

Directions: Complete following the schedule provided by Mr. Stepek.

States (Rubenstein p 270 - 275)

1. What is a state? 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? recognized right to control a territory both politically and militarily (concept is tied 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 → 200 today
 - a. What is the world's largest state in land area? Russia
 - i. What other states have large areas (> 2 million square miles)? Canada, USA, China, Brazil, Australia
 - ii. (lecture) What do we call these states? mega-states
 - 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? many are islands
3. What two areas in **East Asia** challenge the "state" concept? the 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 govt. (North & South Korea or China and Taiwan) claim sovereignty over the entire people and territory. Both maintain that there is only ONE legitimate govt. that should be recognized
4. What is a city-state? a sovereign state that controls a town & surrounding countryside.
 - a. What is a present-day example of a city-state? Singapore

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
 - a. What must this group seek in order to be considered a "nation"? self-determination
 - b. What is self-determination? the concept that nations have the right to govern themselves
 - c. What is a nation-state? a political state whose territory corresponds to that occupied by a particular nation
 - c. What criterion was used by the victorious Allies to grant self-determination and create nation-states after WWII? language
 - i. (p 277) What country demonstrates that this was not always the ideal way to determine nationalities? Yugoslavia
 - ii. What characteristics do the best examples of "nation-states" possess? least ethnic diversity
 - In what region do we find the LEAST ethnically diverse states? Europe
 - In what region do we find the MOST ethnically diverse states? Africa (sub-Saharan)

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

6. What is a multinational state? state that contains MORE THAN ONE nation
 - a. Why is the United States NOT a good example of a multi-national state? it has numerous cultural groups who consider themselves as belonging to a single U.S. nationality (fits better under definition of a "multi-ethnic 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? UK, because the Scots, Welsh, English & N. Irish often express political allegiance to their cultural group first.
7. What state's breakup resulted in the creation of 15 countries? Soviet Union (USSR) 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? coal deposits and steel industry
 - 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? Crimea
 - i. (lecture) By what term do we call this? irredentism

Other Challenges to the Nation-State Ideal (de Blij p 257 - 258)

9. (lecture don't use textbook) What is a multi-state nation? a nation (group of people) whose control or sovereignty extends across more than one state. They must have control over MORE THAN ONE state, not simply be present.
10. What is a stateless nation? a nation (group of people) that does not have state but wants one.
- a. What are two significant examples? 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 interests of the leader not people
- c. anocracy - a mix of the above two types, not fully either.
12. In the chart below copy the differences between a democracy and autocracy?

| Element | Democracy | Autocracy |
|-----------------------|--|---|
| selection of leaders | <u>institutions and procedures through which citizens can express preferences about policies/leaders</u> | <u>Leaders are selected according to clearly defined rules of succession from within the established political elite.</u> |
| citizen participation | <u>institutionalized constraints on the exercise of power by the executive</u> | <u>citizen participation is sharply restricted or suppressed.</u> |
| checks and balances | <u>guarantee of civil rights to all citizens in their daily lives and in acts of political participation</u> | <u>Leaders exercise power with NO meaningful checks from legislative, judicial or civil society institutions</u> |

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
- Who makes decisions EVEN at the local level? a strong national government
 - (lecture) local govts can and do exist BUT they 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 w/ few internal cultural differences and a strong sense of nat'l unity.
- b. federal state
- i. What is the power structure in this type of internal government? strong power allocated to local units
- ii. What types of countries is this suitable for? Why? very large states because the nat'l capital may be too remote to provide effective control over isolated regions
- iii. Why has there been a trend towards the federal form of government in recent years? increasing demands by ethnicities for more self-determination, this may make an ethnicity content to be in control over its local territory through a local/regional unit of govt. AND NOT PURSUE FURTHER SEPARATIST SENTIMENT.
- (de Blij p 265) What is devolution? movement of power from the central govt. to regional governments within the state.
 - What is a centripetal force (de Blij p 264)? forces w/in a state that unify the people
 - What is a centrifugal force (de Blij p 264)? forces w/in a state that divides the people
 - (de Blij p 265 - 269) What three types of forces have stimulated devolution? Detail below.
 - Ethno-cultural - devolutionary pressure comes from those that see themselves as ethnically, linguistically or religiously distinct
 - What European countries succumbed to this type of devolutionary pressures in recent years? Czechoslovakia & Yugoslavia
 - What is balkanization (Rubenstein p 261)? process by which a state breaks down through conflicts among its ethnicities
 - Economic
 - How does Catalonia represent this devolutionary pressure? Catalonia produces a disproportionate amount of Spanish exports and many Catalans argue that Catalonian economy pays more into the Spanish govt. than it receives back from Spain.

