8.2 How do states spatially organize their gov’ts?

4 How are boundaries established & why do disputes occur?

Pgs.252-262 Information contained in the worksheet, not just the blanks, is important, but the worksheet alone does not replace the need for a careful reading of the text.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>_______________ - described the forces within a state that unify the people as _________________ (pulling toward the center), while the forces that divide them as _________________ (pushing away from the center)</td>
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<tr>
<td>o A single event (like war) can be both – at first drawing a state together, then dividing over the long term.</td>
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<tr>
<td>o _________________, _________________, &amp; _________________ are factors of unification or division in a state.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Most European governments are _________________ governments, highly _________________, with the _________________ as the focus of power. Any smaller _________________ within (e.g. Basques or Britons) were repressed. Most European states are small and originally built around the nation-state ideology.</td>
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<tr>
<td>_________________ - organizes state territory into sub states (States, provinces, or cantons) In Strong federal systems, sub states having much control over gov’t policies &amp; funds, but in weak federal systems, regions have little control</td>
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<tr>
<td>o In Nigeria, the states choose their _________________, Muslims in the north have _________________ while the _________________ &amp; _________________ in the south, do not.</td>
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<tr>
<td>o The States in the US have differing laws on the _________________, access to _________________, &amp; the right to _________________</td>
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</tbody>
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___________ occurs when regions within a state gain political strength and growing autonomy at the expense of the central government; these regions may even break away from the state altogether.

___________ & _________________ (two European states) succumbed to devolutionary pressure. _________________ divided peacefully into the _________________ Republic and _________________.
| While the Czech Rep is homogenous, _________________ is not with 11% _________________ which may lead to further devolutionary processes. |
| _________________ devolution was not peaceful (see Ch 7) resulting in attacks of genocide and intervention by the United Nations. |
| _________________ fragmentation has resulted in wars in _________________ (Muslim north/non-Muslim south), Sri Lanka (Sinhalese majority/Tamil minority), China (Tibetan & Uyghur) |
| Scotland – voted in favor of greater autonomy, but have mixed feelings for independence from GB |
| Belgium – Flemish (Dutch) region in the north vs. Walloons (French) in the south |
| The Basques in _________________ |

The heart of most devolutionary movements is a strong sense of ethno cultural or economic differences.
| _________________ strength helps support the devolutionary demands based on nationalism. |
| Italian devolutive forces are based on the _________________ north and the _________________ south |
| Brazil’s southern states of _________________, _________________ & _________________ object to gov’t spending in _________________ in the north |
| Devolutionary events most often occur _________________ of a state(country). _________________, _________________, & _________________ are allies of devolution. |
| Many islands are subject to devolution –
- Corsica (FR), Sardinia (IT), Taiwan (China), East Timor(Indonesia)… |
- _________________ (USA) far from national capital, separated by water, minority of native _________________ demand to reestablish an independent state.
How are boundaries established, and why do boundary disputes occur?

Evolution of Boundaries

- **Boundary** – a vertical plane that cuts through the subsoil & airspace (even outer space) dividing one state territory from another.
  - Iraq accused ________ of drilling oil from the Iraqi side of the border while drilling in the Rumaylah reserve resulting in the Persian Gulf War.

Four steps to establishing a border:

- **Legal document or treaty** drawn up to specify actual points in the landscape
- **Cartographic** – cartographers put the boundary on the map
- **Boundary marker** – boundary is actually marked on the ground w/ wall, fence, posts,…
- **Interpretation** – determine how the boundary will be maintained and how goods & services will cross

Types of Boundaries

- **Straight-line** – straight-line, unrelated to physical or cultural landscape, lat & long (US/Canada)
  - Used by colonial powers at the Berlin Conference
- **Natural-political** – conform to physiologic features (Rio Grande: US/Mexico)
  - Topographic features can change, river courses change, mountains erode

Boundary Disputes

- **Legal or geographic** – focus on legal language (e.g. median line of a river: water levels may vary)
- **Definition** – definition is not in dispute, the interpretation is; allows mapmakers to delimit boundaries in various ways
- **Neighborhoods** – neighbors differ over the way the boundary should function (migration, smuggling)
- **Natural resources** – disputes over rights to natural resources (gas, oil, water)
- **Zone of separation** – zone of separation, a territorial “cushion” that keeps rivals apart

Shape of states:

- **Compact** – distance from geometric center is similar
- **Attenuated** – long, a.k.a. attenuated (Chile)
- **Two or more separate pieces** (Philippines)
- **Territory completely surrounds that of another state** (South Africa)
- **Prorupt** – a.k.a. prorupt; have a protruded area that extends from a more compact core (Thailand)
Origin-Based Classification (a.k.a. genetic boundary types)
• ___________ – existed before the cultural landscape emerged (Malaysia, Indonesia)
• ___________ – developed contemporaneously with the evolution of the cultural landscape
• ___________ – placed by powerful outsiders on a developed landscape, usually ignores preexisting cultural-spatial patterns (Indonesia & Papua New Guinea)
• ___________ – has ceased to function, but its imprint can still be detected on the cultural landscape

Territorial Morphology
• The size of a country is not always an advantage
  U.S. = yes (resources, relative location) Former USSR = no (vast size, many cultures & languages)
  • Microstates – e.g. Liechtenstein, Andorra, San Marino
  • Resources – exceptions: Congo (resource-rich but unable to use for own benefit); Switzerland & Japan (few resources, but in economic cores)
  • Global Activity – Singapore is between busy shipping routes (Myanmar, for example, is not) Location!
  • Exclaves & Enclaves – Armenia/Azerbaijan – differences resurfaced w/o Soviet control (see map Ch 3)