

Nation, State, Nation-State, Stateless Nation

I. Nation

- A. Nation - A large aggregate of people united by common descent, history, culture, or language, inhabiting a particular country or territory.
- B. A nation - as the word suggests, derived as it is from the verb 'to be born' - is a family.
1. Afghanistan is one of the most impoverished nations in the world.
 2. The U.S., however, is one of the richest nations in the world.

II. State

A. A State is a self-governing political entity. The term State can be used interchangeably with country.

B. State has:

- Has space or territory which has internationally recognized boundaries
 - Has people who live there on an ongoing basis.
 - Has economic activity and an organized economy.
 - Has the power of social engineering, such as education.
 - Has a transportation system for moving goods and people.
 - Has a government which provides public services and police power.
 - Has external recognition and sovereignty.
1. There are currently 196 independent countries or States around the world.
 2. Taiwan meets the requirements of independent country or state status. However, due to political reasons, it fails to be recognized by the international community as independent. Nonetheless, it should be considered as independent
 3. A few States are Belgium, Cambodia, and Algeria.

III. Nation-State

- A. The nation-state refers to a single or multiple nationalities joined together in a formal political union. The nation-state determines an official language(s), a system of law, manages a currency system, uses a bureaucracy to order elements of society, and fosters loyalties to abstract entities.
- B. The growth in the number of nation-states means that nation-states are going to have to cope with new political, economic, and social realities. The new entrants in the political system bring with them new opportunities for the international political system, but also bring new problems that the international order must be able to approach and attempt to solve.
1. Places like France, Egypt, Germany, and Japan are excellent examples of nation-states. There are some States which have two nations, such as Canada and Belgium. Even with its multicultural society, the United States is also referred to as a nation-state because of the shared American "culture."

IV. Stateless Nation

- A. stateless nation is a group, usually a minority ethnic group, considered as a nation entitled to its own state, specifically a nation-state for that nation.
- B. Sometimes these stateless nations are unwelcome and are a source of conflict. Some of the most well known include the Kurds in Southwest Asia and the

Gypsies / Romanies of Eastern Europe

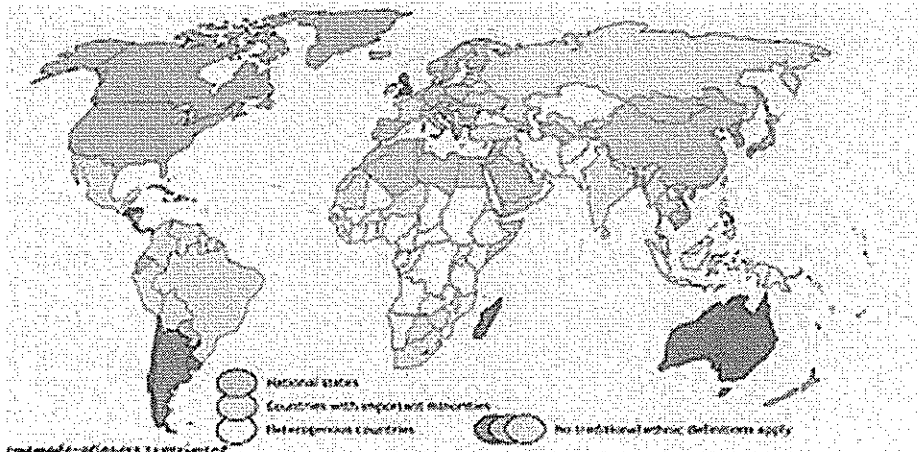
The largest ethnic group as the percentage of total population.

* Dark yellow: 85% and above.

* Yellow: 65-84%.

