

**AP Human Geography**

**Unit 4b Political Geography Guided Reading**

**Directions:** This guided reading covers quite a bit of material. Although we began our discussion of ethnicity with the Unit 4a Geography of Identity Guided Reading, we will now be learning about how ethnicity and other factors interact to create nationalities, states and other political concepts. This guided reading will cover material found in Rubenstein Chapter 7 (Key Issues #2 – 4), Rubenstein Chapter 8 (All) and de Blij Chapter 8 (All). Make sure to follow the page guidance, to make the material your own and seek help if you become confused.

1. **(Rubenstein p 217)** Differentiate between a nationality and an ethnicity.

	<b>“nationality”</b>	<b>“ethnicity”</b>
<b>Definition</b>	<b>(de Blij p 254)</b> What is a “nation”?	see Unit 4a Guided Reading
<b>Shared values</b>	How have Americans formed a common “nationality” out of different ethnicities?	

2. **(de Blij p 252)** What is political geography? \_\_\_\_\_

3. **(Rubenstein p 217 – 219)** What is a nation-state? \_\_\_\_\_

4. What is self-determination? \_\_\_\_\_

a. What country does your text use as a nearly perfect nation-state? Why? \_\_\_\_\_

b. What is this country NOT a “perfect” nation-state? i) \_\_\_\_\_  
 ii) \_\_\_\_\_

c. What is nationalism? \_\_\_\_\_

i. Nationalism is an example of what type of force? \_\_\_\_\_

ii. Human geography definition \_\_\_\_\_

iii. What is the opposite force called? \_\_\_\_\_

iv. Human geography definition **(de Blij p 264)** \_\_\_\_\_

v. What is devolution **(de Blij p 265)**? \_\_\_\_\_

vi. Summarize the three forces that have led to internal division and devolution **(de Blij p 265 – 269)**

<b>Force</b>	<b>Summarization</b>
<b>Ethnocultural</b>	
<b>Economic</b>	
<b>Territorial</b>	(connect to “shape of states”)

5. **(Rubenstein p 219 – 223)** What is a multiethnic state? \_\_\_\_\_

6. What is a multinational state? \_\_\_\_\_

a. What four nationalities comprise **the United Kingdom**? \_\_\_\_\_

i. In what popular culture experiences do the nationalities of the United Kingdom reflect their national identities?

b. Until the 1990s, what was the largest multinational state? \_\_\_\_\_

7. What 15 new nations were created when the world's largest multinational state disintegrated (detail below)?

Region	New States	
New Baltic States (3)		Which of these is the closest to the definition of a nation-state? _____ Who makes up significant minorities in the other two states (lecture)? _____
Other New European States (3)		Which three ethnicities are somewhat indistinguishable due to a shared linguistic and cultural history? _____ What group is really Romanian ethnically? _____ Why is this a problem? _____
New Central Asia States (5)		Why is Kazakhstan a recipe for ethnic conflict? _____ _____ _____
Russia	Russia	What group in the northern Caucasus region has been particularly troublesome for Russia?
New States in the Caucasus		Where does Caucasus region get its name? _____ How was the region different under the Soviet Union? _____

8. How did the Russians and other communist governments in Eastern Europe discourage ethnicities from expressing their cultural uniqueness?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

9. (Rubenstein p 224 – 234) Briefly summarize the following ethnic conflicts (I have skipped some that you really don't need to know)

Region		Details (major groups, what is/was contested, rough dates, outcome)
Africa	Sudan	South
		West (Darfur)
	Somalia	
	Central Africa (Rwanda) (p. 232 – 233)	What is "ethnic cleansing" (p. 229)?
Middle East	Lebanon	
	Iraq (covered in lecture)	
	The Kurds (p. 227)	
South Asia	India and Pakistan	
	Sri Lanka	

<b>Europe</b>	<b>After WWII</b>		
	<b>Chechnya (Rubenstein p 221/lecture)</b>		
	<b>Former Yugoslavia</b>	<b>Creation</b>	
		<b>Bosnia</b>	
	<b>Kosovo</b>	What is "balkanized" (adj.)?  What is "balkanization" (n.)?	

