

# AP HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

## Unit 7: POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY (Ch.8)



# Political Geography

The study of human political organization of the earth.

Study political organization at three scales:

- **Supranational** (Organizations that transcends national boundaries)
- **National** (country)
- **Subnational** (states/local)



# State

Politically organized territory  
(permanent population, economy),  
(sovereign) government, recognized  
by international community.

State = Country

state = sub-state



Politically  
Organized/Working  
Economy

Permanent  
Population

State

Defined Territory

Recognized by  
other States

State = Country

state = sub-state





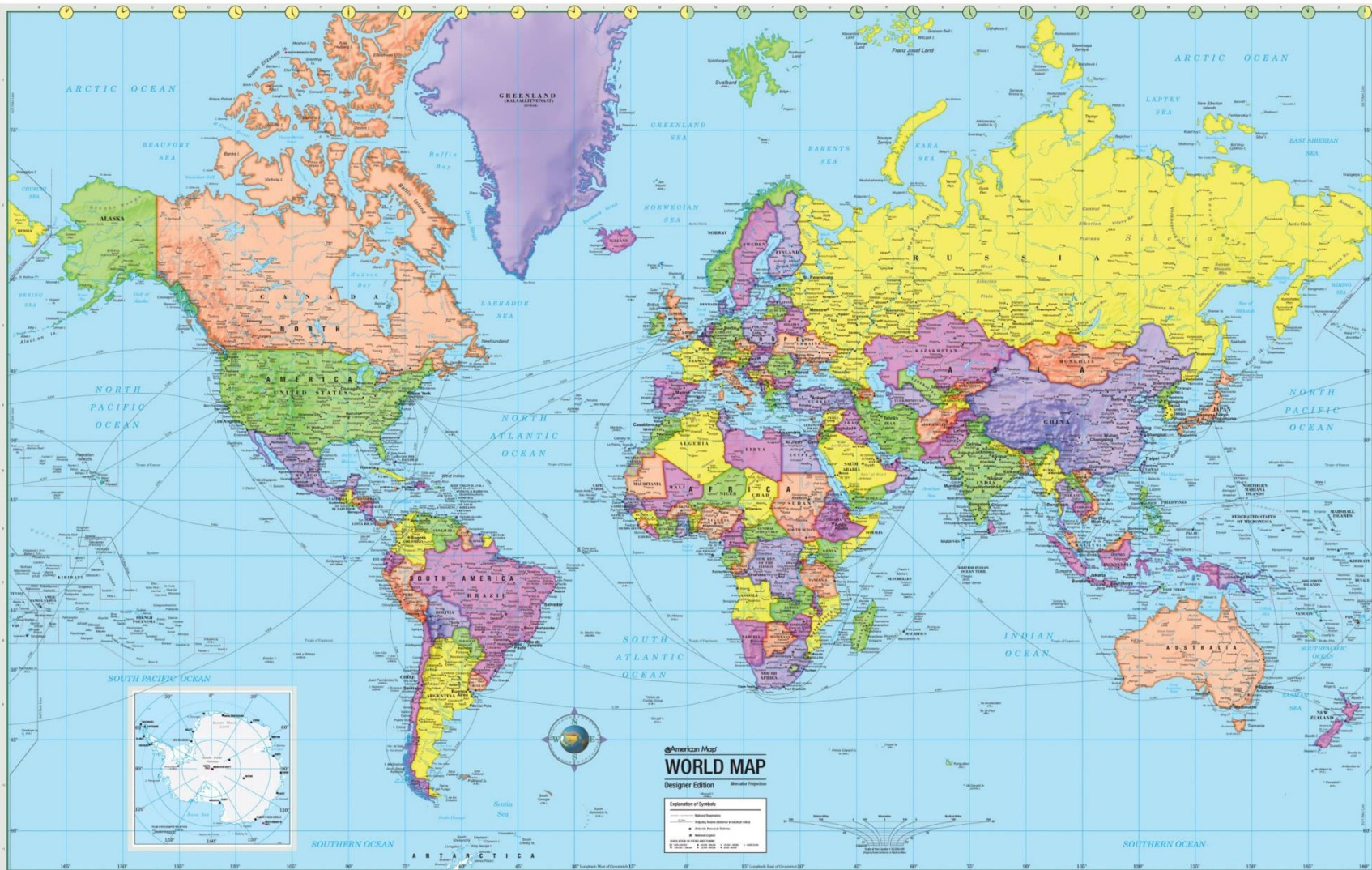
- The term “State” refers to a country and **NOT** a political subdivision with the United States, such as **Oregon**
- Most countries with a federal constitution are made up of states. Ex. U.S, Mexico, Canada, Germany

# Sovereignty

A recognized right to control a territory both politically and militarily

Under international law, States are sovereign.







# Microstate

- A very small State

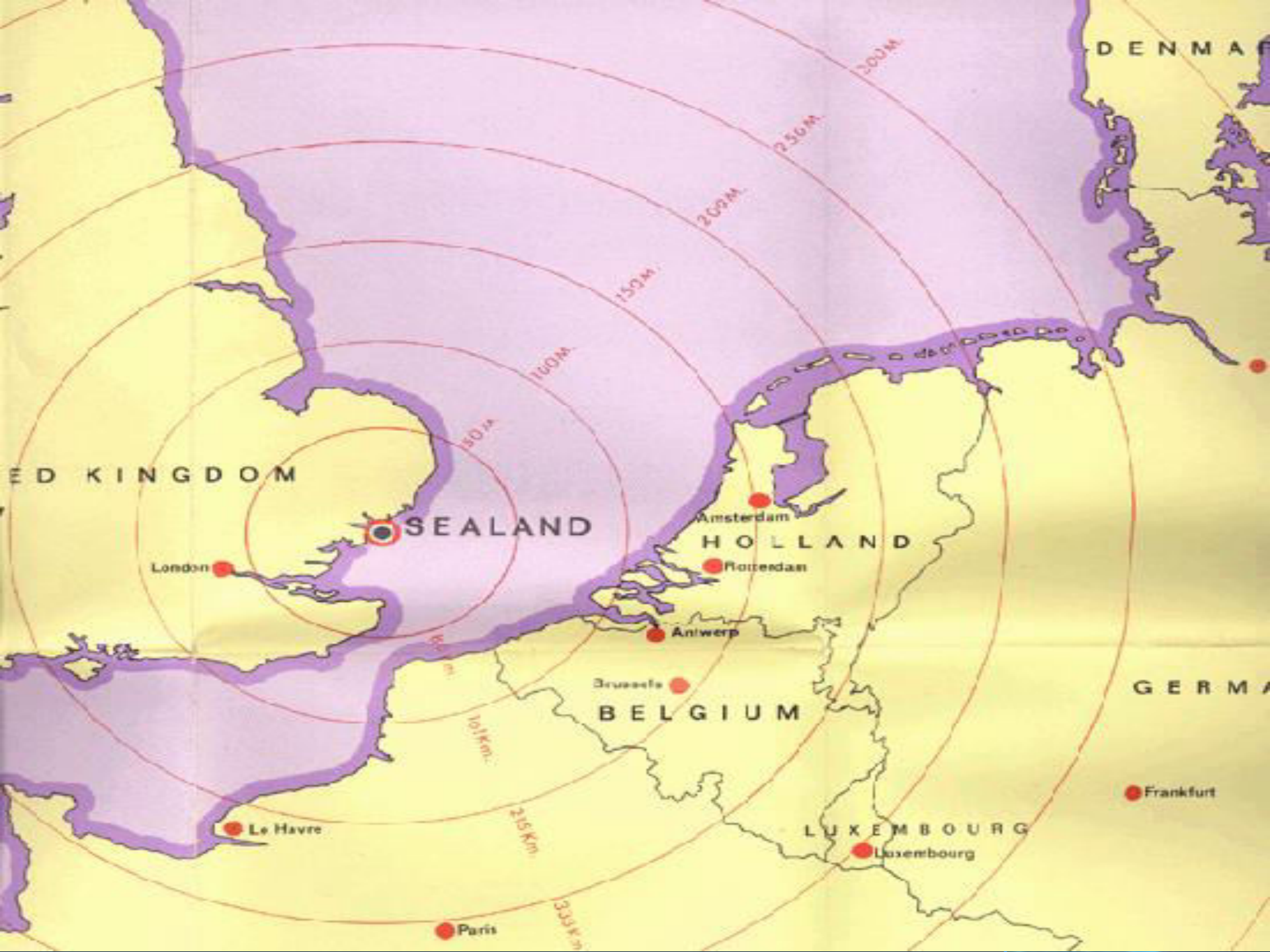
*EX: Singapore, Vatican City, San Marino*



# Is Sealand a State?



<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=P LnPYRSLIc>



DENMARK

UNITED KINGDOM

SEALAND

London

Amsterdam

HOLLAND

Rotterdam

Antwerp

Brussels

BELGIUM

Le Havre

Paris

LUXEMBOURG

Luxembourg

GERMANY

Frankfurt

50 M

100 M

150 M

200 M

250 M

300 M

80 km

160 km

240 km

320 km

480 km



The coat of arms of the Principality of Sealand is a heraldic shield. At the top is a crown. The shield is divided into four quarters. The top-left and bottom-right quarters each contain a blue dragon passant guardant. The top-right and bottom-left quarters each contain a red dragon passant guardant. The shield is supported by two golden lions passant guardant. A red banner is draped across the shield, and a blue banner is at the bottom. The shield is surrounded by a wreath of green leaves.

*Principality of*  
**SEALAND**

# Nation

A group of people who think of themselves as one based on a shared culture and history.

May share religion, language, an ethnicity, etc.

*Ex. Palestinians, Kurds, Armenians in Turkey*



Culturally  
Defined

Shared  
Culture

Nation

Not defined  
by territory

“An Imagined  
Community”

```
graph TD; A((The French)) --- B((Nations)); B --- C((Native Americans));
```

The French

Nations

Native  
Americans

```
graph TD; A((Italy)) --- B((Nations?)); B --- C((Great Britain));
```

Italy

Nations?

Great  
Britain



```
graph TD; A((Italy)) --- B((Not Nations)); B --- C((Great Britain));
```

Italy

Not  
Nations

Great  
Britain

# Multinational State

A State that contains more than one nation within its borders

Examples: USA, Canada, Belgium,  
Iraq(Sunni vs. Shiite)



# Nation-State

A politically organized area in which a nation and State occupy the same space.

An ATTEMPT to marry the concepts of nation and State into one big happy territory.

Ex. Japan, Ireland, Israel, Turkey, France, Iran, Ukraine, Belarus

**TWO Benefits/Problems of a Nation-State?**



# Stateless Nation

When a nation does not have a territory to call its own

## Examples

- Assyrian Christians of Iraq
- Kurds in the Middle East
- Uyghurs in Western China



## Multinational State

- A state with more than one nation inside its borders.
- Many States in the world is a multinational state.
- Iraq: Sunnis, Kurds, Shiites

