AP Human Geography

Unit 4b Political Geography Guided Reading

Mr. Stepek

Directions: Complete following the schedule provided by Mr. Stepek. You will be check periodically that you are up-to-date.

States (Rubenstein p 270 - 275)

1. What is a state? A state is an area organized into a political unit and ruled by an established government that has control over its internal and foreign affairs. It occupies a defined territory on the Earth's surface and contains a permanent population.

a. What term is a synonym for a state? Country

b. (de Blij p 252 - 253)
   i. What additional “external” requirement does de Blij add? must be recognized by other states
   ii. What is sovereignty? Having a recognized right to control a territory both politically and militarily (ties to territoriality)
   iii. Under international law, what do states have the right to defend? territorial integrity
   iv. What event in European history marks the beginning of the modern state system? Peace of Westphalia

2. How has the number of states (as measured by UN membership) changed since the 1940s? 50 countries > 206 today

a. What is the world’s largest state in land area? Russia

b. What is a microstate? Countries with a very small land area

i. What is the world’s smallest state? Vatican City

ii. What is the world’s smallest state that is a member of the UN? Monaco

iii. What physical geography is shared by many UN members under 400 square miles? islands

3. What two areas in East Asia challenge the “state” concept? Korea(s) China/Taiwan

a. How does the situation in these areas challenge the state concept (read carefully and note how they violate in common the requirements for states noted above)? Each gov’t (N.Korea or China and Taiwan) claim sovereignty over the entire people's territory. Both maintain there is only one legitimate gov’t that should be recognized.

b. What is a city-state? Singapore

4. What is a present-day example of a city-state?

Nations and Nation-states (Rubenstein p 276 – 277)

5. What is a nation? A large group of people who are united by common cultural characteristics, such as language and ethnicity, or by a shared history of a state whose territory corresponds to that occupied by a particular nation, the concept that nations have the right to govern their language.

a. What is a nation-state?

b. What is self-determination?

c. What criterion was used by the victorious Allies to grant self-determination and create nation-states after WWII?

i. (lecture/p 277) What country demonstrates that this criterion was not always the ideal way to determine nationalities?

Yugoslavia

ii. What characteristics do the best examples of “nation-states” possess? the least ethnically diverse

Europe

Africa (Sub-Saharan)

Multi-national States and Russia (Rubenstein p 278 – 281)

6. What is a multinational state? A state that contains more than one nation

a. Why is the United States not a good example of a multi-national state?

i. (lecture) What term would better apply to the United States?

Multi-ethnic State

b. (lecture) What country is a good example of a multi-national state? Why? U.K., because the Scots, Welsh, etc. often have political allegiance first to their national group.

7. What state’s breakup resulted in the creation of 15 nations? Soviet Union (U.S.S.R.) List the successor states below:

a. Caucasus: Armenia Azerbaijan Georgia

b. Baltic States: Estonia Latvia Lithuania

c. (Central/Eastern) Europe Belarus Moldova Ukraine Russia

d. Central Asia: Kazakhstan Kyrgyzstan Tajikistan Turkmenistan Uzbekistan

8. What economic assets does Ukraine possess?

a. What did Russia do in response to an uprising by ethnic Russians in the Ukraine? Invaded Eastern Ukraine

b. What territory did Russia seize in 2014, based on the ethnicity of its inhabitants?

i. (lecture) By what term do we call this? Irredentism
9. (lecture don’t use textbook) What is a multi-state nation? A nation (group of people) whose control sovereignty extends across more than one state. They must have control not just be present.

