education
- high crime rate

### What do poorest parts of the world have?

High population rate

### Where are primate cities found?

In less developed countries  
-Paris & London are outliers to this fact

### What does ESPN stand for?

Economical, Social, political, eNviromental

### Legacy of Imperialism- Add 1-6= #7

HUGE international debt

### What are the results of HUGE international debt?

- Negative balance of trade
- major health issues
- few capital goods
- too little food

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- dependent on other countries
- impossible to pay off debt

### **Legacy of Imperialism- What did European countries left behind? 1-8**

8. More Problems
- Diseases (especially in Africa)
  - All infectious diseases= 5.6 mill deaths in Africa
  - Impossible to fix any other problems w/o addressing disease concerns

### **What's an enclave?**

A completely surrounded country by another country/land mass  
Ex: Lesotho

### **What are some positive results of Imperialism?**

- Some infrastructure developed (there was little before)
- Railroads
- Roads
- Bridges
- Some access to newer technology
- railroad esp.
- weapons
- some access to medicines

### **Because of a Imperialism what do few ppl have access to?**

Good jobs

### **Fast Forward...or Backward: Briefly Describe WWII**

1939-1945 U.S.- 1942  
Began when Hitler invaded Poland, US joined after Pearl Harbor, Axis Powers: Italy, Germany, & Japan lost.

### **What countries are members of the UN Security Council emerging out of WWII?**

US, UK, France, Russia, & China (no axis powers)

### **What two countries emerged as world superpowers after World War II?**

Soviet Union and the US

### **List the dominances involved with being a world superpower**

- Military dominance
- US goal: be able to fight two wars on two continents at the same time
- Economic Dominance -Cultural Dominance

### **What figurative word did Winston Churchill use to describe the division of Europe b/t democratic and communist countries?**

Iron Curtain

### **Describe a bipolar world**

A world where there is only two worlds superpowers battling for dominance

### **When did the Cold War begin?**

Almost before World War II ends

### **What were the two primary countries involved in the Cold War?**

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Soviet Union & U.S.

**In a deeper context what two powers was the Cold War b/t?**

Democracy (West) Vs Communism (East)

**What is a supranational organization?**

Three or more countries join together for a common interest  
Ex: Warsaw Pact & NATO

**Describe the Warsaw Pact**

Organization of countries that aligned with the Soviets

**Describe NATO**

North Atlantic Treaty Organization- countries that aligned with the US

**First World**

Democratic countries

**Second World**

Communist countries

**Explain the "My enemy's enemy is my friend theory"**

Countries that are normally hostile uniting to take down a common enemy

**Examples of the "My enemy's enemy is my friend theory"**

-WWII- Japan/Germany/Italy VS. U.S.S.R./U.S./G.B./China  
-Post-World War II- U.S./Japan/West Germany/Italy/GB VS. USSR/China/East Germany

**Capitalism Vs Communism**

Capitalism - free market vs. communism - command economy

**What was their none of in the Cold War?**

Direct conflict

**Define proxy wars**

Wars fought by small countries through world superpowers/large countries

**What theory is associated with proxy wars?**

Domino theory - one large influential country is communism falls all the other communist countries will follow suit

**What are the largest proxy wars?**

Korean War- succeeded at containment & Vietnam War- failed  
(not sanctioned by the UN)

**Another example of a proxy war?**

1979 USSR invaded Afghanistan- US aided Afghanistan- Rise of Taliban

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### What was established in Korea?

A DMZ (Demilitarized Zone) established- largest occupied border in the world

### What was the Red Scare? (1947-1957)

- Senator McCarthy senator from Wisconsin started accusing people of communist acts
- People were frightened of the country being taken over by communist
- People like actors and directors lost their careers and in extremes they had to flee the country (Charlie Chaplin)
- House committee for un-American activities was created

### Describe the Cuban missile crisis- 1962

When both Russia and U.S. had 1st strike capability. Cuba asked for protection and Russia placed missiles there. US had missile in Turkey. In response the US put a blockade around Cuba. A compromise was made but Khrushchev was removed from office because he showed weakness towards the Americans.