## Multistate Nations

- A nation that stretches across borders.
- EX: North/South Korea

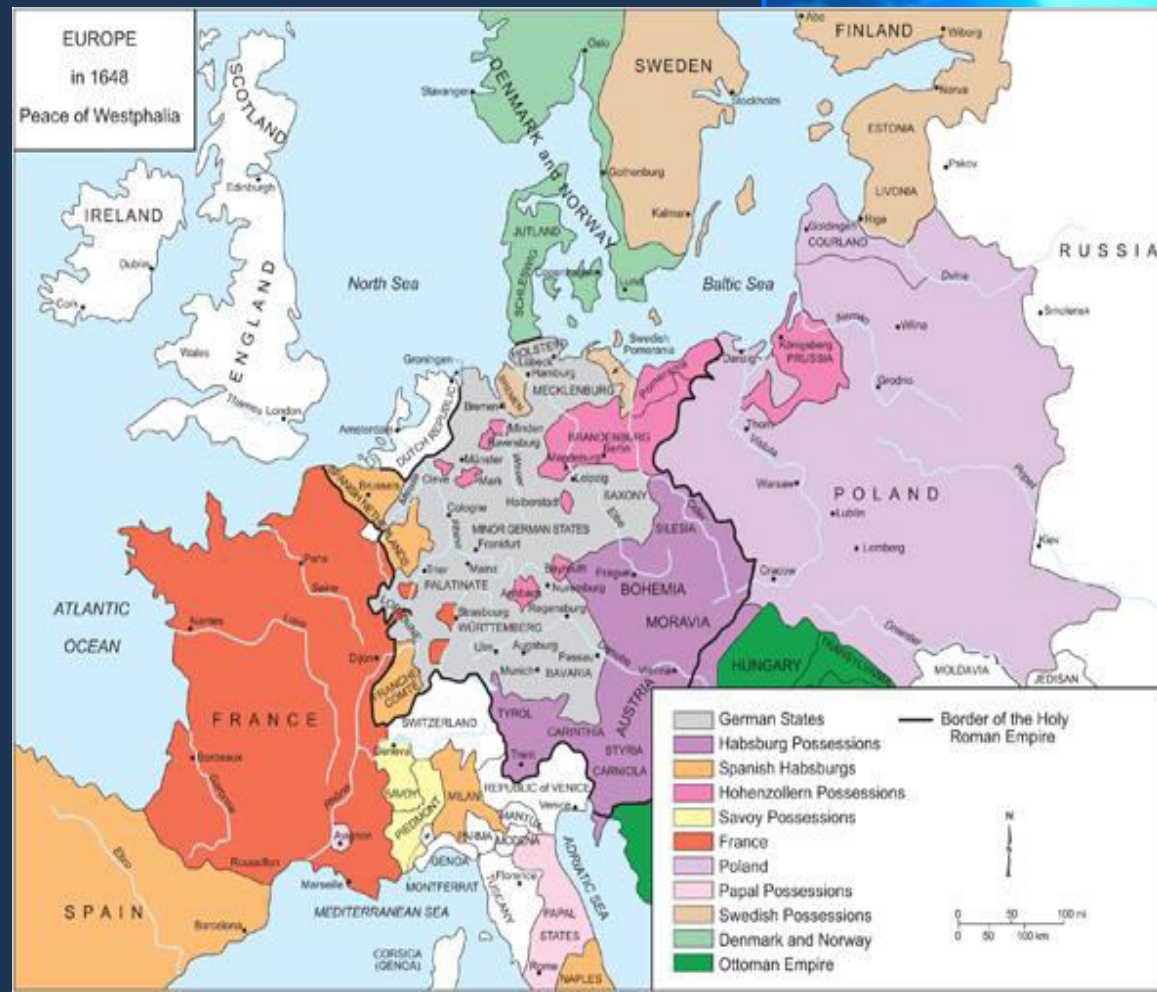
## Stateless Nations

- A nation that does not have a state.
- Palestinians, Kurds

# Question 1

Explain the Peace of Westphalia and its significance. How did the treaties fundamentally change society?

Describe the problems with a multinational state and stateless nation.



# Collect

Country Profile (South Africa)



# COLONIALISM

A STORY ABOUT STUFF

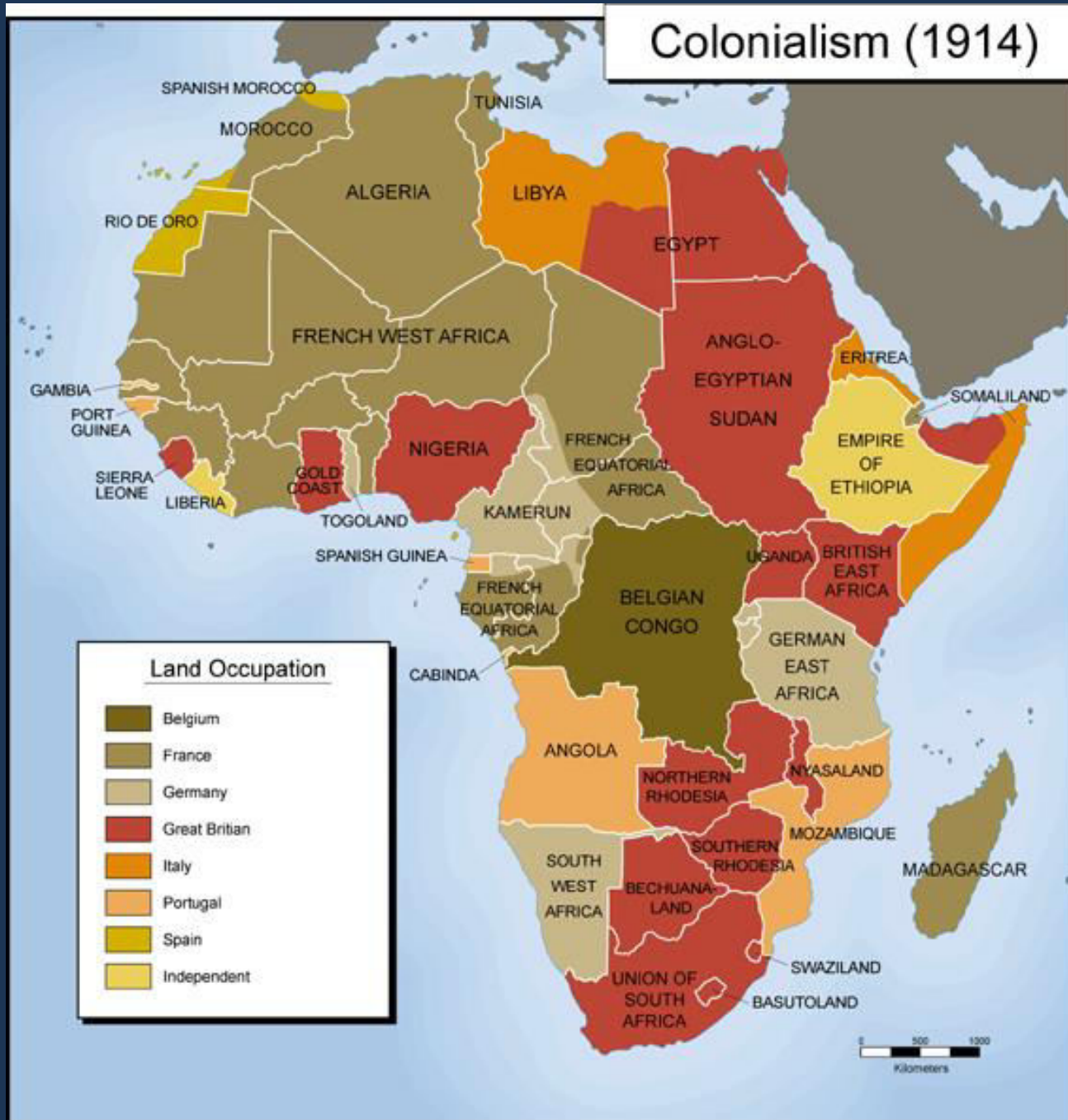
or

How to steal stuff from other territories  
and make yourself filthy rich.





# Colonialism (1914)



# Colonialism

Establishing a new territory by a group of people who keep their ties to their home government.

The control of one State over another place

Often the colonizer has a more industrialized economy

Major factor in colonialism was the Industrial Revolution



# Colonialism

Age of European Colonialism lasted from 15<sup>th</sup> century until end of WWII (1945)

## Two Major Periods

- **First** occurred after European explorers discovered land in the Western Hemisphere (15<sup>th</sup> century)
- **Second** – Late 1800's when western Euro powers competed to "carve up" Africa
  - \* France and England would control 70% of Africa



# Berlin Conference (1884):

Called together all the European powers to lay down rules for the division of Africa.

Agreed that any European power could claim land in Africa by notifying other nations of their claims and showing they could control the area.

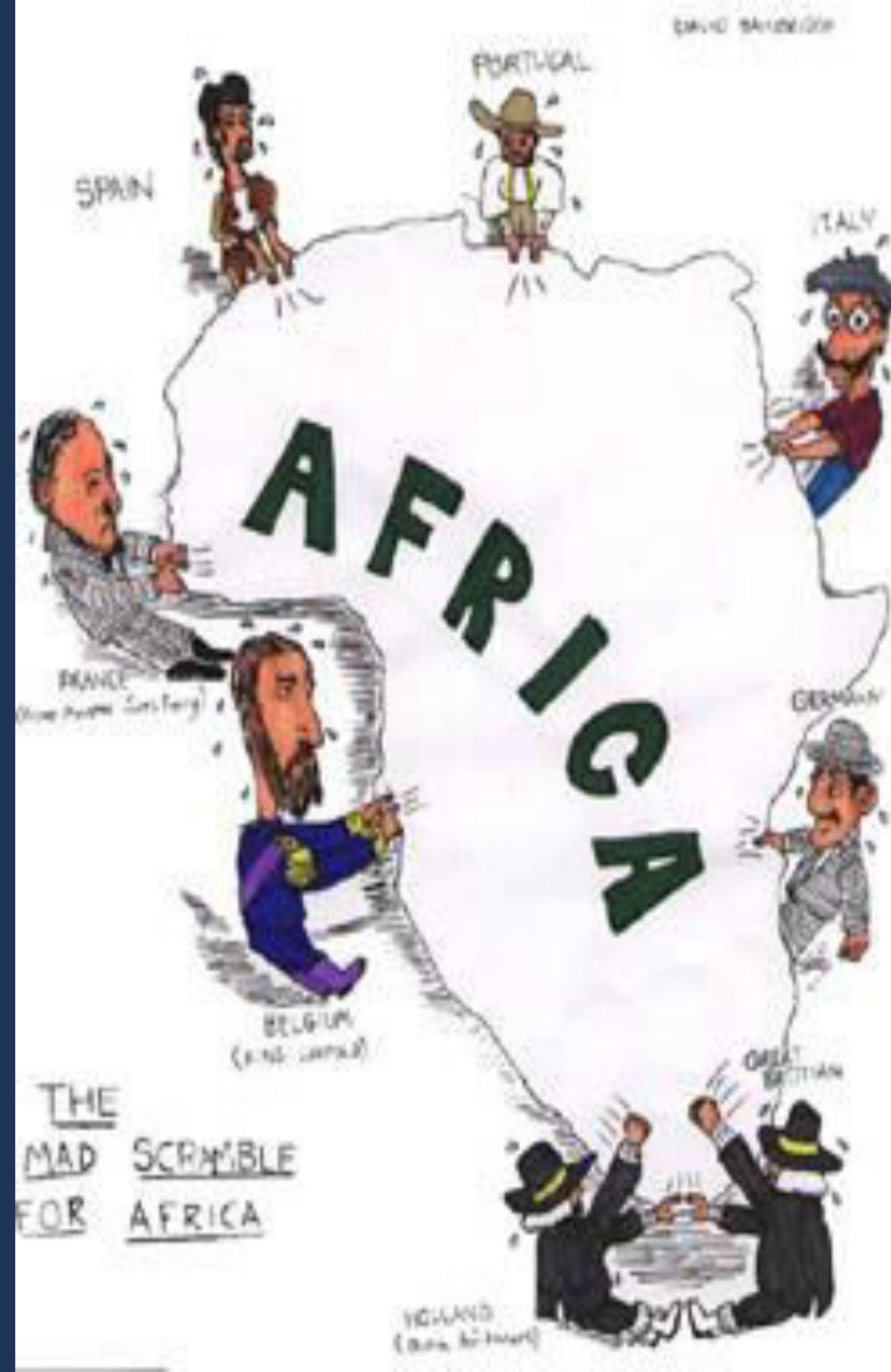
What are THREE benefits of colonizing African land for Europe?



