HHS APHG Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Unit 3: Political Geography

**de Blij Ch. 8 Reading Guide**  Date \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Class Period \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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**Directions: Read chapter 8 (249-287) and answer the questions that follow.**

* **Write them in your notes or on another sheet of paper and place in your notes section.**

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|  | **Task** | **Due Dates** |
| **Part I** | Map Analysis | Due Monday 11/3 |
| **Part II** | Reading Comprehension-Key Questions 1 & 2-Ethnicities into Nationalities (in this packet!)-Key Questions 3-5 | Key Question 1: Monday 11/3Key Question 2: Wednesday 11/5Ethnicities into Nationalities: Thursday 11/6Key Questions 3-5: Monday 11/10 |
| **Part III** | Vocabulary Activity | **Vocab quiz on Wednesday 11/5**Vocab due on 11/5 |

**Part I - Map Analysis (remember, when you WRITE your analysis, you can write your statements by looking at the map AND by looking at the map and placing it in context of the class-aka READ THE BOOK/TEXT AROUND IT!)**

a.  Carefully examine the map on p. 80 – Legal Immigration from Middle and South America to the US, 1980-2010. **Identify the type** of thematic map used.  **Write three (3) true statements that would describe the movement patterns** shown on this map.

b.  Carefully examine the map on p. 84- Migration Corridors/Great Migration in the United States. **Identify the type** of thematic map used.  **Write three (3) true statements that would describe the movement patterns** shown on this map.

c. Carefully examine the map on p. 99-Chnging Center of Population. **Identify the types** of map used.   **Write three (3) true statements that would describe the movement** shown by this map.

d.  Carefully examine the map on p. 104 -  Average Refugees By Country of Origin **Identify the types** of thematic maps used.   **Write three (3) true statements that would describe the information** shown by these maps.

**Part II - Reading Comprehension**

**Key Question 1: How is space organized into states and nations?**

1. “It hangs in the front of our classrooms, is used to organize maps in our textbooks, and becomes so natural looking to us that we *begin to think it is natural.”*  What is this quote referring to? Why is the division of the world political maps into states NOT natural?
2. How are territoriality and sovereignty related?
3. The Modern State Idea comes from European History. Explain how modern states developed in Europe.
4. Nation v. Nation-state v. State: define each and identify and explain and example of each.
5. Is the United States a multistate nation or a multinational state? Explain.
6. Stateless Nations: Explain how the Kurds and the Palestinians are stateless nations.
7. “Despite the end of colonialism, the political organization of space and the global world economy persit. And while the former colonies are now indefpendent states, their economies are anything but independent.” How did European **colonialism** diffuse the nation-state model?
8. Wallerstein’s Wolrd-Systems Theory: what are the three basic tenents?
9. Define core, periphery and semi-periphery and given 2 examples of each.

**Key Question 2: How do states spatially organize their governments?**

1. (set up in your notes!)

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| **Types of Governments**  |
| Form of gov’t  | definition | example | Important features  |
| Unitary  |  |  |  |
| Federal |  |  |  |

1. (set up in your notes!)

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| **Devolutionary Forces**  |
| Force  | Explanation  | example | Important considerations  |
| Ethnocultural  |  |  |  |
| Economic |  |  |  |
| Territorial |  |  |  |

1. Explain the advantages and disadvantages of gerrymandering.

**READING: How have ethnicities turned into nationalities? Read the text and answer the questions that follow.**

 **Why have ethnicities been transformed into nationalities?**

**Ethnic groups** have been transformed into **nationalities** because desire for **self-rule** is a very important shared attitude for many of them.

*Nationality- the identity of a group of people who share legal attachment and personal allegiance to a particular country.*

*Self-determination- the concept that ethnicities have the right to govern themselves.*

*Nation-state- a state whose territory corresponds to that occupied by a particular ethnicity that has been transformed into a nationality.*  ***Denmark*** *is an excellent example.*

*Nationalism- loyalty and devotion to a nationality.*

*Centripetal force- an attitude that tends to unify people and enhance support for a state.*

*Multi-ethnic state- a state that contains more than one ethnicity.*

*Multinational states- multi-ethnic states that contain two ethnic groups with traditions of self-rule that agree to coexist peacefully. The United Kingdom is an example. The Soviet Union was the largest multinational state until is fall in the early 1990s; it consisted of 15 different republics based on its largest ethnicities. Now Russia is the largest multinational state, with 39 nationalities.*

After the fall of the Soviet Union, many new countries in the Baltic, E. Europe, and Middle East were created, sometimes corresponding to nationalities, sometimes not. An example of turmoil resulting from poorly drawn boundaries is in the Caucasus region, betwixt the Black and Caspian seas. Many ethnicities exist here, with several pushing for nationality.