* Light yellow: 64% and below;

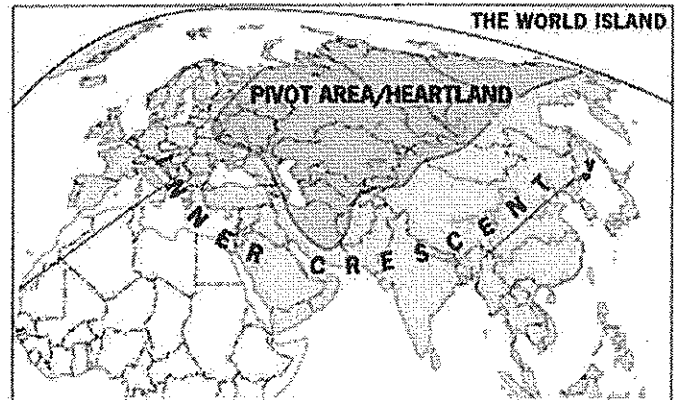
* Blue: Traditional ethnic definitions do not apply. Ethnicity is replaced by color of skin.



Geopolitical Theories

Heartland Theory

- Created by geographer Halford Mackinder in 1919.
- Stated that the heart of the world and that the key to obtaining world power and dominance lays in the Eastern Eurasian landmass.
 - Mackinder suggests that if one or more of the states lying within the "Heartland" area were able to seize power and take control of the "pivot area" they could then take control of the outlying "Rimland" area, and would then possess and control the entire Eurasian Landmass. From here, Mackinder goes on to explain that after seizing control of this landmass it would be possible to take control of the world.
 - This is summed up nicely in the following statement: "Who rules East Europe commands the Heartland. Who rules the Heartland commands the World Island. Who rules the World Island commands the world."



Rimland Theory

- Created by geographer Nicholas Spykman in 1944.
- Contrary to Mackinder's beliefs that the key to world control and power lays in the Heartland of the Eurasian Landmass, Spykman created his Rimland theory which states that the key to world control lies with the Inner Crescent, or Rimland, area surrounding the Eurasian landmass, and that by surrounding the "World Island" one may conquer the interior to control the World Island.

World Systems Theory

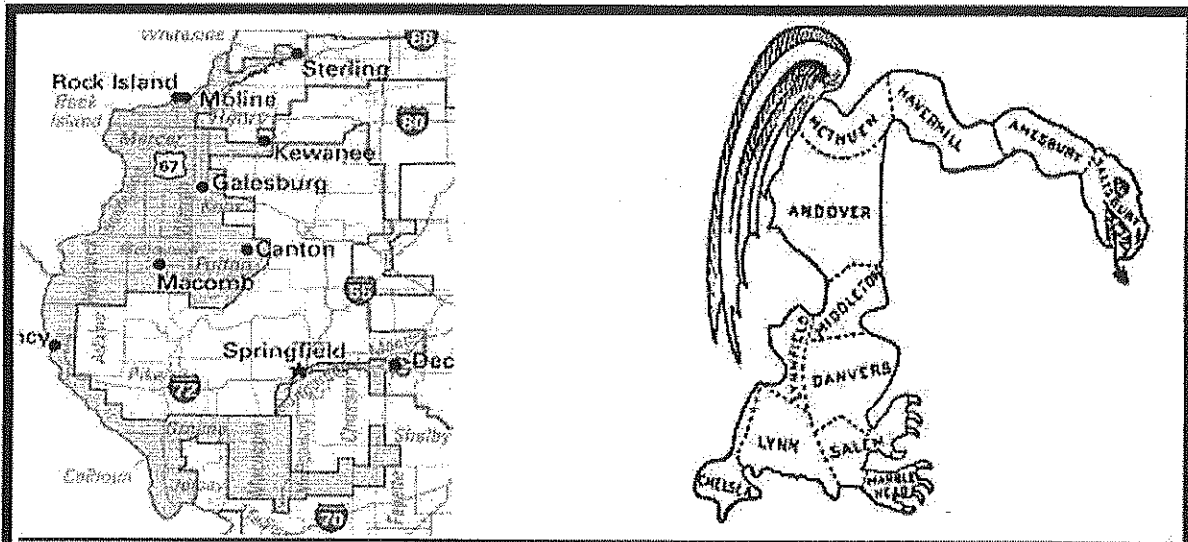
- Created by geographer Immanuel Wallerstein.
- Divides countries of the world into 3 groups depending on social standings, political power, and economic development:
 - Core – More developed countries. Economically dominant.
 - Periphery – Lesser developed countries with lower social standing and little technological advances.
 - Semi – Periphery – Serves as buffer between core and periphery to keep world economy from becoming drastically polarized and segregated.
- Explains the dynamics of the complex "capitalist world economy" as a "total social system". Basically, it demonstrates the political and economic influence of core countries over the less developed periphery and semi – periphery countries.