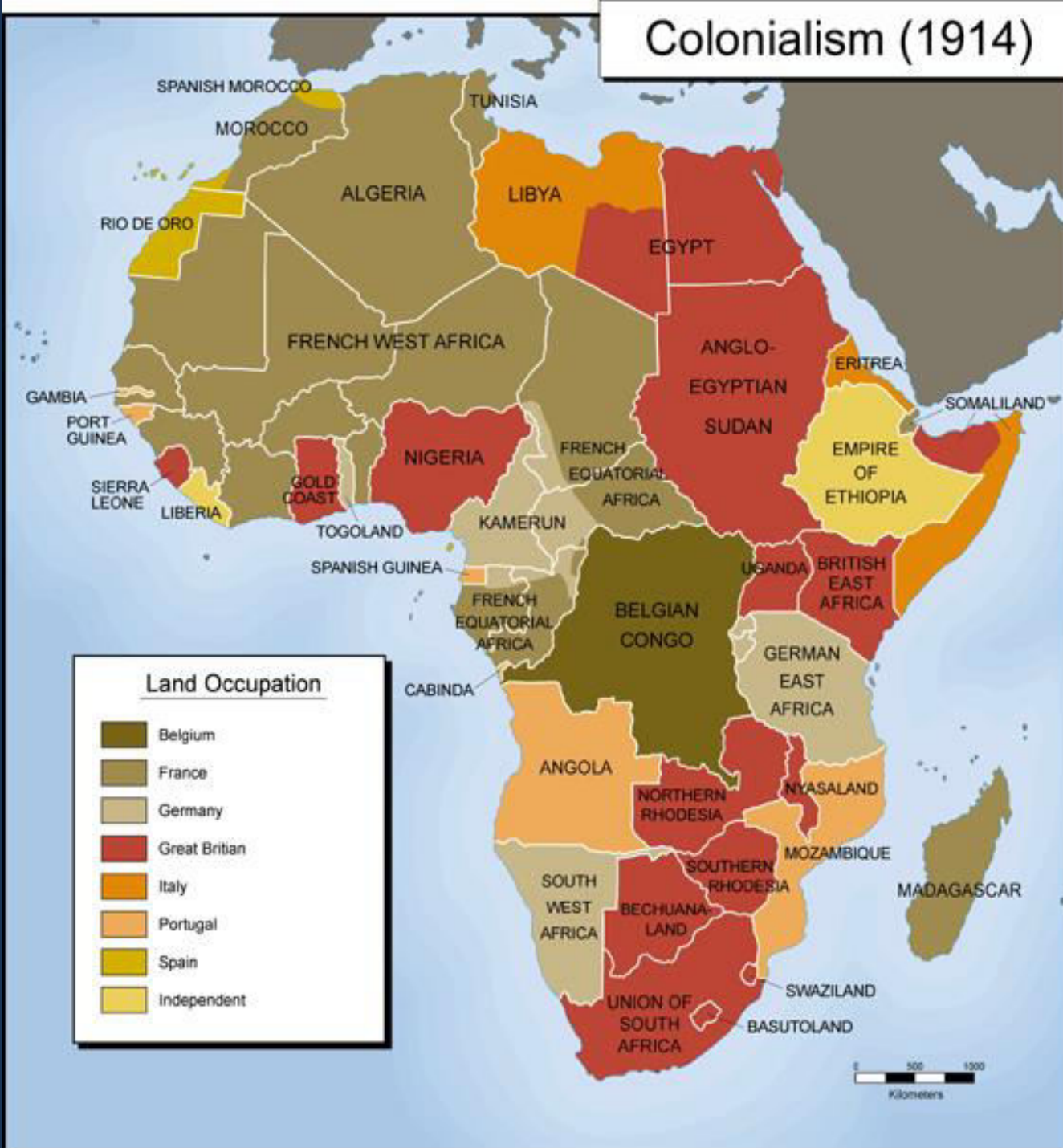
# Scramble for Africa:

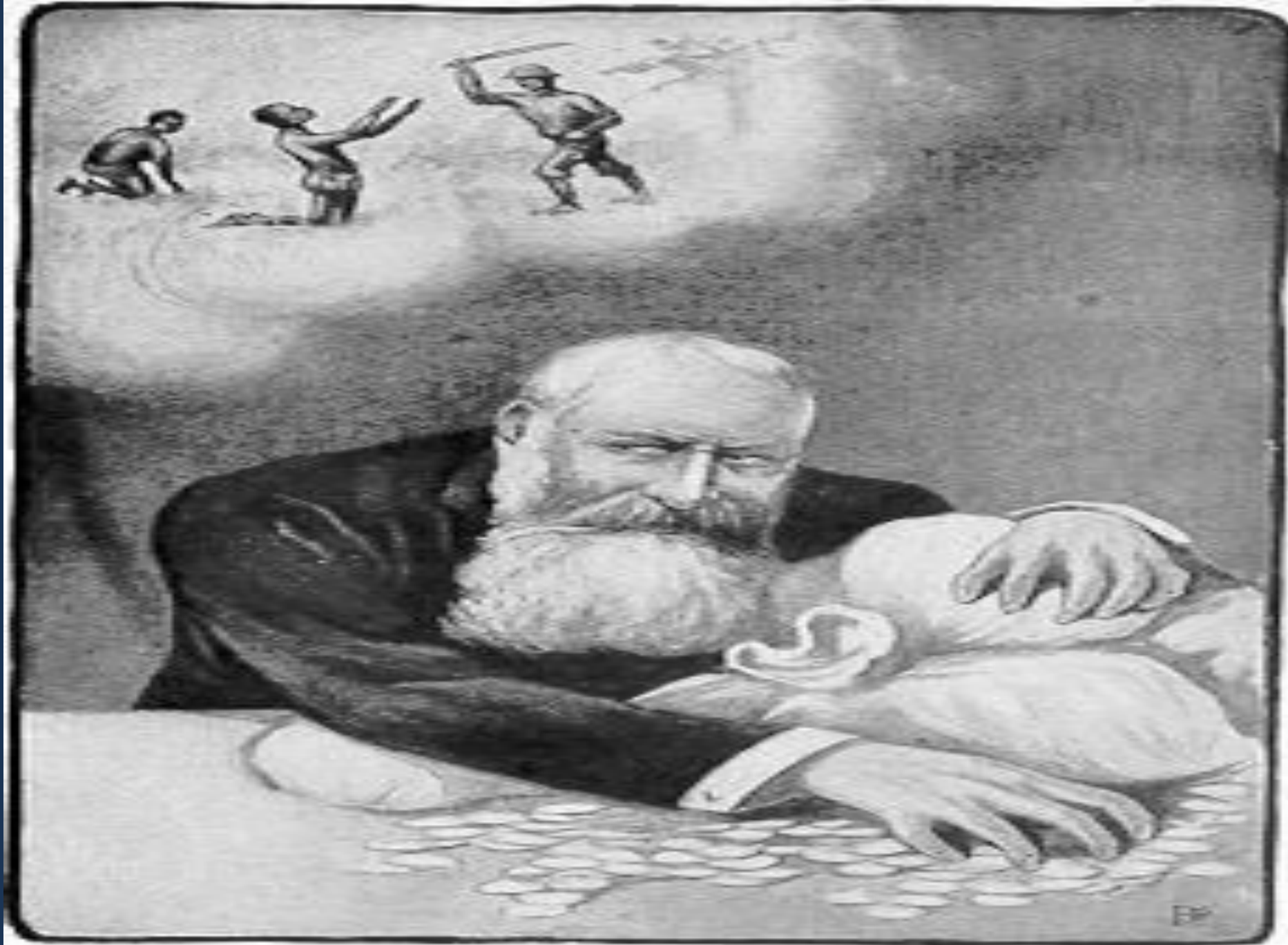
Period between 1880 and 1914 when European countries competed to claim territory in Africa.

- Spain
- France
- Holland
- Great Britain
- Germany
- Italy
- Portugal
- Belgium



# Colonialism (1914)





# Mercantilism

An economic system where a State acquires colonies for **raw materials** to ship back home and use them in making products for the mother country.





# Imperialism

The process of establishing political, social and economic dominance over a colonized area.

**Ex. Europeans acculturated indigenous peoples to European Christianity, architecture, and culture**



# **European Motives for Imperialism**



## Motive #1 - Industry

To improve their economies they needed new markets (customers) and raw materials.



## Motive #2 - Nationalism

Pride in one's country led to a heated competition among the European nations.

The more lands you controlled showed how strong you were as a country.



## Motive #3 - Racism and Social Darwinism

**Social Darwinism** : Idea that one race is better than another

- ***Survival of the fittest:*** Those who are the fittest would enjoy wealth and success.
- If others suffered or were exterminated that was nature.



## Motive #4 - Civilizing Mission

Missionaries wanted to Christianize and “civilize” the peoples of non-European societies.



## Question 2

Discuss the concept of Colonialism. Explain how European colonialism diffused the nation-state model. Explain consequences of this colonialism on the contemporary political map and use Figure 8.8 in your discussion.







# Dependency Theory

- Asserts that former colonies in South America, Africa, and Asia are still poor because of colonization
- When colonizers left, the populations in those States were not unified and has led to conflicts
- Colonial subjects still trade with former colonial rulers. **Ex. Senegal and France**



## Dependency Theory Example:

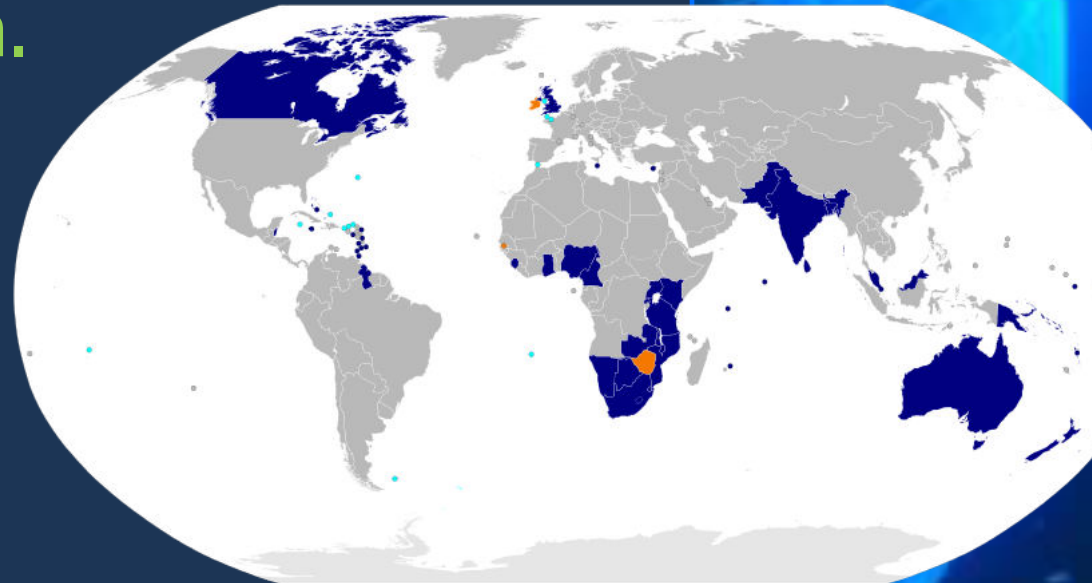
Brazil has a rapidly growing economy that is nonetheless still entangled in its dependency with foreign nations. Long colonized by the Portuguese, Brazil continues to export most of its raw materials and agricultural production. Many Brazilians continue to live in poverty and are malnourished.

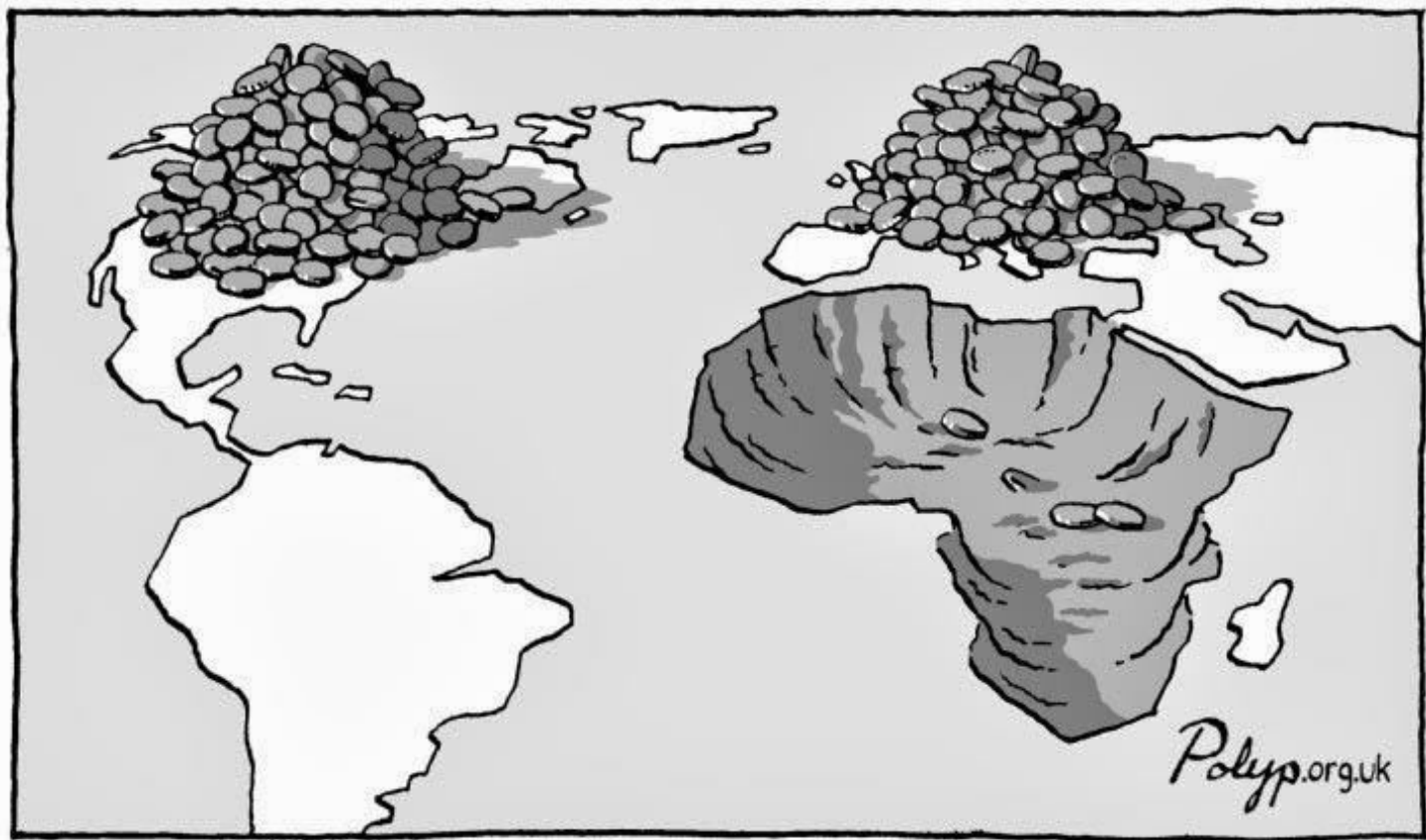


# Neocolonialism

The continued economic dependence of new States on their former colonial masters

Ex. Commonwealth of Nations countries are being economically pressured to cooperate with the United Kingdom.