10. What is a stateless nation? A nation that does not have a state. The Palestinians and the Kurds.

Governing States (Rubenstein p 286 – 287)

11. Define the three classifications of national governments based on the spectrum of how democratic it is?
   a. Democracy – citizens elect leaders and can run for office
   b. Autocracy – country is run according to the interest of the leader, people not
   c. Oligarchy – a mix of the above two types, not fully either

12. In the chart below copy the differences between a democracy and an autocracy?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Element</th>
<th>Democracy</th>
<th>Autocracy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Selection of leaders</td>
<td>Institutions and procedures through which citizens can express preferences about policy/leaders</td>
<td>Leaders are selected according to clearly defined rules of succession from within the established political elite.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citizen participation</td>
<td>Institutionalized constraints on exercise of power by the executive</td>
<td>Citizen's participation is sharply restricted or suppressed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Checks and balances</td>
<td>Guarantee of civil rights to all citizens in their daily lives and in acts of political participation.</td>
<td>Leaders exercise power with no meaningful checks from legislative, judicial or civil society institutions.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

13. Below detail the two ways in which internal governments of states are organized.

a. Unitary State
   i. Where is most power placed? Central government officials
   - Who makes decisions EVEN at the local level? A strong national govt.
   - (lecture) local govt. can exist but only administer decisions made by the central govt. All power (decision-making) is with the central government.
   ii. What characteristics do states have where this system works best? Compact nation-state with few internal cultural characteristics and a strong sense of national unity.

b. Federal State
   i. What is the power structure in this type of internal government? Power is shared
   - Strong power is allocated to local very large states like the national capital may be too remote to provide effective control over isolated regions
   ii. What types of countries is this suitable for? Why? Increasing demands by ethnicities for more self-determination, this may make it easier for diverse ethnicity to fit in control over its local territory, give a local/regional unit of govt. and pursue further separatist sentiment.
   - (de Blij p 265) What is devolution?
   o What is a centrifugal force (de Blij p 264)?
   o What is a centripetal force (de Blij p 264)?
   - (de Blij p 265 – 269) What three types of forces have stimulated devolution? Detail below.
     o Ethnocultural
       - Define devolution pressure comes from ethnically, linguistically, or religiously distinct
       - What European countries succumbed to this type of devolutionary pressures in recent years?
       - What is balkanization (Rubenstein p 261)?
     o Economic
       - How does Catalonia represent this devolutionary pressure? Catalonia produces a disproportionate amount of Spanish exports and many Catalans argue that Catalonia economy pays more into the Spanish govt. than it receives from Spain.
4. What is a failed state (lecture)?

- A state whose government cannot exercise sovereignty and maintain the territorial integrity of the state.
- Examples: The Dem. Rep. of Congo, Somalia, Afghanistan, etc.

15. What is " balkanized " (keep in mind this is different than "balkanization") (Rubenstein p 261)?

- A small geographic area that cannot be successfully organized into stable countries because it was inhabited by many ethnicities with complex, long-standing antagonisms toward each other.

Shapes of States (Rubenstein p 302 – 303).

16. In the chart below define/characterize each state shape, provide examples (provide the textbook example from Africa and include at least one of your own) and how the shape serves as a centripetal or centrifugal force.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shape</th>
<th>Define</th>
<th>Examples (incl. at least one of your own)</th>
<th>Centripetal/centrifugal forces</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Compact</td>
<td>Distance from center to boundary is consistent. Ideal: a circle.</td>
<td>France, Poland, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Afghanistan</td>
<td>Short borders to defend. Good communication can be est. to all regions, esp. cap. is center.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prorupted</td>
<td>Compact state with a large projecting extension.</td>
<td>Dem.Rep. Congo, Namibia, Afghanistan, Thailand</td>
<td>Access to resource, separate two states. Separatist feelings can develop if prorupted is isolated from capital or rest of country.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perforated</td>
<td>A state that completely surrounds another. Surrounding states are enclave.</td>
<td>South Africa, Legazpi, Italy, Italy &amp; San Marino</td>
<td>Surroundings state could interfere or dominate enclave. Enclave must depend on surrounding states to export/import goods.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elongated</td>
<td>Long and narrow shape.</td>
<td>Gabon, Malawi, Italy, Chile, Vietnam</td>
<td>Poor internal communication. Begins at extreme and can be isolated. Borders hard to defend.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fragmented</td>
<td>Several discontinuous pieces of territory either by water or territory of another state.</td>
<td>Cabinda, Angola, US – Alaska, Russia – Kaliningrad, Indonesia</td>
<td>Can make communication weaker. Harder to maintain national unity. Separatist movements can develop in enclaves.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

17. What is a landlocked state?

- A state that lacks a direct access to the sea. Surrounded by other countries.
- Access is important to national trade, must rely on others to export and import goods.
- Africa: 15 of 55 states are landlocked.