Human Territoriality- Gerrymandering

Human Territoriality: the efforts of human society to influence events and social goals by controlling specific geographical areas.

<u>Territory Type</u>	<u>Example</u>
Primary- used almost exclusively by an individual or group	A persons or families house.
Secondary- used regularly by the individual or group, but shared by others	A person's favorite seat in class or a groups favorite table to sit at lunch.
Tertiary- shared spaces that everyone has access to and the right to use	Parks, waiting rooms, the store, the Tare ect.

Gerrymandering: the practice of dividing (a geographic area) into voting districts so as to give unfair advantage to one party in elections while concentrating the voting strength of the opposing party in as few districts as possible.



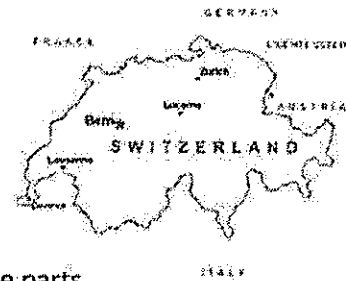
In 1812, Gov. Elbridge Gerry of Massachusetts signed into law a district designed to give an advantage to his party- a district that look so odd to artist Gilbert Stuart that he drew it with a head, wings, and claws like the picture on the right side. Stuart called it the "salamander district" based off of its uncanny shape of the animal, but a colleague immortalized it by naming it a gerrymander. Ever since then, the term gerrymandering has been used to describe "redistricting for advantage."

State Shapes

- There are five different shapes of states: compact, fragmented, elongated, prorupt, and perforated.

- **Compact**

- Considered the "ideal" state shape, usually small
- Advantages: easier to navigate, capital is centralized
- Disadvantages: easier to take over, lack of resources
- Example: Switzerland



- **Fragmented**

- Could be an island, or have another country in-between the parts
- An exclave is a type of fragmented state where 2 or more parts of a state are separated by another state or states (ex. Alaska and Kalingrad)
- Advantages: different resources, different climates, not easily conquered
- Disadvantages: easier to succeed, certain parts neglected, difficult to communicate, limited access to outside resources
- Examples: Philippines and Indonesia

- **Elongated**

- At least as long as it is wide
- Advantages: different climates, different resources
- Disadvantages: potential disconnect, hard to be united, difficult to communicate
- Examples: Chile, Sweden, Norway, Finland, Portugal

- **Prorupt**

- Has something that sticks out like a peninsula
- Advantages: different climate, different resources
- Disadvantages: potential disconnect, difficult to communicate, certain parts neglected
- Examples: India and Thailand



- **Perforated**

- A state that has another state totally inside it
- An enclave is a state totally surrounded by ONE other state (ex. Lesotho and Vatican City)
- Advantages: the perforating country can be easily taken over, potential economic relationship
- Disadvantages: potential further conflict, creates inefficiency
- Examples: South Africa and Italy

- **Capitals**

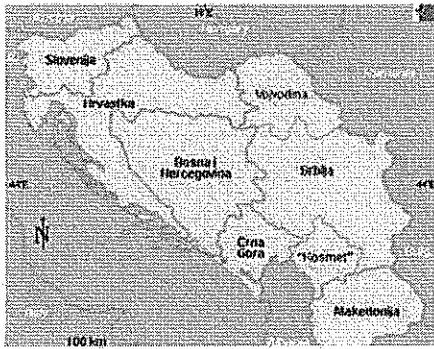
- Capitals cities are usually placed strategically, in a populous city, and are associated with the identity of their state.
- Forward capitals are capitals that have been moved (ex. Brasilia and Islamabad)

BALKANIZATION:

Amanda Brow

Red One

The act of dividing a larger state into several smaller regions.