'GOLD DIGGERS'

## Question 3

Define capitalism and explain the concept of a globalized economic order. Give examples from Figure 8.10 of this economic order of the World Economy.



### 3 **Beliefs** of World Systems Theory

1. The world economy has one market and a global division of labor
2. The world has multiple States, but everything takes place in the world economy
3. The world economy has a three tier structure.
  - *A tier is country where particular economic processes take place*



# Three-Tiered System

Core: Higher levels of education, salaries, and more technology. Generates a lot of wealth. **Sell finished goods**

**EX: Western Europe**

Semi-periphery: places where core and periphery processes take place. Countries exploited by the core, but then exploits the periphery. **Production**

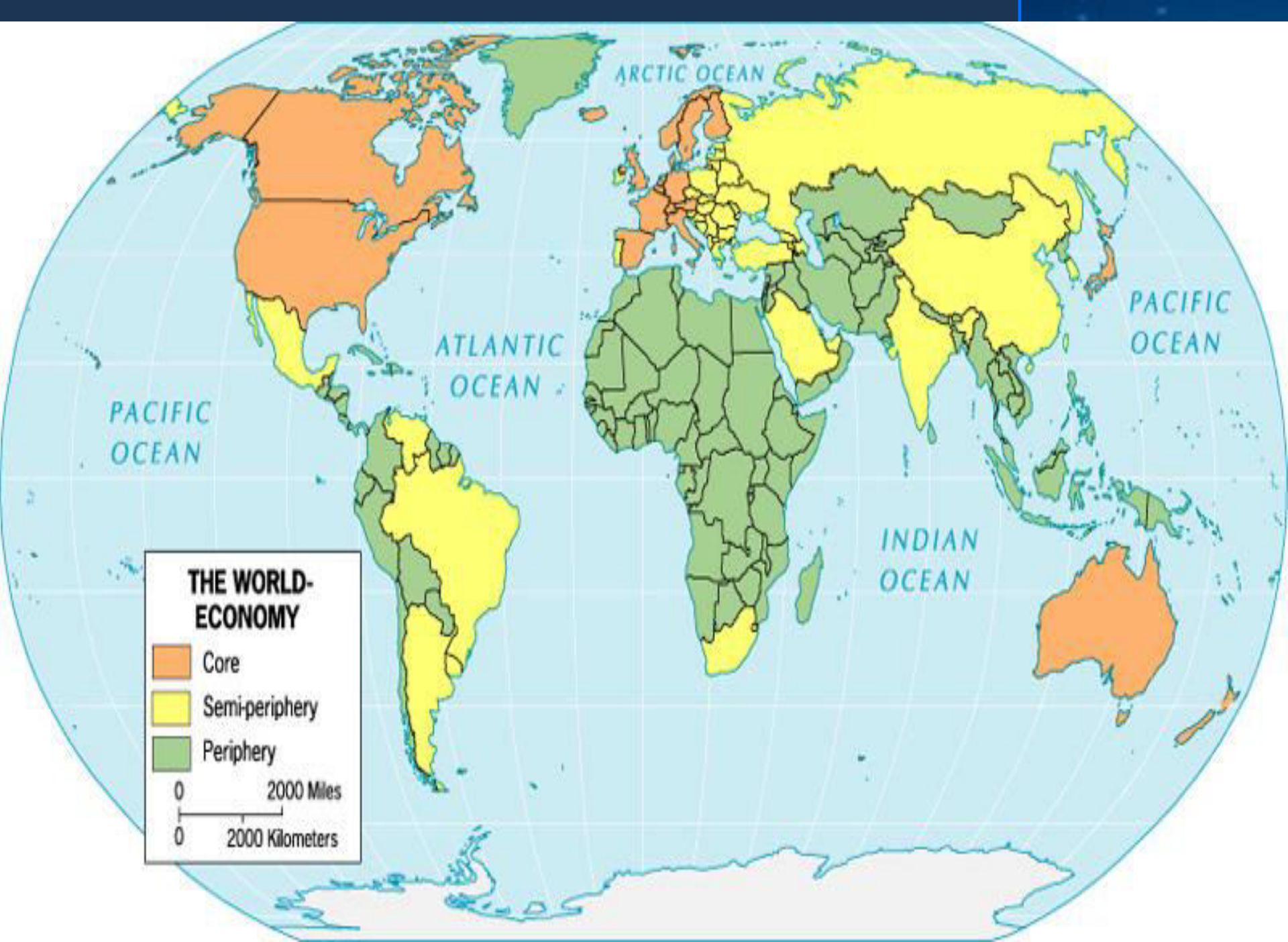
**EX: Eastern Europe**

Periphery: lower education, low salaries, and less technology. Marginal position in world economy.

**Natural Resources Extracted**

**EX: Southwest Asia**







## Question 4

Define and explain **unitary government**. Define and explain the **federal system**. Explain how a federal system accommodates regional interests.



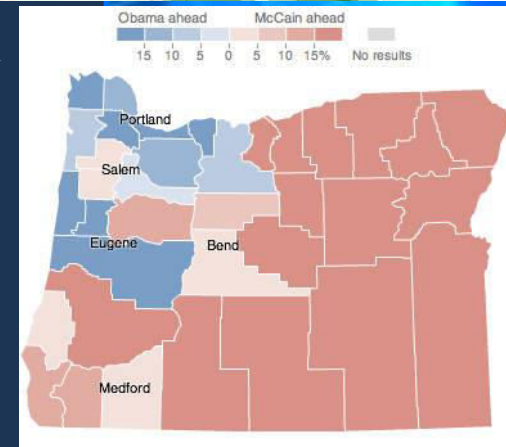
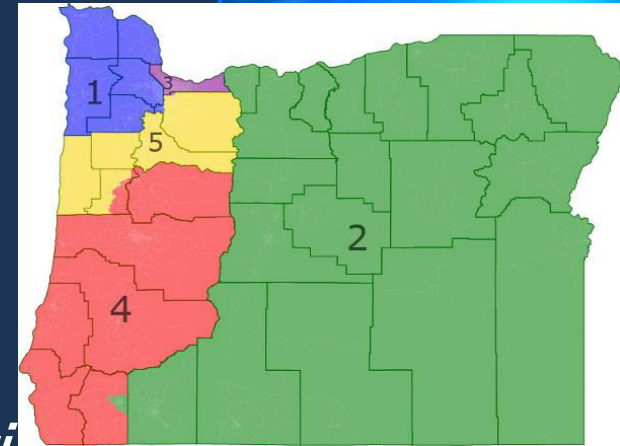
# Gerrymandering

Redrawing electoral districts to create an advantage for one political party

A Consensus happens every 10 years to reapportion House of Representatives

## Consequences:

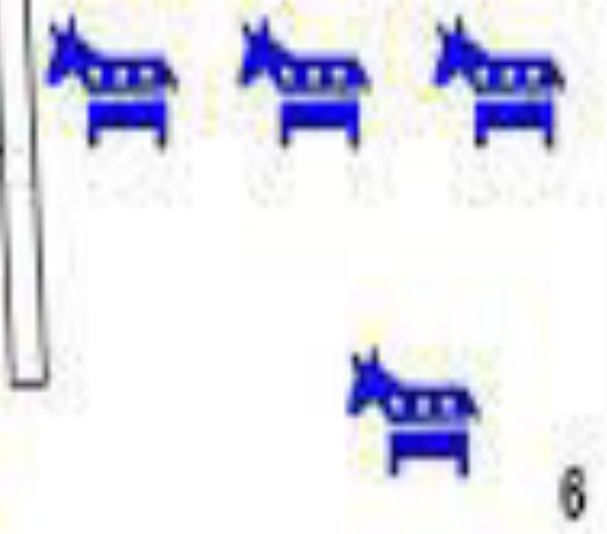
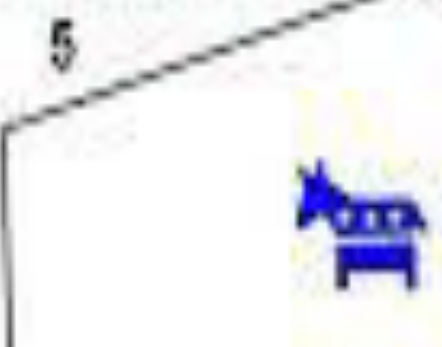
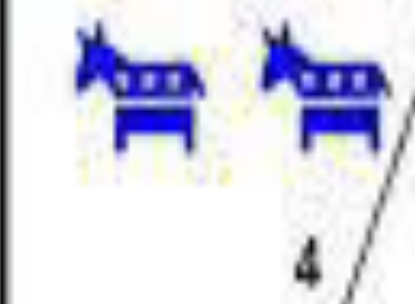
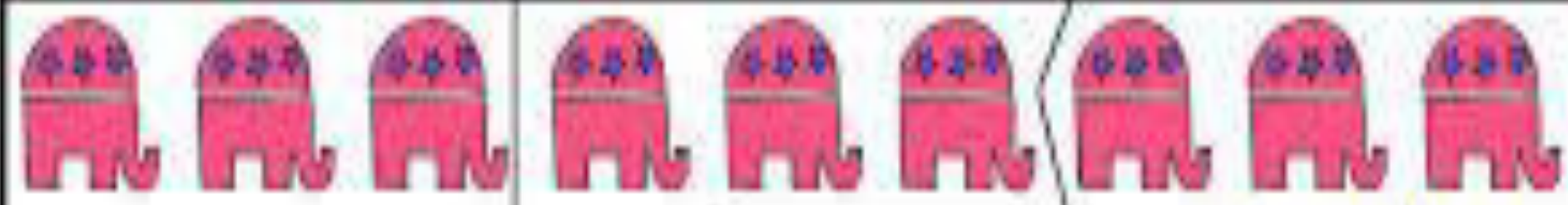
- *Strengthen/weaken power of a political power. Divides districts to give one party a majority in most districts.*
- *Districts could be represented by someone who lives far away/ different than them*