Colonies (Rubenstein p 282 – 283)

18. What is a colony?

- Almost all remaining colonies share what physical geography?
  - Islands
- What is colonialism?
  - An effort by one country to establish settlements in a territory and to impose its political, cultural, economic principles on that territory with the former colonial provinces.
- With what do the borders of these new states mostly correspond?
  - Superimposed

Boundaries (de Blij p 272 -275)

19. What is a boundary?

- A line that cuts through the rocks below and the airspace above, dividing one state from another.
- Define, agree to boundary in a treaty-like legal document.
- Delimit, cartographers draw the boundary on a map.
- Demarcate, mark the boundary visually (walls, steel posts, fences, concrete pillars).

20. What is a frontier and how is it different from a boundary?

- A zone where no state exercises complete political control. It is a tangible geographic area, whereas a boundary is a line.

21. What are the three types of boundaries?

- Cultural boundaries: Those that are based on human constructs such as long-standing beliefs, traditions, and religious beliefs.
- Geometric boundaries: Those that are based on the distribution of cultural features such as straight lines and parallels of latitude.
- Mango, inter-state boundaries
22. Boundary Disputes: (I don’t think your book does a good job with this. We will cover in class) demonstrate its nonrecognition.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description/Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Definitional</td>
<td>Focus is on the legal language of the boundary agreement. For example, an agreement may indicate a boundary to be the median line of a river. BUT, is that the median line at high or low tide? This definitional dispute could cause significant differences.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Locational</td>
<td>Disputes center on the delimitation of the border. For example, the area between Saudi Arabia and Yemen no formal agreement exists as to the placement of the border so its location is under dispute.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operational</td>
<td>Disputes arise about how a boundary should function. What paperwork is needed, what taxes/tariffs should be collected, what goods are allowed to cross, etc.?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allocational</td>
<td>Especially for oil and water supplies whose reserves often span a border, neighbors must negotiate how much of a common resource each side gets to access.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

23. Boundaries can also be differentiated based or origin: (again we will review in class)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Origin</th>
<th>Description/Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antecedent</td>
<td>Borders which exist before human settlement (sometimes from prehistoric times and are often physical in nature). Later populations fill into both side of the border but may reflect cultural or economic differences.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsequent</td>
<td>Borders are drawn to reflect changes to circumstances on the ground. Border drawn after wars are subsequent borders which reflect the outcome of the struggle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Superimposed</td>
<td>Boundaries that are established without regard to the cultural situation on the ground often drawn by an outside force.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relic (Relict)</td>
<td>Boundaries that once existed but no longer do. Their existence can still be seen by an economic or cultural imprint on the landscape.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

24. Electoral Geography (Rubenstein p 304 - 305)

a. How often are U.S. Congressional districts redrawn? 10 years. What event does this coincide with? U.S. Census

   i. (Rubenstein p 49) What is the most important data source for population geography? Census
      - How often is the census taken in the United States? Every 10 years or years ending in zero
      - For what two reasons is the census controversial?
         - There is a risk of non-participation by the homeless, ethnic minorities and undocumented immigrants. This may lead to undercounting and underrepresentation.
         - Statistical sampling can be used to get a more accurate count and to identify characteristics of people, housing and businesses. Can be used to redraw legislative districts.

b. (de Blij p 270) What is reapportionment? The process by which the number of districts is moved between states according to population shifts so that each district encompasses approximately the same number of people.

   i. What process must each state complete after reapportionment? Redistricting
   ii. How does the process differ between Europe and most U.S. states (except as noted) (Rubenstein p 306):
       In Europe, district boundaries are drawn by independent commissions who try to create compact, homogeneous districts without regard to voting preferences or incumbents. Most U.S. states allow the state legislature to redraw boundaries which leads to manipulation by the party in power. (AZ, CA, HI, ID, NV, WA, PA)
       Now use a nonpartisan commission to draw boundaries.

   c. What is gerrymandering (Rubenstein p 304)? Redrawing legislative districts to benefit the party in power.

   i. What are the two methods of gerrymandering? Describe.
      - Cracking - like-minded voters are spread across districts.
      - Packing - like-minded are packed into one to lessen effect elsewhere.
      - What type of district has the second method been used to create (see de Blij p 271)?

