Unit 8.1 How is space politically organized into states & nations

The world is divided into nearly 200 states ranging in size from microstates to sub-continental giants. The modern state is the result of the European concept of the nation-state and sovereignty spread through colonialism.

Field Note: Independence is Better Than Servitude

- the first black African colony to become independent, but did not eliminate political and economic problems.
- European colonialism set up the world as a huge functional region for European benefit.
- study the assumptions and underlying politics, the way people, the role, and what result from these.

How is Space Politically Organized into States and Nations?

- a politically organized territory, permanent population, administered by a government, and recognized by the international community (state = country; State = internal division).
- Political organization of states is years old. The Peace of (1648) – set legal precedent for national sovereignty and territorially defined states after the Thirty Years’ War.
- an attempt to affect, influence, or control people, phenomena, & relationships by (marking on a map) and asserting control over a geographic areas.
- having military and political control over a territory, with the right to defend against other states.
- a group of people who think of themselves as sharing a , an , or a(n ). Rarely doe a nation correspond precisely with a state’s borders.
- a politically organized area in which both nation and state occupy the same space. The key problem with this idea is that it assumes a reasonably , nations living contiguously (connected) within discrete territories.
- A state does not have a strong sense of , but the government of the state is , the gov’t promotes a single national identity.
- States provide , & services to the citizens, and supports , the to build a .
- Nearly every state today is a state, with two or more nations within its boundaries.
- A = a nation that stretches across one or more state borders (Romania & Hungary)

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Some nations do not have a state. Palestinians & Kurds are ________________, no borders, sovereignty, etc.

European Colonialism
- The ____________________ in 1884 – 1885 _________ laid out the colonial map of _______
  - Motives: ________________, & the desire to ________________ to the rest of the world.
  - Europe laid the groundwork for the emerging ________________.
  - Europe also defined the ground rules for the ________________, creating a system of ________________ that persists today.
  - Tangible evidence of colonial order are still seen in ________________, ________, _________ & ________________ on the cultural landscape of former colonies.
  - A powerful impact of colonialism was the development of a ________________ characterized by differences in ________________ & ________________ power, dominated by ________________ states & areas dominated by ________________ migrants emerged as major centers of ________________ & ________________ activity & is at the heart of the highly uneven ________________ distribution of power that is still with us today.
  - Wealth is unevenly distributed in the world economy - __________ GNI (Gross National Income) is only $1840 (the poorest country in the Western Hemisphere) while __________ GNI is $40,420.

Immanuel Wallerstein proposed the
- (1) The world has one market and a ____________________
- (2) Although there are many states, almost everything takes place within the context of the ____________________
- (3) The world economy has a ____________________
  - The ____________ - higher levels of education, higher salaries, more technology, more wealth in the world economy (US, W. Europe, Australia, Japan)
  - The ____________ - places where the core and the periphery processes are both occurring - exploited by the ____________ while exploiting the _____________. A buffer between the ________________ & the ________________, (India, China, Brazil, …)
  - The ____________ - lower levels of education, lower salaries, less technology, generating less wealth in the world economy (Most of Africa, SW&C. Asia, Indonesia…)
  - The World Systems Theory helps explain how Europe politically reorganized the world during ____________________. The arbitrarily drawn colonies of ________________ by the ________________ became the boundaries for the newly independent African states & in most cases, colonial administrative towns became ________________, creating challenges for building ________________ out of the divergent people forced together by European colonial decisions.