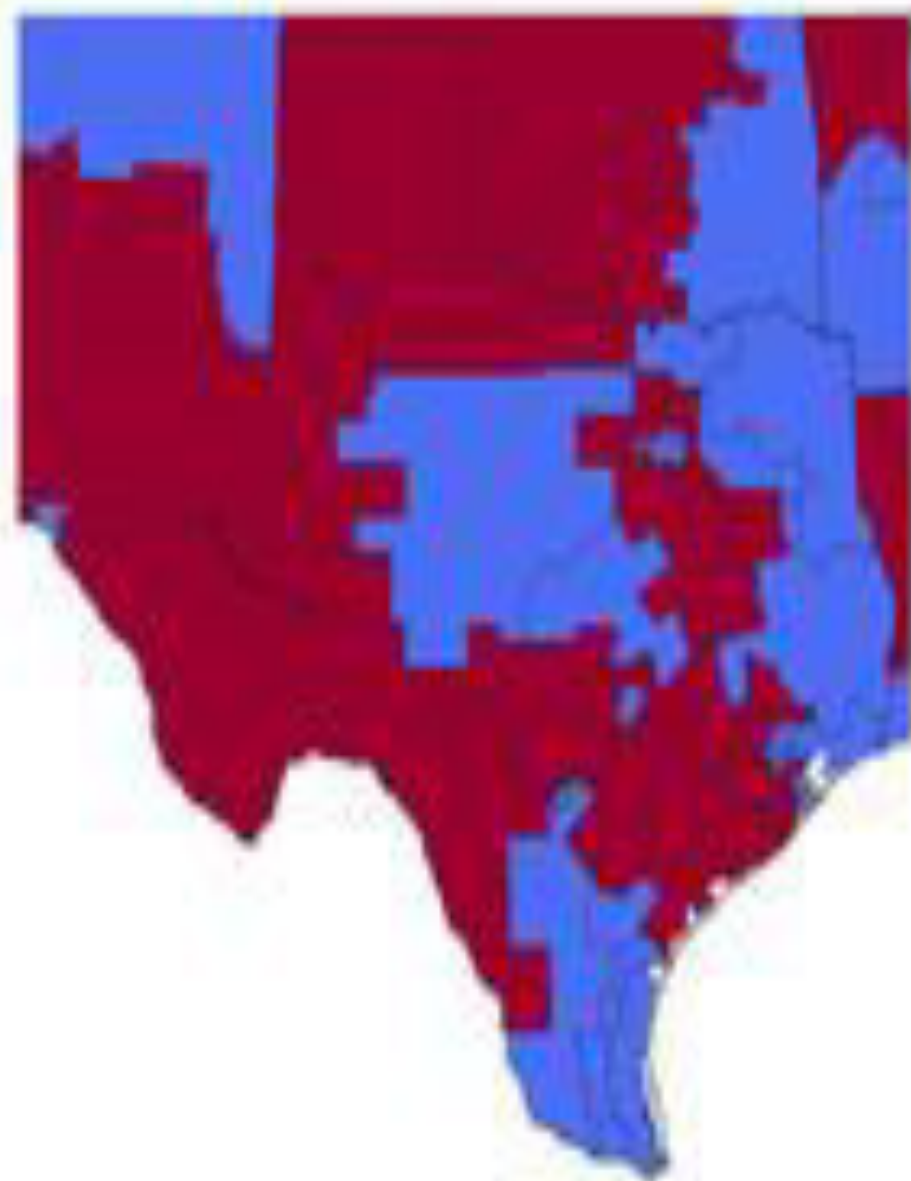
**Explain the TWO different types of  
Gerrymandering discussed in the  
Video.**

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YcU  
DBgYodIE](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YcUDBgYodIE)

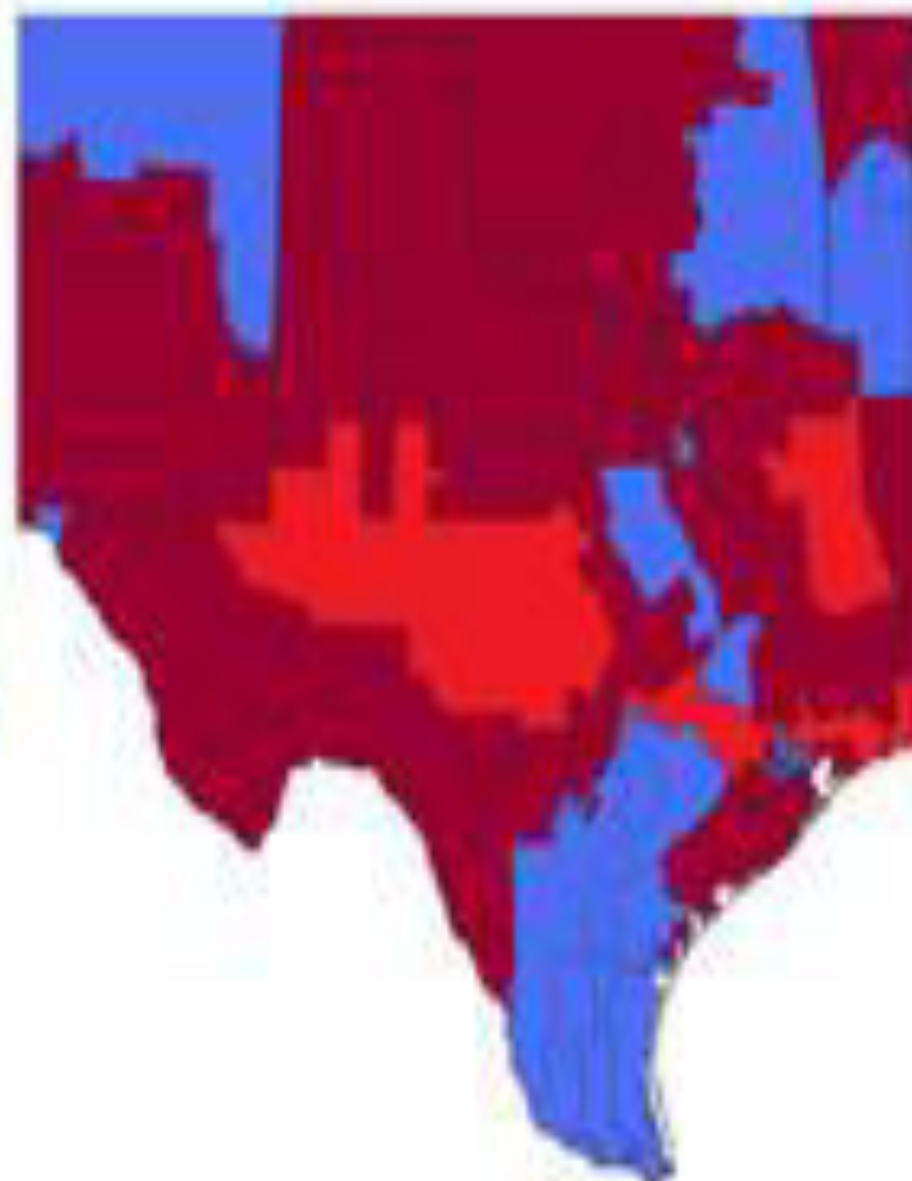


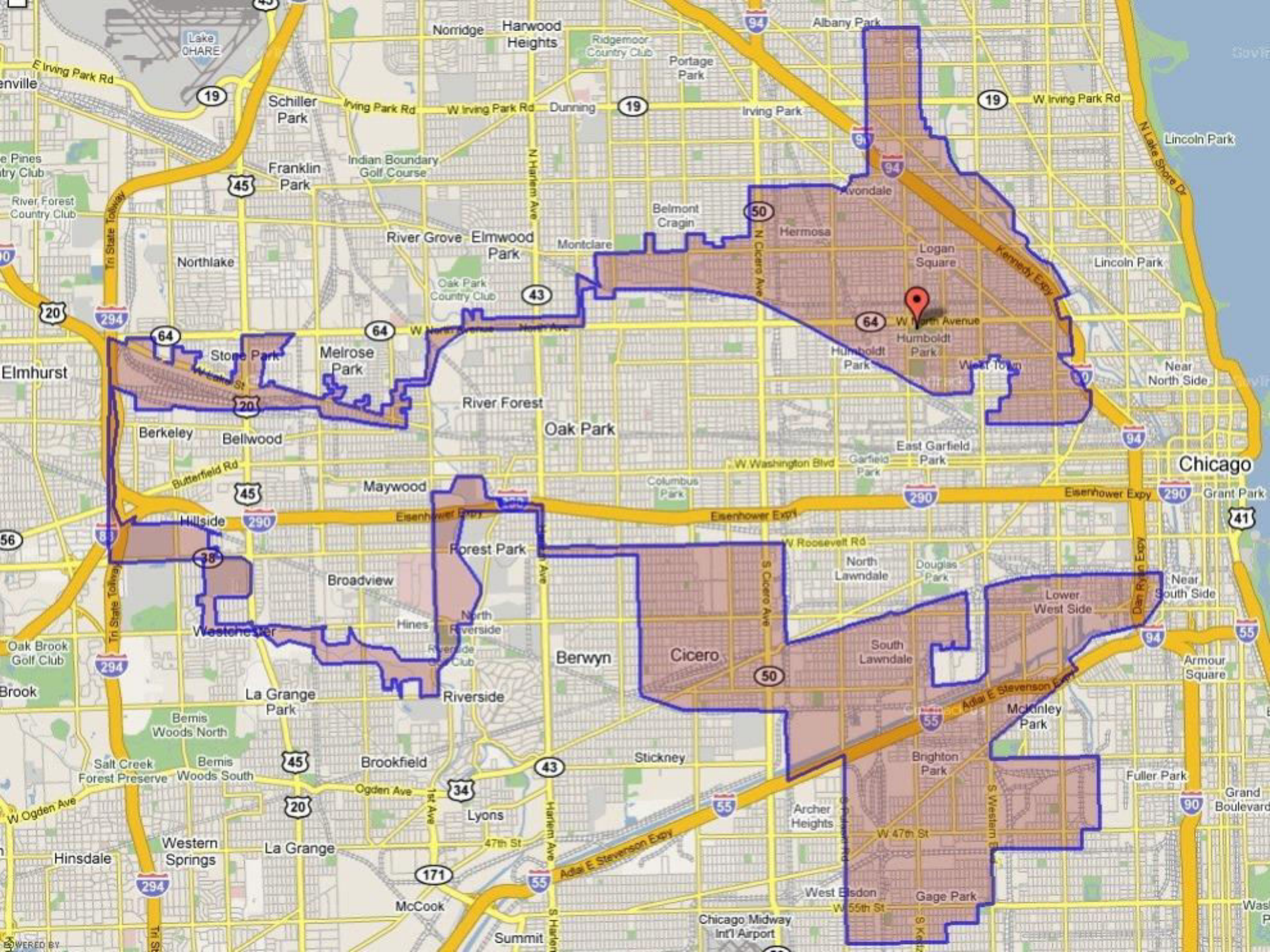


2002 Election Results



2004 Election Results

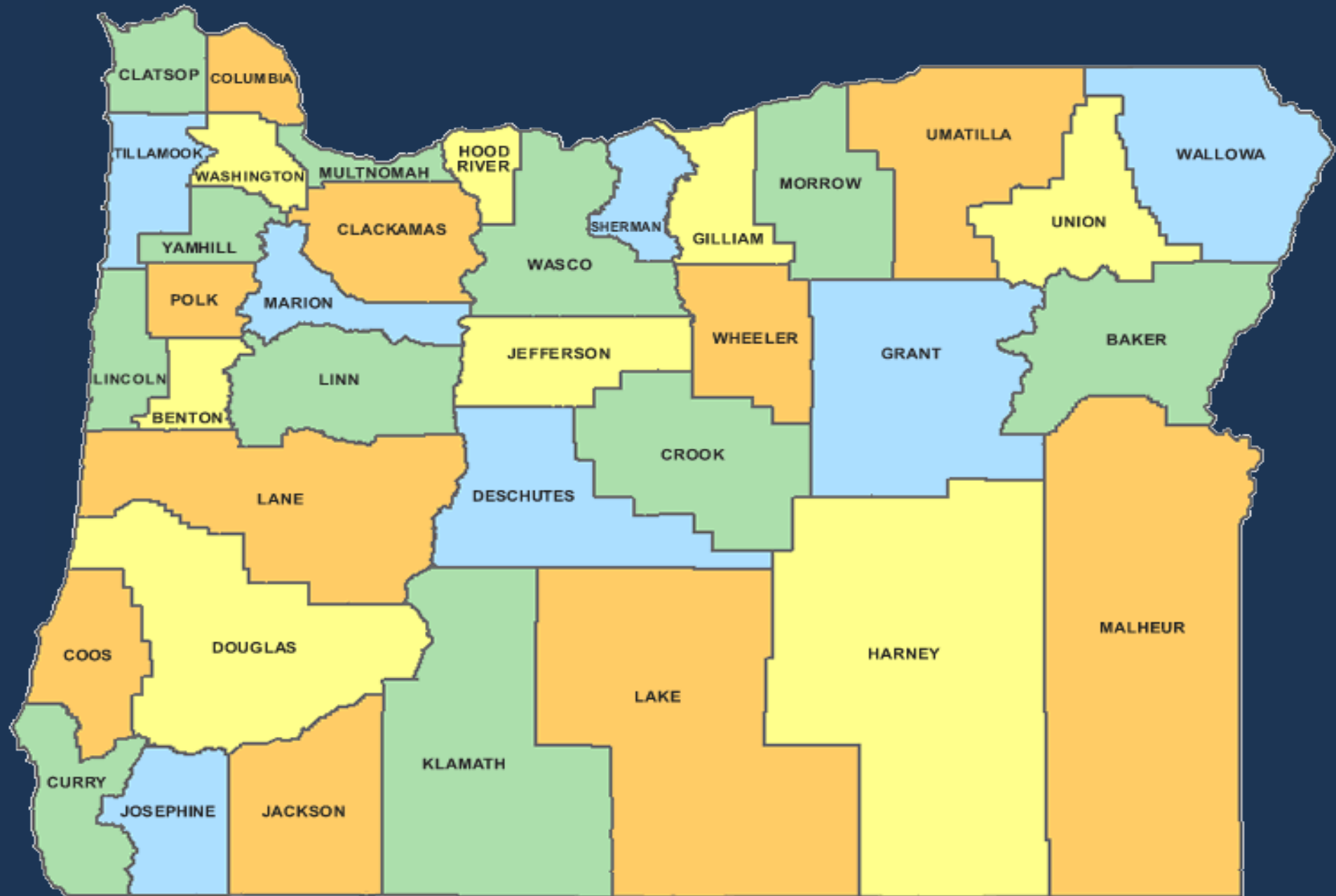




## What are the criteria for drawing district lines?

The criteria for consideration by the Legislative Assembly or the Secretary of State for redistricting legislative and congressional districts are listed in ORS 188.010. The criteria require that each district, as nearly as practicable, shall:

- Be contiguous;
- Be of equal population;
- Utilize existing geographic or political boundaries;
- Not divide communities of common interest; and
- Be connected by transportation links.