* to keep them from achieving a majority in any one of them.
ii. What is the current legal status of gerrymandering in the United States (lecture)?

Gerrymandering is unconstitutional. It is done to disenfranchise voters. It is difficult to prove this as the overriding motivation. Other motives can be offered.

iii. How has gerrymandering affected American politics (lecture)?

It has led to polarization of politicians, who are not concerned with appealing to the middle but only their "base," within safe districts. Yet representatives do not match actual to of votes received state wide.

Supranationalism and the United Nations

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

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

26. United Nations, other Supranational Organizations and Issues relating to Supranationalism (Rubenstein p 285)

a. When was the United Nations organized? 1945

b. What did world event did the organization of the United Nations correspond with? The end of WWII

c. On what three later occasions did UN membership increase rapidly?

i. 1955 - 16 countries joined, mostly those who had been liberated from Nazi Germany (after Allied occupation had ended).

ii. 1960 - 17 new members, former colonies of Britain/France in Africa. 1960 - 765 - other former colonies during decolonization.

iii. 1990 - 93 26 countries were added primarily due to the breakup of the Soviet Union & Yugoslavia.

c. What is the main purpose of the UN? International peacekeeping

i. How does the UN try to achieve this goal? Establish a peacekeeping force.

- Even after authorization, for what two reasons have these efforts been seen as ineffective?

1. Must rely on individual states to contribute so it often lacks enough
2. Tries to maintain strict neutrality but this is often difficult esp. when there is a clear aggressor.

ii. Who are the members of the Security Council? What power does its members wield over UN decision-making?

China, France, Russia, UK and US. They can veto UN decisions.

d. In what other ways does the UN promote international cooperation?

- Address global economic problems, promote human rights and provide humanitarian relief.

Other Supranational Organizations (Rubenstein p 290 – 291)

27. What supranational organization was organized in Europe to heal the scars from WWII? European Union

a. When was the original forerunner organization to the EU first formed and with how many members? 1958 - six members

i. What was the purpose of COMECON? What is its current status? To promote trade and the sharing of natural resources in Communist Eastern Europe. COMECON disbanded in 1991.

b. EU expansion in the early 21st century have largely included the former members of what? COMECON

c. What is the purpose of the EU? To promote development within member states through economic and political cooperation

i. What are some of its policies?

- European parliament is elected by members of each member state simultaneously, subsidies are provided to farmers and to economically depressed regions, goods move across borders without stopping, EU citizens can work/live anywhere in EU.

ii. What was the most dramatic action taken by the EU?

- Creation of the Eurozone, common currency.
- Common central bank sets interest rates and minimizes inflation throughout zone. A common currency "Euro" was created, now used by 25 countries.
- Economically weak countries (Greece, Ireland, Italy, Spain, Portugal): PIIGS have been forced to implement harsh policies like cutting services and raising taxes, while wealthy countries (Germany) has been forced to subsidize (pay for) weaker states.

iii. What other policy has especially caused opposition to the EU in member countries?

- Free movement of citizens, disconnection to institutions that govern the EU.

iv. What has resulted from opposition to EU policies?

- "Brexit" vote in the UK chose to withdraw from EU.
28. What military alliance consists between European states and the United States and Canada (incl. full name and acronym)? **North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)**

   a. What alliance opposed it? Who were its members? **Warsaw Pact - Communist Eastern European countries**

      i. What were these alliances designed to maintain? Define (R p 284)?