10. Read the follow pages and define the following terms and concepts relating to political geography.

<p><b>Rubenstein p 240 – 241</b></p> <p>What is the definition of a <b>state</b>?</p> <p>What does it occupy?          What does it contain?          What term is a synonym for a state?          What is <b>sovereignty</b>?</p> <p>A state is, therefore, what type of region?</p>	<p><b>de Blij p 252</b></p> <p>What is the definition of a <b>state</b>?</p> <p>What additional requirement does de Blij add to Rubenstein's definition of state?</p> <p>How does geographer Rober Sack define <b>territoriality</b>?</p> <p>What is <b>sovereignty</b>?</p> <p>What is <b>territorial integrity</b>?</p>
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11. (Rubenstein p 241 – 242) Understand how the following examples test the definition of a state.

- a. How does Korea test the definition of a state? \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- i. (de Blij p 257) What is a multistate nation? \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- ii. (de Blij p 258) What is a stateless nation? \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 What two examples of Middle Eastern peoples are given as stateless nations? \_\_\_\_\_
- b. How do China and Taiwan challenge the concept of a state? \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- c. Even though it is recognized as a sovereign state by many of its African neighbors, why is Western Sahara not considered a "state" by some? \_\_\_\_\_
- d. What two regions of the world are claimed by many states with some of those claims overlapping and disputed? \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

12. **State Sizes (Rubenstein p 242 – 243):** What is the world's largest state in area? \_\_\_\_\_ What % of the Earth's surface does it cover? \_\_\_\_\_

- a. What other states have areas greater than 2 million square miles? \_\_\_\_\_
- b. What is a **microstate**? \_\_\_\_\_
  - i. What is the smallest microstate **in the UN**? \_\_\_\_\_ Discuss in lecture. \_\_\_\_\_
  - ii. What type of physical geography are most microstates? \_\_\_\_\_

13. **The (Historical) Development of the State Concept (Rubenstein p 243 – 247)** In what area of the ancient Middle East did the state concept begin? \_\_\_\_\_ What area of the Fertile Crescent lies between the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers? \_\_\_\_\_
- a. What form did the first political entities in Mesopotamia take? \_\_\_\_\_
    - i. What did these entities consist of? \_\_\_\_\_
    - ii. What evolved as one group or political entity gained military dominance over others? \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. What is a colony? \_\_\_\_\_
    - i. What is **colonialism**? \_\_\_\_\_
    - ii. What is **imperialism**? \_\_\_\_\_
    - iii. Where are most remaining colonies found? \_\_\_\_\_
    - iv. **(de Blij p 253)** What is mercantilism? \_\_\_\_\_
    - v. **(de Blij p 253)** What event led to the development of mutually recognized states in Europe? \_\_\_\_\_
14. What two former colonies (returned to Communist China in the 1990s) retain autonomy in economic but not in foreign or military affairs? \_\_\_\_\_

15. **The Shapes and Boundaries of States (Rubenstein p 247 – 250)**

- a. What effects can the shape of a state have?
  - i. \_\_\_\_\_
  - ii. \_\_\_\_\_
  - iii. \_\_\_\_\_
- b. Complete the following chart detailing the shape of states:

Shape	Description	Advantages/Disadvantages	Book examples	Your example(s). Look at a map!
Compact				
Elongated				
Prorupted				
Perforated				
Fragmented				

- c. What is a "landlocked" state? \_\_\_\_\_
  - i. Where are landlocked states most prevalent? \_\_\_\_\_
  - ii. Why are landlocked states at a disadvantage? \_\_\_\_\_

16. (de Blij p 272 -275) What is a boundary? \_\_\_\_\_

a. In what three ways are boundaries established (explain below)

- i. \_\_\_\_\_
- ii. \_\_\_\_\_
- iii. \_\_\_\_\_

b. (Rubenstein p 250 – 254) Complete chart about the various types of boundaries and when and where they are most effective.

Physical	Cultural
<i>Definition:</i>	<i>Definition:</i>
Deserts	Geometric
Mountains	Religious
Water	Language
<b>UN Law of the Sea (lecture)</b>	<p>What was language used to identify during the 20<sup>th</sup> century?</p> <p>What political concept discussed earlier is this, therefore, closely related to?</p> <p>What Mediterranean island's "green line" reflects both a religious and linguistic boundary? What two groups does it separate?</p>

i. What is a **frontier**?

ii. How does it differ from a boundary? \_\_\_\_\_

c. (de Blij p 274 – 275) Describe four types of boundary disputes below:

Type	Description/Examples
Definitional	
Locational	
Operational	
Allocational	

17. Boundaries can also be differentiated based on origin (lecture)

Origin	Description/Examples
Antecedent	
Subsequent	
Superimposed	
Relic	

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18. Describe below the two major ways that the government of states can be organized (Rubenstein p 254 – 255, de Blij 264 – 265)

	Unitary State	Federal State	Confederacy (lecture)
How is power allocated?			
What factors have affected which form is adopted?			

a. How do the following nations reflect a **strong global trend** toward the federal system?