Oregon		Voting Age Population Percentage						2012 President			Partisan Average		
County	Pop.	White	Black	Hisp.	Asian	Native	Other	Obama	Romney	12PVI	Dem	Rep	avgPVI
Statewide	100%	82.1%	1.6%	9.1%	3.9%	1.1%	2.2%	56.3%	43.7%	D+ 4	55.2%	44.8%	Even
Baker	0.4%	94.0%	0.3%	2.5%	0.5%	1.0%	1.8%	29.4%	70.6%	R+ 23	34.7%	65.3%	R+ 20
Benton	2.2%	85.2%	0.8%	5.3%	5.5%	0.6%	2.7%	64.9%	35.1%	D+ 13	61.3%	38.7%	D+ 6
Clackamas	9.8%	87.1%	0.7%	6.0%	3.8%	0.6%	1.8%	51.9%	48.1%	R+ 0	51.6%	48.4%	R+ 4
Clatsop	1.0%	89.6%	0.4%	5.8%	1.5%	0.8%	2.0%	57.6%	42.4%	D+ 6	57.7%	42.3%	D+ 2
Columbia	1.3%	92.1%	0.3%	3.1%	1.1%	1.2%	2.2%	52.7%	47.3%	D+ 1	54.4%	45.6%	R+ 1
Coos	1.6%	89.4%	0.4%	4.0%	1.2%	2.0%	3.1%	46.7%	53.3%	R+ 5	47.8%	52.2%	R+ 7
Crook	0.5%	91.7%	0.1%	5.1%	0.5%	1.3%	1.3%	31.4%	68.6%	R+ 21	34.9%	65.1%	R+ 20
Curry	0.6%	90.9%	0.2%	4.0%	0.8%	1.6%	2.6%	41.2%	58.8%	R+ 11	43.4%	56.6%	R+ 12
Deschutes	4.1%	90.7%	0.3%	5.8%	1.0%	0.7%	1.5%	46.5%	53.5%	R+ 5	44.7%	55.3%	R+ 11
Douglas	2.8%	91.3%	0.2%	3.6%	1.0%	1.6%	2.3%	35.8%	64.2%	R+ 16	38.0%	62.0%	R+ 17
Gilliam	0.0%	94.3%	0.2%	3.0%	0.5%	1.0%	1.1%	36.7%	63.3%	R+ 15	42.1%	57.9%	R+ 13
Grant	0.2%	94.5%	0.1%	2.0%	0.4%	1.1%	1.8%	22.6%	77.4%	R+ 29	27.0%	73.0%	R+ 28
Harney	0.2%	91.0%	0.2%	3.3%	0.5%	3.0%	2.0%	24.2%	75.8%	R+ 28	29.3%	70.7%	R+ 26
Hood River	0.6%	71.3%	0.2%	24.4%	1.7%	0.7%	1.7%	63.9%	36.1%	D+ 12	61.4%	38.6%	D+ 6
Jackson	5.3%	86.9%	0.6%	8.1%	1.4%	0.9%	2.1%	47.6%	52.4%	R+ 4	47.9%	52.1%	R+ 7
Jefferson	0.6%	68.6%	0.5%	14.6%	0.5%	13.8%	1.9%	41.6%	58.4%	R+ 10	42.3%	57.7%	R+ 13
Josephine	2.2%	90.8%	0.3%	4.8%	1.0%	1.1%	2.1%	38.7%	61.3%	R+ 13	40.8%	59.2%	R+ 14
Klamath	1.7%	84.6%	0.5%	8.0%	1.1%	3.4%	2.5%	30.5%	69.5%	R+ 21	32.6%	67.4%	R+ 23
Lake	0.2%	89.9%	0.5%	4.8%	0.6%	1.8%	2.4%	21.5%	78.5%	R+ 30	27.3%	72.7%	R+ 28
Lane	9.2%	87.1%	0.8%	5.8%	2.6%	0.9%	2.7%	62.2%	37.8%	D+ 10	60.2%	39.8%	D+ 5
Lincoln	1.2%	87.6%	0.3%	5.9%	1.2%	2.6%	2.4%	60.7%	39.3%	D+ 9	59.5%	40.5%	D+ 4
Linn	3.0%	89.7%	0.3%	5.8%	1.1%	1.1%	1.9%	41.3%	58.7%	R+ 11	42.3%	57.7%	R+ 13
Malheur	0.8%	69.5%	1.3%	25.2%	2.0%	0.8%	1.2%	28.7%	71.3%	R+ 23	29.4%	70.6%	R+ 26
Marion	8.2%	74.7%	0.9%	19.0%	2.5%	1.1%	1.9%	48.4%	51.6%	R+ 4	49.7%	50.3%	R+ 6
Morrow	0.3%	70.6%	0.2%	25.5%	1.1%	1.1%	1.5%	32.2%	67.8%	R+ 20	37.3%	62.7%	R+ 18
Multnomah	19.2%	76.2%	4.9%	8.5%	6.8%	0.8%	2.8%	78.5%	21.5%	D+ 27	75.3%	24.7%	D+ 20
Polk	2.0%	84.0%	0.5%	9.3%	2.2%	1.7%	2.3%	47.8%	52.2%	R+ 4	48.5%	51.5%	R+ 7
Sherman	0.0%	94.0%	0.1%	3.3%	0.3%	1.2%	1.1%	32.0%	68.0%	R+ 20	36.4%	63.6%	R+ 19
Tillamook	0.7%	89.9%	0.2%	6.2%	1.1%	0.8%	1.6%	52.5%	47.5%	D+ 1	53.7%	46.3%	R+ 1
Umatilla	2.0%	74.5%	0.9%	19.1%	1.0%	3.1%	1.4%	35.6%	64.4%	R+ 16	38.5%	61.5%	R+ 17
Union	0.7%	92.4%	0.5%	3.0%	1.6%	1.0%	1.5%	34.2%	65.8%	R+ 18	38.0%	62.0%	R+ 17
Wallowa	0.2%	95.6%	0.3%	1.8%	0.4%	0.5%	1.4%	30.9%	69.1%	R+ 21	33.1%	66.9%	R+ 22
Wasco	0.7%	82.1%	0.3%	11.1%	1.3%	3.7%	1.4%	49.9%	50.1%	R+ 2	51.4%	48.6%	R+ 4
Washington	13.8%	73.9%	1.6%	12.7%	9.1%	0.5%	2.2%	59.0%	41.0%	D+ 7	56.0%	44.0%	D+ 1
Wheeler	0.0%	93.1%	0.0%	3.4%	0.6%	0.8%	2.1%	32.8%	67.2%	R+ 19	38.5%	61.5%	R+ 17
Yamhill	2.6%	82.4%	0.8%	11.9%	1.7%	1.3%	2.0%	46.6%	53.4%	R+ 5	47.2%	52.8%	R+ 8

# **Governmental Structures**



# Democracy

The idea that the people are the ultimate sovereign

The people are the nation and have ultimate power over what happens in the State

*There are currently 123 democracies in the world.*



# Autocracy

A country that is run according to the interests of the ruler rather than the people.

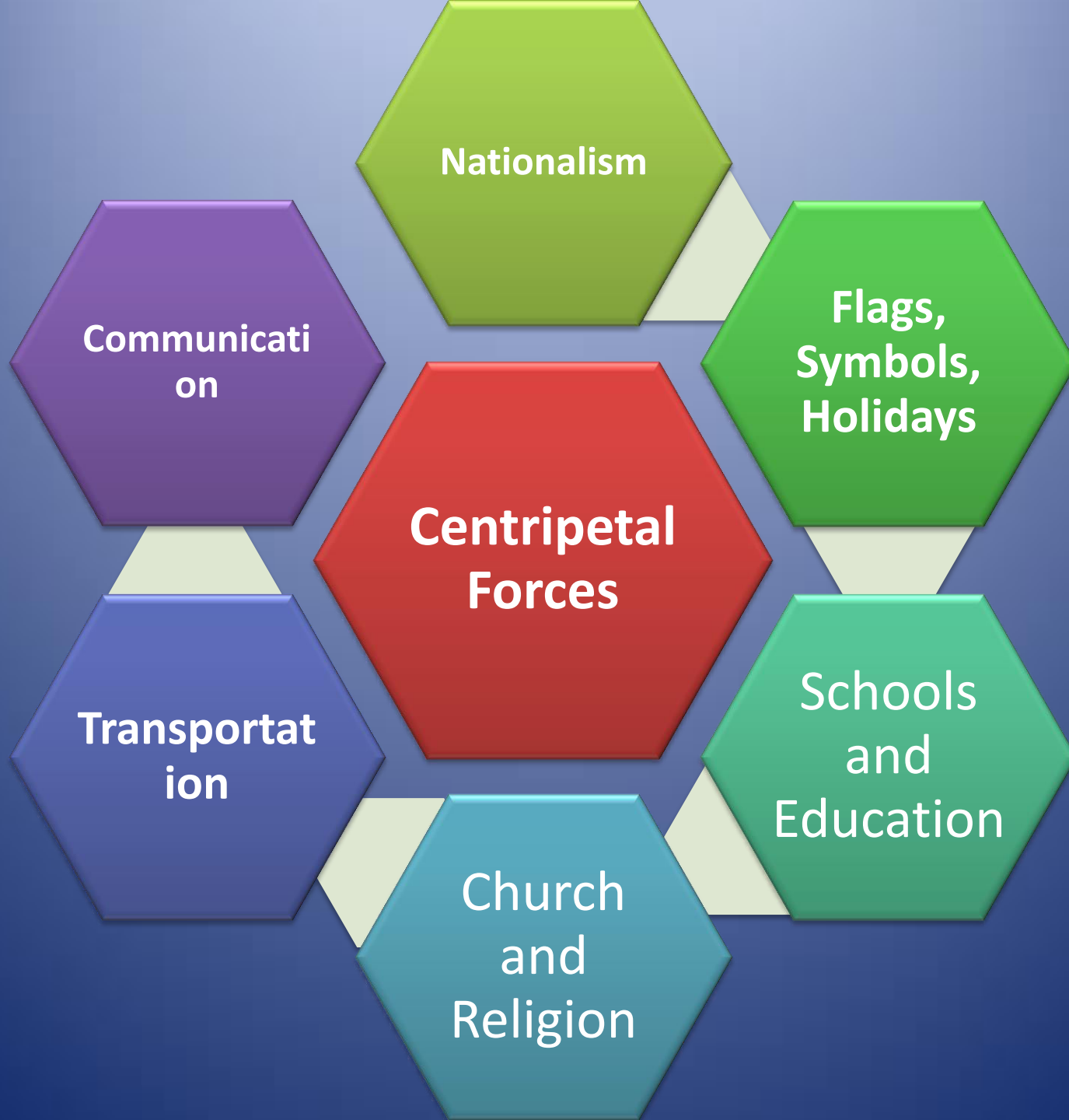
*EX: Cuba, Syria, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Iran, Uzbekistan, China, North Korea, Laos, and Vietnam.*



# Centripetal

The forces within a State that unify the people





# Centrifugal

Forces within a State that divide the people.