         - balance of power: a condition of roughly equal strength between opposing alliances

   b. Since the 1990s, what type of countries has NATO expanded to include?

      i. Form its members of the Warsaw Pact as well as former republics within the Soviet Union

      ii. What benefits has this given to Eastern European countries? a sense of security against future Russian threat as well as participation in a Common United Europe.

   ii. What recent events have given these countries cause for concern? **Russia's annexation of Crimea in 2014, and its support for rebels**

29. **(de Blij p 275 – 278) What is geopolitics?** The interplay among geography, power, politics and international relations on the Earth's surface

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School</th>
<th>Theory</th>
<th>Summary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>German</td>
<td>Organic State Theory</td>
<td>Who proposed it? <strong>Friedrich Ratzel</strong>. Whose scientific theory was he inspired by? <strong>Darwin</strong>. What did he compare a state to? biological organism. What did the state need in order to survive and prolong its life? territory (Lebensraum). His theory is based on observations of what state during the 19th century? <strong>United States</strong>. What was his theory eventually used to justify? <strong>Nazi expansionism</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Heartland Theory</td>
<td>Who proposed it? <strong>Sir Halford Mackinder (1904)</strong>. What type of power would eventually rule the world? land-based power. From where would this power arise? Eurasian, a &quot;pivot area&quot; extending from Eastern Europe to eastern Siberia--&quot;heartland&quot;. The rise of what superpower gave renewed attention to this theory? <strong>Soviet Union</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British/American</td>
<td>Sea Power Theory (supplement to text)</td>
<td>American Alfred Thayer Mahan argued that control of the seas paved the way for Great Britain’s emergence as the world’s dominant power. Mahan believed that national greatness was inextricably associated with the sea, with its commercial use in peace and its control in war. He emphasized the control of strategic locations (such as choke points, canals, and coaling stations). Mahan also believed that in peacetime, states should increase production and shipping capacities and acquire overseas possessions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rimland Theory (supplement to text)</td>
<td>In 1942, Nicholas J. Spykman published the Rimland Theory, in which he set forth a theory that combined those of Mackinder and leading naval theorist Alfred Thayer Mahan. His theory argued that Mackinder’s Inner Crescent (which Spykman renamed the Rimland), was actually the pivotal area, having more resources than the Heartland and being, in Mahan’s words, a “debatable zone” (this becomes a shatterbelt) subject to control by both the Heartland and by the maritime powers, thus giving sea power greater weight than Mackinder. Spykman’s vision is the basis of the “containment politics” put into effect by the United States in its relation/position to the Soviet Union during the Cold War. What is unilateralism? (use de Blij glossary) world order in which one state is in a position of dominance with allies following rather than joining the political decision-making process.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Rubenstein p 292 – 295, read in its entirety but only take notes on the following:

31. What is terrorism?
- The threatened or actual use of illegal force and violence by a non-state actor to attain a political, economic, religious, or social goal
- How do some differentiate "terrorist" activities from other acts of political violence such as assassinations and other civilian deaths from military actions? Attacks are aimed at ordinary people rather than at military targets or political leaders.
- Why do groups who engage in terrorism believe these actions are justified? They consider all citizens responsible for government actions/policies that they oppose, so civilians can be targets.
- During the late 20th and early 21st century, the U.S. has suffered from several terrorist attacks. In the chart below give details regarding the largest domestic foreign and foreign terrorist attacks on American soil.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Who, what, where?</th>
<th>Why (lecture)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4/19/1995</td>
<td>Car bomb by Timothy McVeigh killed 168 people at the Alfred P. Murrah Fed. Bldg in Oklahoma City</td>
<td>McVeigh claimed his acts were provoked by rage against the U.S. govt for the 51-day siege of the Branch Davidian, Waco TX which resulted in deaths and view of U.S. govt as oppressing 1st, liberty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9/11/2001</td>
<td>Attacks destroyed the world Trade Center, towers and damaged for Saudi Arabia and Israel. A &quot;fatwa&quot; in 1998 argued that Muslims have a duty to wage a holy war against U.S. citizens because U.S. was responsible for protecting Israel and maintaining the Saudi royal family as rulers of Saudi Arabia.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