France	Poland

19. **Electoral Geography (Rubenstein p 255)**

- a. How often are U.S. Congressional districts redrawn? \_\_\_\_\_ What does this coincide with? \_\_\_\_\_
- b. What is the stated purpose of this process known as (**de Blij p 270**)? \_\_\_\_\_
- i. What process follows the above? \_\_\_\_\_
- c. How does the process of redistricting differ between Europe and most U.S. states (except Iowa and Washington):

\_\_\_\_\_

d. What is **gerrymandering**? \_\_\_\_\_

i. What is the current legal status of gerrymandering in the United States? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

ii. How has gerrymandering effected American politics? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

iii. Describe the benefit or a positive consequence of gerrymandering (**de Blij p 271**). \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

20. (**de Blij p 275 – 278**) What is **geopolitics**? \_\_\_\_\_

a. What two camps comprise “Classical Geopolitics” (describe below, main theorist ideas, etc)?

School	Summary
German	
British/American	Heartland Theory
	(lecture)
	(lecture)

b. What is “**critical geopolitics**”? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

c. What is **unilateralism**? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

21. **Cooperation between States.** Describe the purpose and membership of the following current and former international organizations using Rubenstein p 257 – 260 and de Blij p 278 - 286:

a. What is a supranational organization (de Blij p 278)? \_\_\_\_\_

Organization		Purpose	Membership
United Nations		<p>What organization preceded the United Nations in this purpose (de Blij p 278 – 279)?</p> <p>Why did it fail (de Blij p 278 – 279)?</p>	<p><i>Describe membership surges</i></p> <p>Original</p> <p>1955:</p> <p>1960:</p> <p>early 1990s:</p> <p>What are some significant UN subsidiaries (de Blij p 279)?</p>
Regional Military Alliances What is a balance of power?	NATO		Describe recent expansion:
	Warsaw Pact		What happened to the Warsaw Pact?
OSCE (Org. on Security and Cooperation in Europe)			
OAS (Org. of American States)			What country was suspended from most OAS activities in 1962?
AU (African Union)			What countries have been suspended from the AU? Why?
Commonwealth			
European Union		Describe formation and evolution	<p>How has this organization taken on more importance in recent years?</p> <p>(de Blij p 281 – 282) On January 1, 2002, what did most EU members adopt?</p> <p>(de Blij p 281 – 282/lecture) What are some recent pressures experienced by the EU?</p>

22. (de Blij p 283 – 286) Read and make note below of the following threats to the concept of “states”.

Threat	Notes
Supranationalism	
Nuclear Proliferation	
Economic Globalization	
Globalization of Social and Cultural Relations	
Religious Fundamentalism	

23. **Terrorism (Rubenstein p 260 – 268)** What is **terrorism**? \_\_\_\_\_

- a. What acts are most used by terrorists? \_\_\_\_\_
- b. Why do groups who engage in terrorism believe these actions are justified? \_\_\_\_\_
- c. In modern times, to whose actions do we usually apply the term “terrorism”? \_\_\_\_\_
- d. How do some differentiate “terrorist” activities from other acts of political violence such as assassinations and other civilian deaths from military actions? \_\_\_\_\_
- e. During the late 20<sup>th</sup> and early 21<sup>st</sup> century, the U.S. has suffered from several terrorist attacks. In the chart below list the event, use the internet to discuss the “reason” and we will review in class.

Date	What, where?	Why (lecture)?
12/21/1988		
2/26/1993		
4/19/1995		
6/25/1996		
8/7/1998		
10/12/2000		
9/11/2001		



f. Using your text and the internet, summarize info about the following current/former terrorist groups. This may also help with above:

Organization	purpose/goal	affiliates/franchises and areas of activity
Al Qaeda		
HAMAS		
Hezbollah		
LeT (Lashkar-e-Tayyiba)		
FARC		
Ansar al-Islam		
Taliban		
ETA		
IRA		

g. What are the three levels of state support for terrorism:

- i. \_\_\_\_\_
- ii. \_\_\_\_\_
- iii. \_\_\_\_\_

h. Briefly summarize why the U.S. currently or formerly considered these nations to be state sponsors of terrorism:

State	Actions that make it a state sponsor of terrorism
North Korea	(from lecture)
Libya	
Afghanistan	
Iraq	
Iran	
Pakistan	define "failed state" (lecture)