# Balkanization

- The process of fragmentation or division of a region or State into smaller regions.
- Ex. Balkan region of Eastern Europe now composed of smaller States



# Ethnonationalism

A powerful emotional attachment to one's nation.

- This occurs when a minority nation (ethnic group) within a State feels different from the rest of the State's people.

Ex. Palestinian ethnonationalism in Israel



# Related Ethnonationalism Conflicts

## China vs. Taiwan

- Taiwan is a democratic State (1941) that fled Communist China. China does not recognize Taiwan as a sovereign State.



# Irredentism

A movement by a nation to reunite its parts when they have been spread across borders.

**Ex. Somalia has many border conflicts with Ethiopia over the rights of Somalis living in Ethiopia.**



# Question 5

Define devolution and explain economic devolutionary forces (use specific examples in your explanation).



# Territorial Morphology

The relationship between a State's geographic shape, size, relative location and its political situation.



# Buffer State

An independent country located between two larger countries that are in conflict.

Ex. **Mongolia** serves as a buffer state between Russia and China.



# Satellite States

A country controlled by another, more powerful State.

Ex. Poland was a satellite state of the Soviet Union for 40 yrs.





# Shatterbelt

Group of States that exist within a sphere of competition between larger States.

*EX: Eastern Europe was a shatterbelt between Soviet Union and Western Europe*





# Shapes of States



# Fragmented States

Geographically exists in several pieces

**Indonesia** is fragmented into over 16,000 islands

**EX: Philippines**

*1 Benefit?*

*1 Weakness?*



# Elongated States

State that is long and thin in shape.

EX: Chile, Vietnam

*1 Benefit?*

*1 Weakness?*



# Compact States

State that does not vary greatly in distance from its center to any point on its border.

EX: Belgium, Poland

*1 Benefit?*

*1 Weakness?*



# Prorupt States

State that is round with a large extension, like an arm or leg jutting out.

EX: Thailand, Myanmar

*1 Benefit?*

*1 Weakness?*



# Perforated States

State that has a hole punched in them by another State. A perforated state completely surrounds another State.

**EX: Italy surrounds Vatican City**

*1 Benefit?*

*1 Weakness?*





# Political Enclave

A State or part of a State surrounded completely by another state.



# Political Exclave

A part of a state almost completely separated from the rest of the country.



# **Deterritorialization**

The movement of social, political and economic power out of the hands of the States.

Modern trade, communication and travel has lessened the effects of boundaries.



# Reterritorialization

Actions taken by a State to solidify control over its territory.

Ex. US building a fence along the Mexican border.



# Boundary Types



## Question 6

Explain the vertical plane of a political boundary. List the advantages and disadvantages of the different types of boundaries along with real-world examples: **Natural/physical boundaries, cultural boundaries, and geometric boundaries.**



# Boundary Process



# Defining (boundaries)

Boundaries are normally created in a treaty like legal document.





# Delimiting

The drawing of a boundary on a map.



# Demarcating

Creating visible means to mark a boundary – steel posts, fences, walls, etc.



**Bulgaria's wall with Turkey**

# **How the MIDDLE EAST Got That Way (Article Questions)**

- 1. Where and what was the Ottoman Empire? Explain what led to its break-up. What concerns did Britain and France focus on as they divided up the Ottoman territory?**
- 2. Discuss the Skyes-Picot Agreement. Explain what Mark Sykes of Britain and Francois Georges-Picot of France did not keep in mind about the Middle East when they crafted the boundaries of the agreement?**
- 3. Summarize for each of the following countries, how the Sykes-Picot Agreement could explain the problems they currently facing: Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, Palestine.**
- 4. What do you think the article means when it calls the Middle East a “group of neighboring countries that have not become nations even today”?**



# Boundary Origins



# Antecedent Boundaries

- Boundary lines that existed before human cultures developed into their current form.
- Many physical boundaries grew from antecedent boundaries
  - **French-Spanish border along the Pyrenees Mountains.**



# Subsequent Boundaries

- Divided space resulted from human interaction and negotiation after settlement, such as after war and migration.
- **Ex. German-Polish border after 1945**

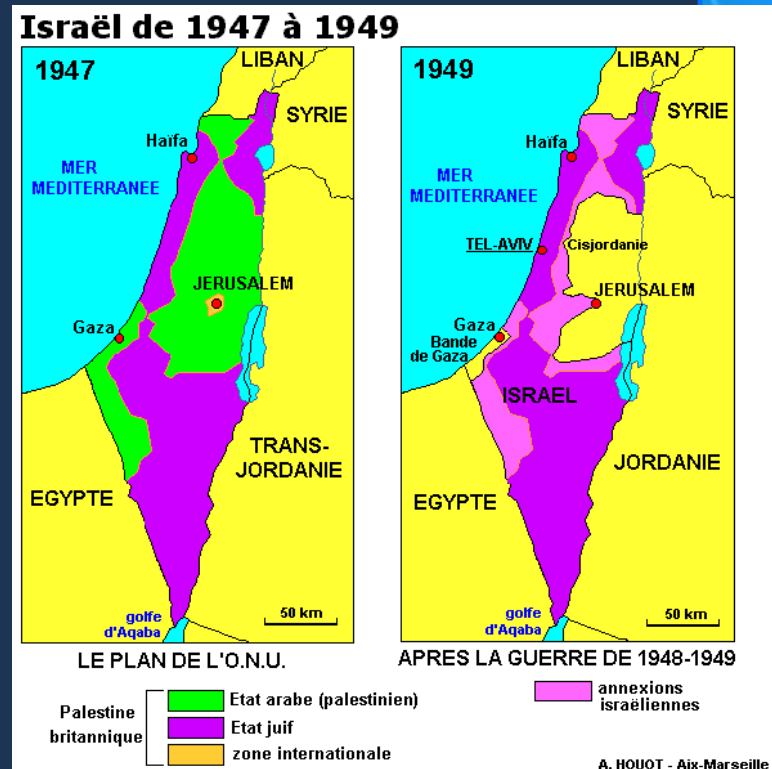


# Superimposed

- Boundaries forcibly put on the landscape by outside parties, such as invaders or supranational organizations.

Example :

1. The UN created borders of Israel in 1947
2. Yugoslavia and Iraq after the 1919 Treaty of Versailles after WWI



# Relict

- Former State Boundaries that no longer functions as a borders, but that have political or cultural meaning
- Example – The Berlin Wall



[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=M9\\_BCiejRqI](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=M9_BCiejRqI)



# Border Disputes



# Definitional Boundary Disputes

Dispute based on the legal language of a boundary.

Example: Japan and Russia have not agreed to the definition of the boundaries surrounding Kuril islands north of Japan.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qbt3I2SOd0o>



# Locational Boundary Disputes

Countries agree on the definition, but not on where the boundary exists on the earth or on a map.

Example: Saudi Arabia and Yemen have agreed to a border, but not to exactly where that border is located.



# Operational Boundary Disputes

When borders are agreed to, but disputes over how a border should be operated or controlled.

Example: The US/Mexican Border in regards to immigration and transport of goods.



# Allocational Boundary Disputes

Disputes over natural resources (mineral deposits, fertile farmland, or rich fishing grounds) that lie on two sides of a border.

Example:

- The US and Canada have fought over fishing grounds in the Atlantic Ocean.



# **Water Boundaries**



## Median-line Principal

- Drawing a political boundary midway between two states coastline when the territorial seas or EEZ(exclusive economic zone) are narrower than twice the standards or adopted limit.



# Law of the Sea

- A collection of international laws and treaties that set rules for how States will use the oceans.



DIVISION FOR OCEAN AFFAIRS AND THE LAW OF THE SEA

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sPbx8WyzyAI>



# UNCLOS

## (UN Convention on the Law of the Sea)

- **Territorial sea:** Coastal States have claim to the sea up to 12 nautical miles from the shoreline
- **Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ):** Coastal state can claim up to 200 nautical miles as an exclusive economic zone, control of resources (oil, fish, etc.)
- If there is not 200 nautical miles between two **the median line principle** will be used.



# All at sea

Sovereign territory

Sovereign rights to the water column and the continental shelf

Extension possible to cover continental shelf

BASELINE

200 nautical miles

12nm 12nm

## Territorial water:

It usually begins at the mean low-water baseline.

Sovereignty covers the airspace above and the seabed below.

## Contiguous zone:

States may exercise the control necessary to prevent others from infringing its customs, immigration and other laws.

## Exclusive economic zone:

Within the EEZ, states have control of economic resources (including mining and oil explorations), but cannot prohibit legal passage and loitering. They can request an extension to their EEZ to cover part or all of the continental shelf.

## The high seas:

Also known as international waters, they are beyond national jurisdiction.

# Global Commons

- The 'Global Commons' refers to resources or areas that lie outside of the political reach of any one nation State.
- International law identifies four global commons:
  - The High Seas
  - The Atmosphere
  - Antarctica
  - Outer Space.





# Geopolitics

The process by which geopoliticians analyze how States behave as behavioral and territorial systems

- Analyzes why countries interact and compete in the political landscape.

EX: Russian forces seizing Crimea



# Ratzel's **Organic Theory** (19<sup>th</sup> Century)

States are like living organisms.  
They hunger for land and want to  
grow larger and larger. To a state  
Land = Food.

Ex. Hitler believed in and acted on  
this theory.



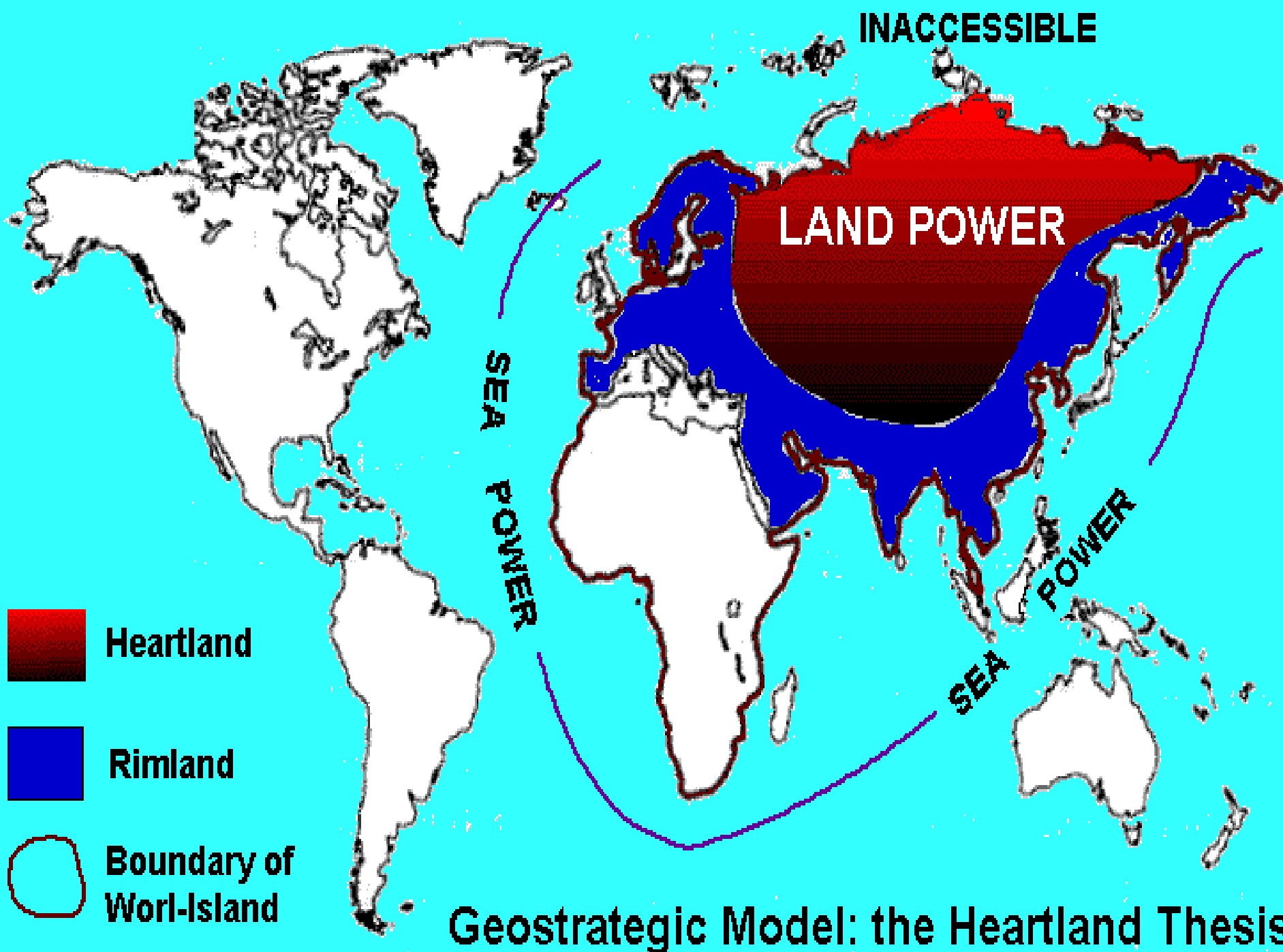
# Heartland Theory (20<sup>th</sup> Century)

*Halford Mackinder*

Era of sea power was ending and control over land would be the key to power.