Yugoslavia- 1945

Example:

Ethnic differences interrupted the peace in Yugoslavia until communist leader Marshal Tito united the nation. When he died in 1980, communism dissipated- along with the peoples' nationalism. Except for Serbia and Montenegro, the states declared independence and created their own colonies.



Yugoslavia-currently

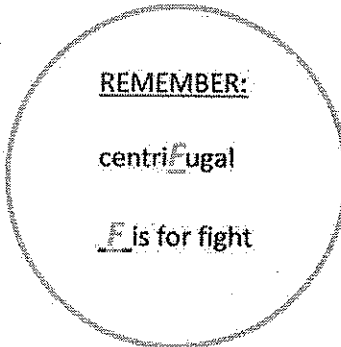
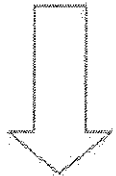
CENTRIPETAL

VS CENTRIFUGAL

CENTRIPETAL FORCES...

Are forces that *unite* a nation's people; like...

- Sports teams
- Shared religion/language
- Strong leader
- Shared history
- Shape of the state (compact)



CENTRIFUGAL FORCES...

Are forces that *disunite* a nation's people; like...

- Separatist movements
- Differing religions/languages
- External threat
- Shape of state (prorupt/perforated)

Devolution:

The movement of power from one central government to another or several regional governments.



Example:

India gained independence from Britain in 1947, which means that the government that was once shared by Britain and India split into two governments: Britain's and India's.

BUFFER STATES, SATELLITE STATES

- A **buffer state** is a neutral country that is located between two conflicting countries. Sometimes this country acts to stop the rivalry or conflict and is usually a smaller state.



- **Ex:** Mongolia is a buffer state, located between China and Russia, which had political tensions.
 - Some other examples of buffer states were: Uruguay (between Argentina and the Empire of Brazil during the early independence period in South America), Armenia (between Turkey and Azerbaijan, against Pan-Turkism), and Poland (between Germany and the Soviet Union, after World War I).

SATELLITE STATES

- A **satellite state** is a country that is independent but still relies on another country politically and economically. It is usually a *periphery country* being heavily influenced by a *core country*.
 - **Ex:** Poland, Romania, and Hungary were some of the satellite states that were politically and economically controlled by the Soviets after World War II.



- Mongolia was also considered a satellite state to the Soviet Union from 1921 to 1990.

Boundaries and Types of Boundary Disputes

Boundaries

- ❖ **Physical:** The boundary is created by a physical barrier, often natural such as mountains, bodies of water, and walls.
 - Example: Part of the Canada and USA boundary: separated by the Great Lakes.
- ❖ **Cultural:** The boundary is created by national boundaries such as religion, language, and ethnicity.
 - Example: The India and Pakistan boundary: the boundary is separated by religious views
- ❖ **Geometric:** The boundary is a straight line.
 - Example: Egypt
- ❖ **Antecedent:** The boundary is established prior to much settlement.
 - Example: Western USA
- ❖ **Subsequent:** The boundary is established after much settlement.
 - Example: USA
- ❖ **Superimposed:** The boundary is chosen by an outside power.
 - Example: Rwanda
- ❖ **Relict:** The boundary no longer exists but is still present culturally.
 - Example: Vietnam
- ❖ **Fortified:** The boundary is created by a physical boundary that is man-made such as a wall.
 - Example: The border between North and South Korea

Types of Boundary Disputes

- ❖ **Allocational:** A dispute over resources.
 - Example: The dispute between Iran and Kuwait: the dispute was over oil reserves
- ❖ **Definitional:** A dispute over legal language/interpretation.
- ❖ **Operational:** A dispute over the administration of the boundary.
 - Example: The dispute between USA and Mexico: the dispute is over USA viewing that Mexico does not do enough to secure the border against illegal immigration into the USA
- ❖ **Locational:** A dispute over the exact boundary.
 - Example: The Mississippi River: This River has changed its course over time, and it is the border of states of the USA, Mississippi and Louisiana