o Territorial influences

✓ What spatial factors strengthen devolutionary tendencies? distance, remoteness, marginal locations (free fragmented state) far from nat'l capital separated by water, desert, mountains, ISLANDS

14. What is a failed state (lecture)? state whose govt. can not exercise sovereignty and maintain the territorial integrity of the state. Examples incl. The Democratic Rep. of Congo, Somalia, Lebanon and Afghanistan

15. What is "balkanized" (keep in mind this is different than "balkanization") (Rubenstein p 261)? small geographic area that cannot be successfully organized into stable countries because it is 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.

| Shape | Define | Examples (incl. at least one of your own) | centripetal/centrifugal forces |
|------------|--|--|--|
| Compact | <u>distance from center to boundary is short</u> consistent: circle | <u>France, Poland</u> <u>Burundi, Kenya</u> <u>Rwanda, Uganda</u> | <u>shortest borders to defend, good communication can be established with all regions, esp. if capital center</u> |
| Prorupted | <u>compact state w/ a large projecting extension.</u> | <u>Dem Rep of Congo</u> <u>Namibia, India</u> <u>Afghanistan</u> <u>Thailand</u> | <u>access to resource, or to separate two states strategically! Separatist feelings can develop if proruption is isolated from capital</u> |
| Perforated | <u>a state that completely surrounds another = "enclave"</u> | <u>South Africa</u> <u>Lesotho</u> <u>Italy? San Marino</u> | <u>surrounding state could interfere or dominate enclave. Enclave must depend on perforated state to export/import goods.</u> |
| Elongated | <u>long and narrow</u> | <u>Gambia, Malawi</u> <u>Italy, Chile</u> <u>Vietnam</u> | <u>poor internal communication. Regions at extremes can be isolated. Borders are hard to defend</u> |
| Fragmented | <u>several discontinuous pieces of territory either by water or territory of another state = exclave</u> | <u>Angola (Cabiada)</u> <u>Tanzania (Zanzibar)</u> <u>U.S. - Alaska</u> <u>Russia - Kaliningrad</u> <u>Indonesia</u> | <u>can make communication weaker. more difficult to maintain national unity. - Separatist movements can develop in exclaves.</u> |

17. What is a landlocked state? lacks direct access to the sea/bc surrounded by other countries
 a. Why is this important? cutoff from international trade, must use others' parts.
 i. Where is this common? Africa (15 of 55 states) are landlocked
 ii. What is this a legacy of? colonialism. Europeans established w/o regards to

Colonies (Rubenstein p 282 – 283) whether they had access to the sea (Scramble for Africa)

18. What is a colony? territory that is legally tied to a sovereign state rather than completely independent
 a. Almost all remaining colonies share what physical geography? islands
 b. What is colonialism? an effort by one country to establish settlements in a territory and to impose its political, cultural, economic principles on that terr.
 c. With what do the borders of these new states mostly correspond? with former colonial provinces
 i. (see #23) What type of boundary would these be classified as? superimposed
 ii. (lecture) The historical era when European colonies achieved independence is called what? decolonization

Boundaries (de Blij p 272 -275)

19. What is a boundary? a vertical plane that cuts through the rocks below and the airspace above, dividing one state from another.

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

| | |
|------------------|--|
| <u>define</u> | <u>agree to boundary in a treaty-like legal document</u> |
| <u>delimit</u> | <u>cartographers draw the boundary on a map</u> |
| <u>demarkate</u> | <u>mark the border visually (walls, steel posts, fences, concrete pillars)</u> |

(Rubenstein p 296 – 301)

20. What is a frontier and how is it different from a boundary? zone where no state exercises complete political control. It is a geographic area, whereas a boundary is a line.