Controlling Northern and Central Asia (most populated landmasses) would be the key to dominating the world.





**Geostrategic Model: the Heartland Thesis**



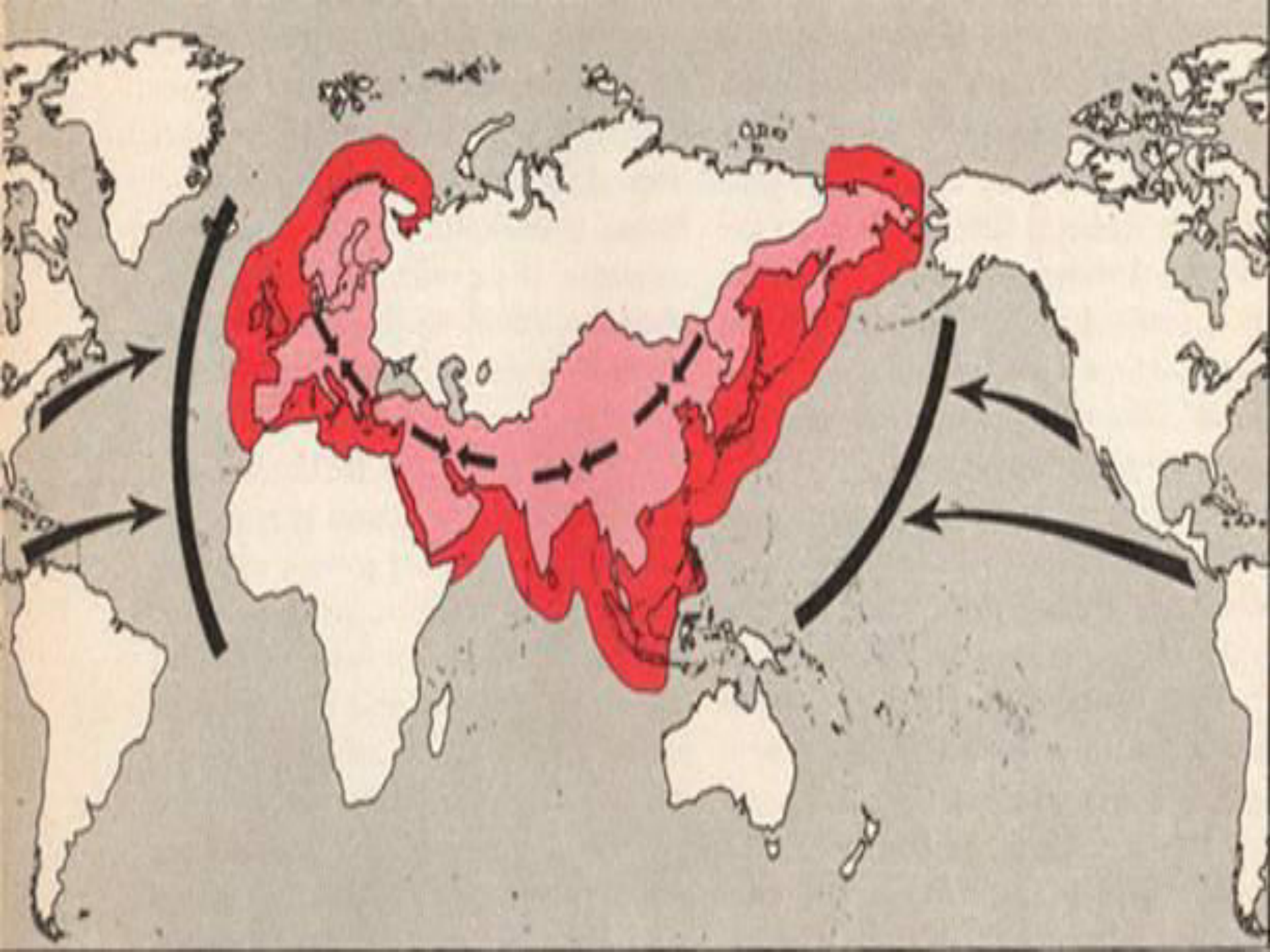
# Rimland Theory

Theory that the rimland of the Heartland was the key to power

Rimland was the periphery – extending from Western Europe, Southeast, South and East Asia.

Important to balance power in the rimland to prevent a global power from emerging





# The Domino Theory (Cold War Theory)

Democratic allies must protect lands from falling to the communists, because if one country (domino) fell under the power of communism others in the region would also fall.

Believed that this would result in communist domination of the world.

Led to Vietnam war.



# Primate Cities

The political nucleus and the more economically powerful city in a state.

Ex.



# Question 7

What is a Supranational organization? Summarize the history of the United Nations (UN). What is the mission of the UN? Identify and discuss THREE global issues of current importance to the UN ( use this website to find these issues: <http://www.un.org/en/sections/issues-depth/global-issues-overview/> )



# The European Union

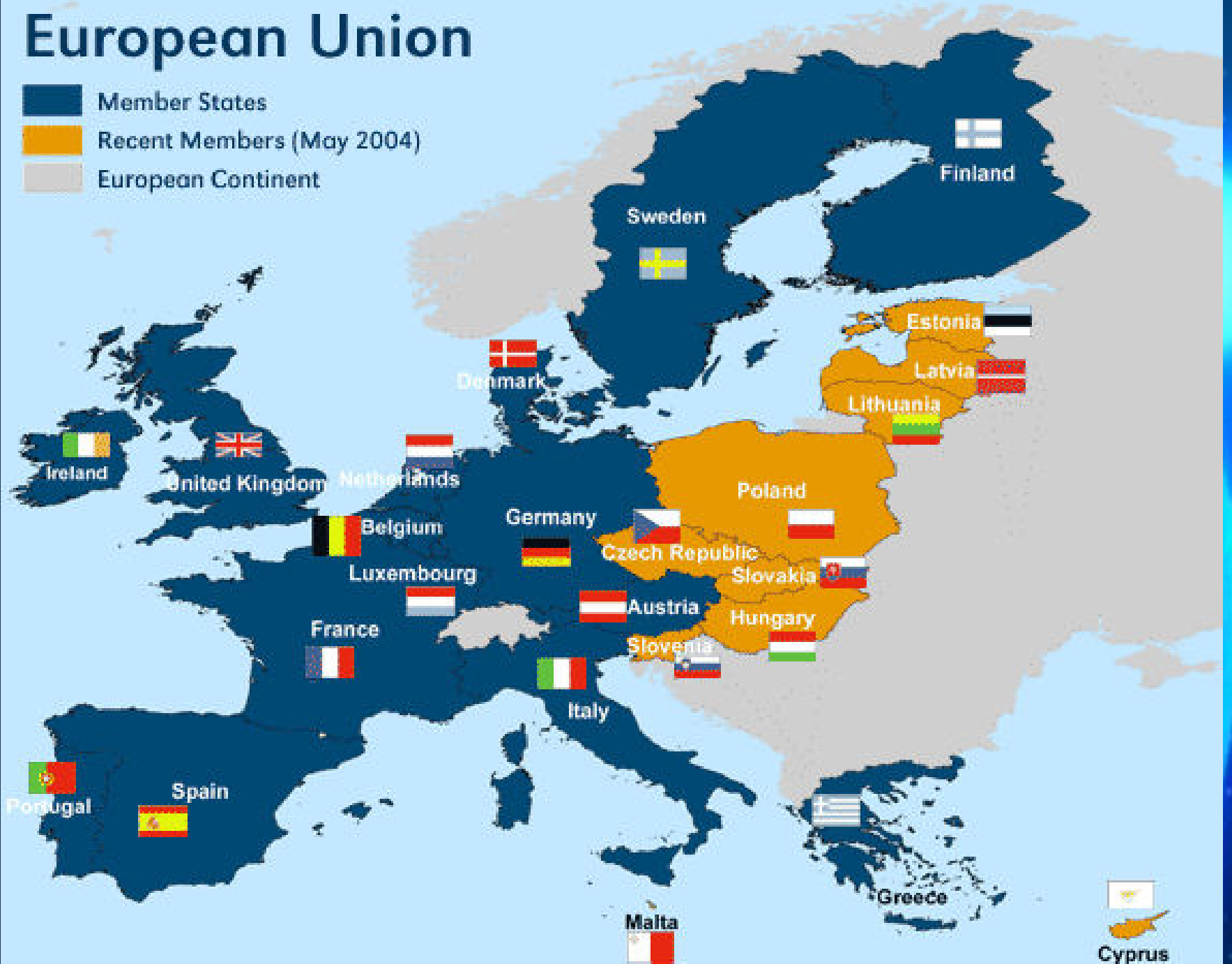
International organization comprised of a dozen Western European countries to reduce trade barriers and increase cooperation among its

- This union has a unified currency the "Euro".



# European Union

- Member States
- Recent Members (May 2004)
- European Continent



# Question 8

**CURRENT EVENT:** Locate a current events article (occurring within the past year) from a newspaper, news site (ex. NPR or BBC), or news magazine that relates to political geography. CITE your source by telling me the name of the article, source of the article, and when it was written. The event must be outside the United States. You will write two paragraphs:

- Paragraph one (4-6 Sentences) will explain the event – the who, what, where, why and when.
- Paragraph two (4-6 Sentences) will draw connections between the event and FIVE Terms from Unit 7.





# Multistate Nation

When a nation stretches across borders and across states

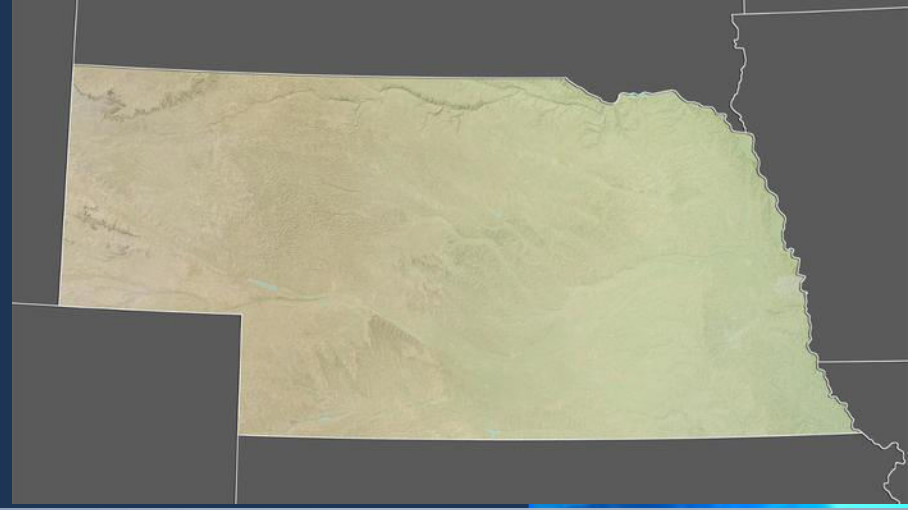
Examples: North Korea + South Korea



# Geometric Boundary

Boundaries drawn based on a grid system/straight lines – such as line of latitude or longitude.

- **Identify 1 Advantage/ 1 Disadvantage**



**To the right lies Tijuana, Mexico and on the left is San Diego, California.**

# Cultural Boundary

Estimated boundaries between nations, ethnic groups, or tribes.

- Identify 1 Advantage/ 1 Disadvantage



# Natural/ Physical Political Boundary

Boundaries that follow an agreed upon feature in the natural landscape.

Ex. Pyrenees Mountains between Spain and France.

- **Identify 1 Advantage/ 1 Disadvantage**