Many Europeans believed at the beginning of the 20th century that ethnicities were a thing of the past, however, they were quite incorrect. After the fall of communism in many states, ethnicities that had long been suppressed were allowed to expand and flourish. This is especially evident in the former Yugoslavia, which was utterly decimated as minority ethnicities exerted themselves and demanded independence.

**ETHNICITY**

The cultural values shared with others of the same ethnicity derive from religion, language, and material culture.

The American “ethnicity” identifies groups with distinct ancestry and cultural traditions, such as Africans or Hispanics Americans.

**NATIONALITY**

The cultural values shared with others of the same nationality derive from voting, obtaining a passport, and performing civic duties.

The American “nationality” identifies citizens of the United States of America, including those born in the country and those who immigrated and became citizens.

* *ETHNIC GROUPS HAVE BEEN TRANSFORMED INTO NATIONALITIES BECAUSE DESIRE FOR SELF- RULE IS A VERY IMPORTANT SHARED ATTITUDE FOR MANY OF THEM!*
* *ETHNICITIES WERE TRANSFORMED INTO NATIONALITIES THROUGHOUT EUROPE DURING THE NINETEENTH CENTURY!*

The French nationality fused together French ethnic cultural traditions, with a belief in the values of the French Revolution of**1789**. Most of Western Europe were made up of nation- states by**1900.**

Nationalism typically promotes a sense of national consciousness that exalts one nation above all others and emphasizes its culture and interests as opposed to those of other nations. People display nationalism by supporting a state that preserves and enhances the culture and attitudes of their nationality.  Nearly all countries control, or at least regulate, most forms of communications including mail, telephone, telegraph, television, radio, and satellite transmissions.

1. **What** is the **difference** between a **multistate nation** and a **multinational state**?
2. **Describe**, in your own words, how an ethnicity turns into a nationality.

**Key Question 3: How are boundaries established and why do boundary disputes occur?**

For True/False. If false, correct by explanation. If True, explain why it is true.

1. True or False: a boundary is only a line or wall on the ground.
2. True or False: Many borders were established before the extension of subsoil (underground) resources were known.
3. *Define, delimit demarcate:* all of these ESTABLISH boundaries. How?/
4. Use the field note on p. 274 to explain how *administrating* boundaries can change.
5. What’s the difference between geometric boundaries and physical-political boundaries? What are advantages and disadvantages of each?
6. (set up in your notes!)

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| Types of Boundary Disputes (p. 274 in book) |
| type | Explanation /definition | Example(s) |
|  *Definitional boundary disputes* |  |  |
| *Locational boundary disputes* |  |  |
| *Operational boundary disputes* |  |  |
| *Allocational boundary disputes* |  |  |

 **Key Question 4: How does the study of geopolitics help us understand the world?**

1. Define geopolitics.
2. What are the differences between the German school of Geopolitics and the British/American school of Geopolitics?
3. Explain Mackinder’s Heartland theory-what does he say and what was his concern?

**Key Question 5: What are supranational organizations and what are their implications for the state?**

1. Define supranational organization.
2. How does Italy switch to the Euro reflect the remarakable organization of the E.U.? (start p. 283)
3. How are state’s traditional position being eroded by globalization of social and cultural relations? (p 285)
4. Describe the creation and purpose of the United Nation.
5. Describe the creation and purpose of the European Union.

**Part III – POS Vocabulary**

**Check your packet.**

**Part IV – Extra Credit** You may turn this in at anytime but please label it. The “state” as we know it is being challenged by (1) the demand of nations within states for independence, (2) the proliferation of nuclear weapons, (3) economic globalization, and (4) increasing connectedness among people and cultures.   Using information from Ch 8, explain one of these challenges in more detail.