21. What are the three types of boundaries?
 a. cultural boundaries follow distr. of cultural features (isogloss, intra- or interfaith boundary)
 b. geometric-based on human constructs such as straight lines and parallels of latitude/longitude 49° border (Canada/US), Colorado's borders

- c. physical - coincides w/ significant features of the natural landscape
- What are three types of physical boundaries? desert mountain water
 - What are the three zones (use nautical miles) established by the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)?
 - territorial waters - 12 nautical miles - state has full sovereignty
 - contiguous (12-24 n) - can enforce pollutions, tax, customs, immigr.
 - excl. econ. zone (up to 200 n) - state has right to resources (fish)
 - (lecture) What current international situation is a challenge to UNCLOS? China is building man-made islands in the South China Sea (Spratly) so as to claim exclusive economic rights to the oil and natural gas reserves located there
US doesn't recognize, puts fleet within 12 miles to demonstrate non-recognition
22. Read de Blij p 275: Boundary Disputes: (I don't think your book does a good job with this. We will review this in class)

| Type | Description/Examples |
|--------------|--|
| Definitional | <u>focused on legal language of boundary agreement. Example what does "median" line of river mean if that changes depending on water level.</u> |
| Locational | <u>arguments about where a border should be placed. Frontier between Saudi Arabia and Yemen with no formal treaty for potentially oil-rich region.</u> |
| Operational | <u>how should the border function? immigration, tariffs, visa and document requirements, etc.</u> |
| Allocational | <u>conflict over resource that straddles/ spans a border (oil, water etc.) neighbors must negotiate how much of common resource (often in liquid form) each side can access.</u> |

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

| Origin | Description/Examples |
|----------------|--|
| Antecedent | 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. |
| Subsequent | 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. |
| Superimposed | Boundaries that are established without regard to the cultural situation on the ground often drawn by an outside force. |
| Relic (Relict) | Boundaries that once existed but no longer do. Their existence can still be seen by an economic or cultural imprint on the landscape. |

24. Electoral Geography (Rubenstein p 304 - 305)

- How often are U.S. Congressional districts redrawn? 10 years What event does this coincide with? U.S. Census
- (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 on year ending in zero
 - For what two reasons is the census controversial?
 - risk of non-participation by homeless, ethnic minorities and undocumented immigrants. This could result in undercounting and underrepresentation.
 - to offset above statistical sampling can be used to get a more accurate count and to identify characteristics of people housing, businesses. May not be used for redistricting
- (de Blij p 270) What is reapportionment? process by which the # of districts are moved between states according to population shifts so that each district encompasses approximately the same number of people
 - What process must each state complete after reapportionment? redistricting
 - 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 w/out regard to voting preferences or incumbents. Most US states allow the state legislature to redraw boundaries which leads to manipulation by the party in power. Some states (AZ, CA, HI, ID, NJ, VA) now use a non-partisan commission to draw boundaries reducing chance of gerrymandering
- What is gerrymandering (Rubenstein p 304)? redrawing legislative districts to benefit the party in power (who is drawing the map)
 - What are the two methods of gerrymandering? Describe.
 - cracking - spreading like-minded (opposing) voters across several districts
 - packing - stacking like-minded voters into one district

* to keep them from reaching a majority in any of them

- o What type of district has the second method been used to create (see de Blij p 271)? majority-minority
- ii. What is the current legal status of gerrymandering in the United States (lecture)? unconstitutional if done to disenfranchise voters. It is difficult to prove this as the overriding motivation, other motives can be offered (incumbency etc.)
- iii. How has gerrymandering effected American politics (lecture)? led to polarization b/c candidates are not concerned w/ appealing to moderate middle but only their "base" w/in safe districts. # of reps by party doesn't match actual % of votes received statewide for their party.

