UNIT 4: THE POLITICAL ORGANIZATION OF SPACE

PART I: THE SHAPE OF THE POLITICAL MAP
What kind of map is this?
Our Objective for the Unit:

What social, historical, and economic factors have influenced modern political maps?
REMEMBER – SPACE IS ORGANIZED POLITICALLY ON MANY SCALES!
State = country.

- Country is an informal term.
- State has a very precise meaning.

We will use *State* when we study the modern political map.

NOT the same thing as states in the US!

We will get to Nation later.
In the area of international relations, a *State* is the *largest political unit*.
To be a State:

1. Have a defined boundary
2. Contain a permanent population
3. Be recognized by other states
4. Maintain sovereignty over its domestic and international affairs

Remember this term from our first unit?
To be a State:
- Have a defined ________________
- Contain a permanent ________________
- Be ____________ by other states
- Maintain ____________ over its domestic and international affairs
To be a State:

- Have a defined **boundary**
- Contain a permanent **population**
- Be **recognized** by other states
- Maintain **sovereignty** over its domestic and international affairs
To be a State:

- Have a defined **Boundary**
- Contain a permanent **Population**
- Be **Recognized** by other states
- Maintain **Sovereignty** over its domestic and international affairs
THE NUMBER OF STATES *RECOGNIZED* BY THE USA

195
IS SOMETHING A STATE? **GIVE IT THE BPRS TEST**

Is Taiwan a State?

- **Have a defined boundary ✔**
- **Contain a permanent population ✔**
- **Maintain sovereignty** over its domestic and international affairs (No. China calls Taiwan a “Renegade province”!)
- **Be recognized** by other states (By only a few, not all.)

**THEREFORE, TAIWAN IS NOT A STATE.**
So, what is a nation?

A nation is a group of people who have certain things in common.

Seminole Indian Village at Royal Palm Hammock Tamiami Trail, ca. 1920s
Common heritage

Shared Beliefs and values

Claim a traditional homeland

Desire for self-determination

NATION
Compare the definitions of State and Nation (see next slide)

1. Which is more restrictive? In other words, which criteria are harder to meet?

2. How many States are there?

3. How many nations do you estimate there are?
To be a State:
- Have a defined **Boundary**
- Contain a permanent **Population**
- Be **Recognized** by other states
- Maintain **Sovereignty** over its domestic and international affairs

To be a Nation:
- **Common heritage**
- **Shared Beliefs and values**
- **Claim a traditional homeland**
- **Desire for self-determination**
NATIONS

Kurds

Catalans

STATES

Belgium

Nigeria
A Nation-State is a singular nation of people who fulfill the qualifications of a state.
Can you name 2 NATION-STATES?
Can you name 2 NATION-STATE?
JAPAN and ICELAND are the best examples of Nation-States
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>concept</th>
<th>description</th>
<th>example</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Multi-national state</td>
<td>A country that contains more than one nation; one nation is usually dominant</td>
<td>Canada, French Province of Quebec, Inuit in Province of Nunavut</td>
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<td>Autonomous region</td>
<td>A defined area within a state that is somewhat independent.</td>
<td>Swedish people in the Åland Islands; Finland won’t let them become independent, but grants autonomy. Also: China does this.</td>
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<td>Stateless nation</td>
<td>Special desire to establish their own state</td>
<td>• Kurdistan – largest (spread over Turkey, Armenia, IRAQ, IRAN, Azerbaijan and Syria)</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>• Palestinians (Gaza Strip and West Bank)</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>• Basque (NE Spain and SW France)</td>
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<td>Multistate nation</td>
<td>When a nation has a State of its own but stretches across borders of other states.</td>
<td>Hungarians living in Romania; The state of Korea is in North and South Korea, but also China and the US.</td>
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The (Development of) the *Modern* Nation-State Concept

- Before the 1700s People lived more locally, in regions; their allegiance was to the King.
- By the 1700s, nation-states began to develop, first in France and England. The world was a mix of tiny states and large multi-ethnic Empires (Russian Empire, Ottoman Empire, etc.)
- **1800s – NATIONALISM TAKES HOLD OF THE EUROPEAN MIND!**
  - Some want to break out of these empires - too diverse!
  - Some want to join with others like them – Germany, Italy
THE EVOLUTION OF THE CONTEMPORARY POLITICAL MAP

Regional Italians blend into Italy
THE EVOLUTION OF THE CONTEMPORARY POLITICAL MAP

Regional Germans blend into Germany.
Ottoman Empire breaks up
Nationalism – a nation’s desire to create and maintain a State of its own.
Terminology

An **enclave** is a territory, or a part of a territory, that is entirely surrounded by the territory of one other state.

An **exclave** is a portion of a state or territory geographically separated from the main part by surrounding alien territory (of one or more states).
**Irredentism** is any political or popular movement intended to reclaim and reoccupy an area that the movement's members consider "lost" or "unredeemed". These territorial claims are justified on the basis of real or imagined national and historic (an area formerly part of that state) or ethnic (an area inhabited by that nation or ethnic group) affiliations. It is often advocated by nationalist politics.
Now let’s do an activity

- Nation without a state
- Enclave
- Exclave
- Bi-national state
- Nation-state
- Irredentism
- Multi-national state
- Multi-state nation
Exclave
Multi-National State
Nation Without a State

WHERE ARE THE KURDS?

KEY: ◊ = 1 MILLION KURDISH PEOPLE
CIA World Fact Book, 2014

THE KURDISH PROJECT
Enclave
Bi-National State
Irredentism

The majority language by city, town, and village councils
Results from the Ukrainian 2001 Census

80%
Ukrainian
Russian
Romanian/Moldovan
Crimean Tatar
Hungarian
Bulgarian
Gagauz
Polish
Albanian
Chernobyl disaster area (formerly Ukrainian)