**Chapter 8- Political Geography Notes - Part III**

**Geopolitics**

* Considers the strategic value of land and sea area in the context of national economic and military power and ambitions
	+ **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
* Manifest Destiny, Monroe Doctrine, “Greater East-Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere”

**Geopolitics – German School**

[**Ratzel’s *Organic Theory***](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uRG5aCasr4E)

1. Held that a nation which is an aggregate of organisms would itself function and behave as an organism
2. ­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Territory is essential to life.
4. Nazi expansion policies based on some of Ratzel’s ideas.

**Geopolitics – British/American School**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ *Heartland Theory*

a) Believed a land-based power, not a sea power, would ultimately rule the world

b) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Mackinder – Heartland Theory**

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Resource rich
* Provided a base for world conquest

**Nicholas Spykman - *Rimland Theory***

* Critic of Mackinder
* Argued that the Eurasian rim, not its heart, held the key to global power
* Fragmented zone
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Dense population, abundant resources, controlling access to both the sea and the interior
* “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”
* “Who rules Eurasia controls the destiny of the world”

**Recent Geopolitical Developments Bipolar World**

* Post WWII – Heartland =\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* U.S. practiced **Containment**
* Confining the U.S.S.R by means of alliances with Rimland
* Military intervention
* Domino Theory

**Geopolitics Today**

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* End of the Cold War, Nuclear Technology, and Japan, China, W. Europe becoming world powers
* Unilateralism – United Sates dominance
* Will this last???

**Current Geopolitics**

**2 Main Forms of Competition**

1. Economic rivalry: core countries versus peripheral states
2. Conflicts between “Civilizations”
	* Western, Confucian, Japanese, Islamic, Hindu, Slavic, Latin America, African
	* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	* Enduring differences in history, language, culture, and religion

**Key Question: How do States Spatially Organize their Governments?**

**Internal Structure**

1. The needs of a well-functioning state

 a) Clearly bounded territory served by an adequate infrastructure

 b) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. All states confront divisive forces

**Unitary and Federal Systems**

 1.Early European nation-states were ***unitary states:***

 a)Governments were highly centralized and powerful

 b)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. The ***federal state*** arose in the New World

 a) Newness of the culture, and emergence of regionalism due to the vast size of territories

 b) Conditions did not lend themselves to unitary systems of government

 c) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 d) Lack of a clear core area and the vastness of national territory

**Forces of Fragmentation and Cohesion: Centripetal and Centrifugal Forces**

**Centripetal Forces**

* Promoting State Cohesion
* Nationalism
* Unifying Institutions
* Organization and Administration
* Transportation and Communication
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Centrifugal Forces**

* Challenges to State Authority
* Nationalism
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Peripheral Location
* Social and Economic Inequality

Devolution – Movement of power from the central government to regional governments within the state.

* What causes devolutionary movements?

**Ethnocultural Devolutionary Movements**

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - devolutionary forces since the fall of communism

**Economic Devolutionary Movements**

* [\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-U3lvJTLxCs) - [Barcelona is the center of banking and commerce in Spain and the region is much wealthier than the rest of Spain.](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-U3lvJTLxCs)

**Spatial Devolutionary Movements**

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - A history apart from the United States, and a desire to live apart in order to keep traditions alive.

**Electoral Geography**

Electoral geographers

 a) Study spatial configuration of electoral districts

 b) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 c) Influence of voting patterns on social and political affairs

**Supranational Organizations**

A separate entity composed of three or more states that forge an association and form an administrative structure for mutual benefit in pursuit of shared goals.

 \* How many supranational organizations exist in the world today?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**United Nations**

* Background: League of Nations – 1919, idea of Woodrow Wilson but…
* Basics:
	+ Cooperate with internationally approved standards
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Aid: refugees, poverty, troops, human rights

**Regional Scale - Europe**

* Benelux: Belgium, Netherlands, Luxemberg
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: US aid to Western European Courntries
* Organization of European Economic Cooperation (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_) To European Economic Community (EEC) to European Community (EC) to European Union (EU)
* European Union: domestic, military, and certain sovereign policies that govern all members
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_European Community (EC) members established the EU – 1992
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ introduced in 2002
* Problems facing the EU?
	+ Subsidies, Germany, Turkey

**Supranationalism Elsewhere…**

* NAFTA, ACS, APEC, CIS…
* Treaties to reduce tariffs and facilitate trade
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_