Internal Political Boundaries and Arrangements

- ❖ **Internal Political Structure**
 - Unitary state: a state with a highly centralized governments; the central authority exerts power equally over its territory (UK, France)
 - Federal state: the central government represents various entities within a state; allows entities to retain some power (most geographically impressive being- Mexico, Brazil, U.S.)
 - Electoral geography: deals with the geography of representation
- ❖ **States, Nations, and Nation-States**
 - State: a politically organized territory that is administered by a sovereign government and is recognized by the international community
 - Nation: a tightly knit group of people who share a common language, ethnicity, religion, and other cultural attributes; not a country of state
 - Nation-state: a state whose population possesses a substantial degree of cultural homogeneity and unity; when a nation inhabits most of a state (French)
- ❖ Stateless nation: a nation that does not have its own recognized state (Kurds, Palestinians)
- ❖ Boundary: a vertical plane that cuts through the subsoil an airspace (even outer space); used to separate states
 - Evolution
 - Defined: legal document or treaty drawn up to specify actual points in the landscape
 - Delimit: cartographers put the boundary on the map
 - Demarcate: boundary is physically marked on the ground with walls, fences, posts, ect.
 - Types
 - Geometric: straight line, unrelated to physical or cultural landscape, based on a grid system
 - Physical-political (natural-political): conformed to physiologic features (Rio Pyrenees: Spain/France)
 - Ethnographic/cultural: a boundary arranged by the cultural
 - Origin-Based Classification
 - Antecedent: existed before the cultural landscape emerged
 - Subsequent: established after an area has been settled that considers the social and cultural characteristics of the area
 - Superimposed: placed by powerful outsiders on a developed landscape,; usually ignores preexisting cultural/spatial patterns
 - Relict: old political boundaries that no long exist as international borders, but that have left an enduring mark on the local culture or environmental geography
 - Disputes
 - Definitional: focus on the legal language of a boundary agreement (e.g. median line of a river: water levels may vary)
 - Locational: interpretation of the agreement in dispute; allows mapmakers to delimit boundaries
 - Operational: neighbors differ over the ways that the boundary should function (immigration laws, smuggling)
 - Allocation: disputes over the rights to natural resources (gas, oil, water)

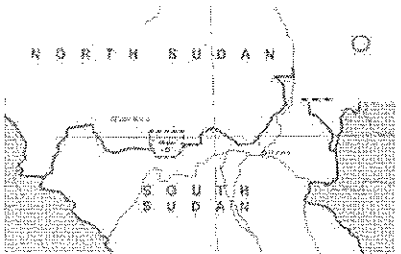
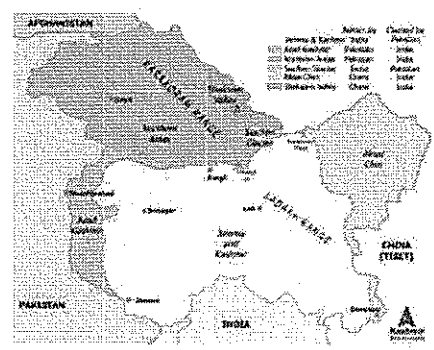


Current Territorial Disputes

Definition:

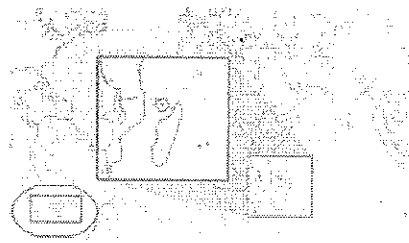
Territory Dispute: It is a disagreement between two states over who has control of the land. It can also be a controlling of land that is close by a new state that has controlled that land from a former state.

- **The Jammu and Kashmir dispute** is between Pakistan and India, Jammu and Kashmir is a region in between India, Pakistan and Afghanistan. The land is administered by India but Pakistan claims it is theirs. India and Pakistan have fought three wars over this land and the conflict is still not resolved. Even our president Obama has talked about this issue.



