Political Geography
Chapter 8

2. How is Space Politically Organized into States and Nations?
   - **State** - a politically organized territory with a permanent population, a defined territory, and a government
   - Sovereignty - the state has complete control over its territory
   - **Mercantilism** - accumulation of wealth through plunder, colonization, and the protection of home industries and foreign markets
   - **Nation** - a group of people who think of themselves as one based on a sense of shared culture and history, and who seek some degree of autonomy
   - Examples of nation – states
     - Homogeneous: Portugal, Iceland, Ireland, and Japan
     - Heterogeneous: Brazil and United States

3. How is Space Politically Organized into States and Nations?
   - Multinational states – historic ex. Yugoslavia, etc.
   - Multi-state nations – Transylvania (located in Romania and Hungary)
   - Stateless nations – ex. Palestinians, Arabs, Kurdistan, etc.
   - 2 waves of colonialism – established European influence
     - 1st wave – started in the 16th century by Portugal and Spain and finished around the time of the American Revolution
     - 2nd wave – began in the late 1800s, Berlin Conference divided the interior of Africa into colonies

4. How is Space Politically Organized into States and Nations?
   - **Commodification** - process of placing a price on a good and then buying, selling, and trading the good

5. How is Space Politically Organized into States and Nations?
   - Immanuel Wallerstein's core – periphery world – systems theory:
     - Core processes - incorporate higher levels of education, higher salaries, and more technology (generate the most wealth)
     - Center processes - lower levels of education, lower salaries, less technology (generate least wealth)
     - Semi - prefatory - both core and periphery processes are occurring

6. How do States Spatially Organize their Governments?
   - Centripetal – forces that unite the state
   - Centrifugal – forces that divide the state
   - Unitary government – all of the power is centralized in 1 location
     - Ex. England (Parliament)