### What other places were independent movements/proxy wars were going on?

Africa, Southeast Asia,

### John Green's Crash Course- Name example of Proxy Wars

El Salvador, Nicaragua, Guatemala

### Who were the leaders of the two World Powers during the Cold War?

Ronald Reagan- President of US  
Mikhail Gorbachev- Last leader of the Soviet Union

### What was the US's strategy to keep countries from converting to communism

Have European countries buy Western products

### What helped the Cold War to end?

Soviet Union opening economy and its citizens wanting to consume Western goods.

### What also helped the Cold War to win in relation to the Arms Race?

Soviet Union couldn't keep up with US in production, eventually became bankrupt

### What was the Arms Race?

Build of Nuclear Weapons by both US & USSR

### Because of the Arms Race what strategy did the US and the USSR to follow?

MAD strategy- Mutually Assured Destruction

### What was the purpose of the MAD strategy

To assure each country wouldn't attack, because if either country did it could lead to a Nuclear War- End of Humanity

### What was "mutual deterrence"?

Neither country planned to attack but they built the weapons to intimidate each other

### Who accelerated the arms race?

Ronald Reagan



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**Was Ronald Reagan's strategy to bankrupt the Soviet Union considered a crazy gamble or political genius?**

1980's- Crazy Gamble  
Today- Political Genius

**Why did the Soviet Union lose the Cold War?**

Their economy couldn't sustain the arms race and cultural dominance of western goods

**What were the results of the collapse of the USSR?**

-Warsaw Pact allowed countries to freely move toward Democracy  
-Many people began to fear a "Uni-Polar" world  
-Uneven Balance of power (US dominance)

**Describe Nuclear Club**

-6 other official members beside the US: Russia, India, UK, China, France, Pakistan

**List some conflicts involving these countries (US, Russia, India, UK, China,) France, Pakistan having nuclear weapons**

- Putin controls Russia
- Pakistan and India are fighting
- China is a communist country

**List the unofficial members of Nuclear club**

-Israel- almost probably have nuclear weapons (don't talk about it)  
-South Africa- only country to test then remove their program (1989)  
-North Korea- minor nuclear power (sketchy info about N. Korea)  
-Iran & Syria working on nuclear weapons (we think)

**What is the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty? (NNPT)  
1970, 1995**

187 states agree:  
-not to spread nuclear weapons  
-Disarm nuclear weapons that exist  
-Help member states w/o nuclear weapons develops nuclear energy  
-Israel, India, Pakistan, SS have NOT joined  
-N. Korea joined then withdrew

**Members of the NNPT**

France, US, UK, China, Russia- Designated Nuclear Weapons States  
-Also Permanent members of the UN Security Council each has veto power

**1990-1993: Dissolution in Europe: List an example of dissolution in Europe**

Break up of Soviet Union into countries like Kazakhstan, Poland, Czechoslovakia

**1990-1991- Describe the break up of Yugoslavia: What was significant about its ethnicities?**

Yugoslavia had 8 major ethnicities spatially integrated

**Describe the break up of Yugoslavia:  
What was significant about the death of Marshall Tito?**

He was the former leader of Yugoslavia he was a strong-willed leader and kept the ethnicities in line

**Describe the break up of Yugoslavia:  
What were the results of Marshall Tito's death?**

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Rise of nationalism among ethnicities plus a history of violence= Major conflict

### **What led to the Balkanization of Yugoslavia?**

Conflict between ethnicities a weak federal government system & major economic problems

### **Define Dissolution**

When you can see the potential breakup of the country

### **Define devolution**

The actual break up of the country

### **Define Balkanization**

The violent break up of a country

### **Describe the Czechoslovakia break up: what was significant about ethnicities**

There only two major ethnicities that were relatively spatially segregated

### **What led to the peaceful break Czechoslovakia?**

- Ethnicities were segregated
- little history of violence
- few economic problems

### **What term was used to describe the break up of Czechoslovakia**

"Velvet divorce"