- **The Abyei dispute** is between South Sudan and Sudan, this area is claimed by South Sudan but right now it is actually controlled by Sudan. It is a piece of land that is about 10,460 square kilometers and the land is right on the border of Sudan and South Sudan. Abyei also has lots of crude oil so it is a major money making area for Sudan and South Sudan.

- **The Mayotte dispute** is between France and the Comoro Islands, geography the island belongs to the Comoro Islands but because the people of Mayotte voted to stay a part of France, France still contains control. In 2011 Mayotte became an overseas department. There were not many fights over this territory; it is a great example for a dispute that didn't lead in violence.



- **The Cyprus Dispute** is between Turkey and Greece, The Turkish Cypriots have the north and the Greek Cypriots have the south, The UN or United Nations has also set up a buffering zone in between the parts to stop violence.



Supranationalism

3 or more states joining together for one common purpose

Purposes include:

- More joint power
- Economical advancement
- Travel and trade
- Regulation

Advantages:

- Share resources
- Gain more land area
- More opportunity
- Travel becomes easier
- Consistent policies on pollution, travel, laws and etc.

Disadvantages:

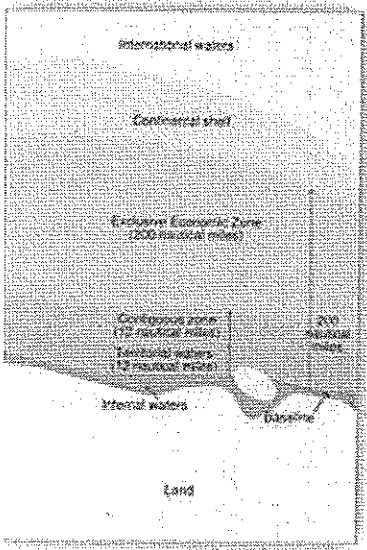
- Sharing resources can lead to conflict
- Sovereignty is compromised
- Communication barriers
- Cultural conflict
- Could cost more than what it gained

Benelux is the first example of this. A joining of Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxemburg to gain power in the global community. Luxemburg is one of the richest places, yet it didn't have in power in the global community so it formed a supranational organization.



The Law of the Sea

Historically, borders at sea were poorly defined, and each country had its own laws regarding where territorial claims began and ended.

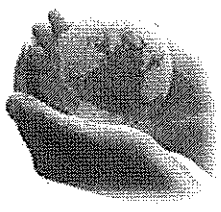


Main Points in the Law of the Sea

- Coastal states have complete control over an area of 12 nautical miles from the coast of that state. Foreign vessels do not have freedom of passage in these areas. Within this limit, all of the state's laws apply. This is known as **Territorial Sea**.
 - The **high seas** are technically outside of the 12 nautical mile limit. Admiralty Law is the part of the international Law of the Sea that explains legal matters in the high seas.
- Exclusive economic rights from shore out to the 200 nautical mile limit are known as **Exclusive Economic Zones** (or EEZs). Within this limit, a state controls all natural resources.
 - The **continental shelf** is the undersea extension of a continent. Often the EEZ passes this boundary.

- Landlocked states are allowed passage through other states to get to the sea if that is their only priority.
- States are free to fly over and conduct scientific research if the purpose of the mission is peaceful.

In 1982, the **United Nations Conference on the Law of the Seas** proposed laws governing the uses of the oceans and their resources. It opened for signature in Jamaica and took 14 years to collect participation of 140 countries.



Environmental Protection

- States bordering seas that are semi closed or closed (the Mediterranean Sea) must manage resources and environmental conditions in that sea.
- All states must prevent marine pollution in their EEZ. They also must also invest in marine technology.
- In 1986, the **International Whaling Commission** banned whaling. Norway and Japan claim their continuous hunting is for scientific research.

If there are disputes over the laws, the UN orders them to be brought to an **arbitration board**. The 'grey areas' of the law include the situation of when small exposed reefs or sandbars are claimed by more than one country.