

1 ☐ **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

Mercantalism: → complete - accumulation of wealth through plunder, colonization, and the protection of home industries and foreign markets

- Sovereignty - the state has complete control over its territory
- 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. USSR, Yugoslavia etc.
- Multi-state nations - Transylvania (located in Romania and Hungary)
- Stateless nations - ex. palastinian Arabs, Kurdistan, etc.
- 2 waves of colonism 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 (1884-85) once divided the interior of Africa into colonies

4 ☐5 ☐ **How is Space Politically Organized into States and Nations?**

- Capitalism - people, corporations, and states produce goods and exchange them on the world market, with the goal of achieving profit

commodification: → process - process of placing a price on a good and then buying, selling, and trading the good

- Immanuel Wallerstein's core - periphery world - systems theory:

- Core processes - incorporate higher levels of education, higher salaries, and more technology (generate the most wealth)
- periphery processes - lower levels of education, lower salaries, less technology (generate least wealth)
- Semi - periphery - both core and periphery processes are occurring

6 ☐7 ☐ **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)