32. Summarize the following terrorist groups. See level of detail for HAMAS and Hezbollah as examples.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Purpose/goal/affiliates/franchises and areas of activity</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boko Haram</td>
<td>&quot;Western education is forbidden&quot;, founded in 2002 in NE Nigeria. Seeks to transform Nigeria into an Islamic state resistant to western culture especially in Christian South. Responsible for 20k deaths, displacing 2.6 million</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taliban</td>
<td>&quot;Religious students&quot;, gained power in Afghanistan in 1996. At first welcomed but once in power imposed strict Islamic laws. Western literature banned (playing music, flying kites, watching TV, internet), men beaten for shaving women sworn for adultery, gays buried alive, prostitutes hanged. Threats had hands cut off, limbs without policed cut off.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISIS</td>
<td>Originated in 1997, affiliate of Al-Qaeda 2004, split in 2014. Known as Islamic State of Iraq and Syria. Sunni Muslims who want to impose strict Islamic law in SW Asia. Maintain control through beheadings, massacres, torture. Claims authority to rule Muslims around the world</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAMAS</td>
<td>Palestinian Islamist political org. and militant group that has waged war on Israel since the group's 1987 founding, most notably through suicide bombings and rocket attacks. It seeks to replace Israel with a Palestinian state. It also governs Gaza independently of the Palestinian Authority. Hamas's charter long called for the destruction of Israel. It was revised in 2017 to allow for acceptance of a Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza Strip rather than the entire territory, though Hamas still refuses to recognize the legitimacy of the Israeli state.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hezbollah</td>
<td>Shia Islamist political, military and social organization that wields considerable power in Lebanon. It emerged with the help of Iran during the Israeli occupation of Lebanon in the early 1980s. After Israel withdrew in 2000, Hezbollah resisted pressure to disarm and continued to strengthen its military. In some ways, its capabilities now exceed those of the Lebanese army, its considerable firepower used against Israel in the 2006 war. The group also gradually became a key power broker in Lebanon's political system, and has effectively gained veto power in the cabinet. Hezbollah has been accused of carrying out a string of bombings and plots against Jewish and Israeli targets and is designated a terrorist organization by Western states, Israel, Gulf Arab countries and the Arab League.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
33. (lecture) What are the three levels of state support for terrorism:
   i. Providing sanctuary (Osama bin Laden in Afghanistan, Failed States)
   ii. Supplying weapons & intelligence (Iran, Hezbollah, Hamas)
   iii. Use terrorists as proxies (allows states to avoid retribution)

34. Summary of why the U.S. currently or formerly considered these nations to be state sponsors of terrorism:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Actions that make it a state sponsor of terrorism (lecture)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>North Korea</td>
<td>regularly aids Islamic terrorists through training and selling weapons. North Korea has close ties to Iran and Syria, who are also blacklisted nations. On November 20, 2017, President Trump officially announced re-listing North Korea as a State Sponsor of Terrorism.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>Taliban sheltered Osama bin Laden while he planned and after the 9/11 attacks were carried out. Taliban is an extremist fundamentalist group which imposed a harsh interpretation of Islamic Law which treated women especially harsh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>Hostility to the U.S. dates back to 1979, when Islamic fundamentalists overthrew the US supported dictatorship of the Shah. U.S. has accused Iran of supporting anti-Israeli terrorist organizations such as Hezbollah and Hamas. The US has also accused Iran of wanting to develop nuclear weapons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>the State Department listed Pakistan among the nations and regions providing “safe havens” to terrorists. It stated that terror groups like the LeT (anti-India) and JeM continue to operate, train, organize and fundraise inside the country in 2016. “Pakistan did not take sufficient action against other externally focused groups, such as Lashkar-e-Taiba (LeT) and Jaish-e-Mohammad (JeM) in 2016, which continued to operate, train, organize, and fundraise in Pakistan,” the report said. It further said India continue to experience cross-border attacks, “including by Maoist insurgents and Pakistan-based terrorists”.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>