

Unit 4

State Organization and National Power

Political Geography

The following information corresponds to Chapter 15 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, not just the blanks you fill in.

Core-Periphery Model

| Country | GDP (billions) |
|---------|----------------|
| | \$10,082 |
| | \$ 4,141 |
| | \$ 1,846 |
| | \$ 1,424 |
| | \$ 1,310 |
| | \$ 1,159 |
| | \$ 1,089 |
| | \$ 694 |
| | \$ 618 |

OECD: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, 2001 data ("core" countries)

- _____ has changed the global order of politics; often creating unequal cultural and economic relations.
- _____ (Immanuel Wallerstein) - viewed the world as an interlocked system of states; he tied political and economic geography together.
- _____ - 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)

Geopolitics

- _____ (1844-1904) - theory claiming that a state resembles a biological organism - birth, maturity, decline, death.
- A state receives nourishment through the acquisition of less powerful _____; space is essential.
- This " _____ " (as stated above): led to the expansionist _____ policies of 1930s.



Heartland and Rimland Theories

- _____ Theory (1919): Halford Mackinder; the heart of world power is in Eurasia - a resource-rich, land-based "pivot area", Eastern Europe is the key to the " _____ ". "Who rules _____ commands the Heartland. Who rules the _____ commands the World Island. Who rules the _____ commands the world."
- _____ Theory (1944): Nicholas Spykman; the Eurasian rim, not the heart is the key to global power.
- A _____-polar world existed in the 19th century (U.K., France, Germany, Russia, U.S. & Japan); a _____-polar world emerged after WWII (U.S. & U.S.S.R.); today a new _____-polar world in emerging (U.S., China, Russia, EU) - making conflict more likely.

Core Areas

- Within a state - the national heartland: may contain 1) the largest population _____, 2) the most _____ region, 3) the greatest _____, 4) capital (multicore states - Nigeria, U.S.)
- For a region - may be an area with several _____ (and therefore politically) strong states

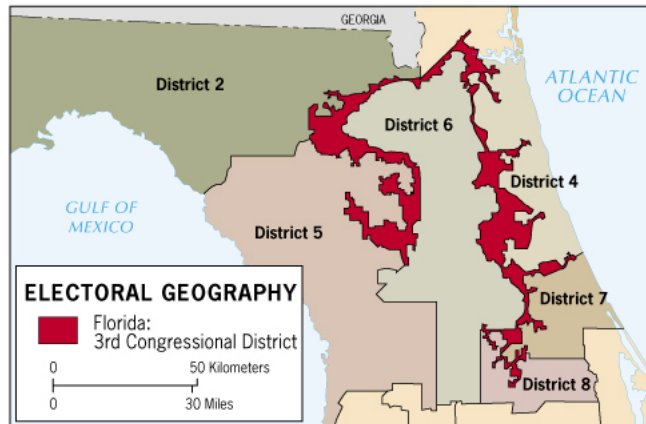


Capitals and Cities

- All states have a _____ city. List four characteristics most possess:
 - 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.
 - 4.
- _____ capital - a capital city moved for a national objective, such as to move to the geographic center, to better represent the culture, to move to a disputed territory, ...
- _____ city - may be the state's largest city; most expressive of culture, may be capital: Mexico City, Paris, Jakarta, ... (many countries don't have one: e.g. US)

Internal Political Geographic Structure

- _____ 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.)
- _____ geography - deals with the geography of representation
 - US - 435 seats in House, after 1990 census, government instructed States to develop _____ - _____ districts



Florida's 3rd Cong. Dist. - 1990
310,000 African-Americans
240,000 whites
16,000 Hispanics

- _____ - redistricting for advantage; originated in 1812 when Gov. Elbridge Gerry of Massachusetts (salamander-looking district)
- _____ 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 may promote these forces
 - _____ - exists when people identify more with their local affiliation than with their country (this term is usually associated with African or some Asian states)