Supranationalism and the United Nations

25. What is a supranational organization (de Blij p 278)? an entity composed of 3 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 How many sovereign states were originally members? 49
- b. What 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. 1960s - 17 new members, former colonies of Britain/France in Africa 1960-70s - 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 peace keeping
 - 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 resources
② tries to maintain strict neutrality but this may be difficult to establish especially when there is no clear aggressor.
 - ii. Who are the members of the Security Council? What power does its members wield over UN decision-making? China, France, Russia, U.S. and UK. They can veto UN decisions
- d. In what other ways does the UN promote international cooperation? addresses economic problems, promotes human rights and provides 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 was 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 the people of each member state. Subsidies are provided to farmers and to economically depressed regions. Goods move across borders w/out stopping. EU citizens can work/live anywhere w/in EU.
 - ii. What was the most dramatic action taken by the EU? creation of Eurozone common currency
 - What policies have resulted? common central bank sets interest rates and minimizes inflation throughout zone, a common currency "EURO" was created, now used in 25 countries
 - What problems have arisen from the implementation of a common currency? economically weak countries (Greece, Ireland, Italy, Spain, Portugal = PIGS) have been forced to implement harsh policies like cutting services and raising taxes, while wealthier countries (Germany) have been forced to subsidize weaker states.
 - iii. What other policy has especially caused opposition to the EU in member countries? free movement of citizens causes anti-immigrant backlash, disconnect from inst. that govern EU (Brussels)
 - iv. What has resulted from opposition to EU policies? UK votes to leave EU (BREXIT)

- v. (de Blij p 284) What are some people (especially those in the Benelux countries and those people who feel disempowered by their own state) feeling regarding their relative attachment to the EU or their own national state? they feel a greater attachment to subnational region or EU than to their political state
- (lecture) What are some areas where this may be happening? Catalonia in Spain feels it economically contributes too much to Spain (Madrid). Scotland is considering breaking with the UK and reentering the EU. Flanders/Wallonia would rather be independent states within EU
 - (lecture) What do call this sentiment? SEPARATIST, the desire of a region within a state to break off into its own separate independent country

28. What military alliance consists between European states and the United States and Canada (incl. full name and acronym)? North Atlantic Treaty Organizer (NATO)

- a. What alliance opposed it? Who were its members? Warsaw Pact - communist Eastern European countries (under domination of the Soviet Union - "satellite state")
- i. What were these alliances designed to maintain? Define (R p 284)? a condition of roughly equal strength which prevents one from dominating = BALANCE OF POWER
- b. Since the 1990s, what type of countries has NATO expanded to include? former members of the Warsaw Pact as well as several former republics from w/in the Soviet Union.
- i. What benefits has this given to Eastern European countries? a sense of security against future Russian threats 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 it support for rebels in Eastern Ukraine.

29. (de Blij p 275 - 278) What is geopolitics? the inter play between geography, power, politics and international relations (between countries/alliances) on the Earth's surface.

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

| School | Theory | Summary |
|------------------|--|---|
| German | (name from lecture) <u>organic state theory</u> | Who proposed it? <u>Friedrich Ratzel</u> Whose scientific theory was he inspired by? <u>Darwin</u> What did he compare a state to? <u>biological organism</u> What did the state need in order to survive and prolong its life? <u>territory (lebensraum)</u> His theory is based on observations of what state during the 19 th century? <u>United States</u> What was his theory eventually used to justify? <u>Nazi expansionism</u> |
| British/American | Heartland Theory | Who proposed it? <u>Sir Halford J. Mackinder (1904)</u> What type of power would eventually rule the world? <u>land-based power</u> From where would this power arise? <u>Eurasia, in a "pivot area" extending from Eastern Europe to Siberia, aka "the Heartland"</u> The rise of what superpower gave renewed attention to this theory? <u>Soviet Union</u> |
| | Sea Power Theory (supplement to text) | 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. |
| | Rimland Theory (supplement to text) | 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 <u>unilateralism</u> ? (use de Blij glossary) <u>world order in which one state is in a position of dominance with allies following rather than joining the political decision-making process.</u> |

Rubenstein p 292 – 295, read in its entirety but only take notes on the following:

31. What is terrorism? *threatened or actual use of violence by a non-state actor to attain political, econ., religious or social goals thru fear, coercion, intimidation*
- 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 resp. for govt./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.

| Date | Who, what, where? | Why (lecture)? |
|-----------|---|--|
| 4/19/1995 | car bomb by Timothy McVeigh killed 168 people at Federal Bldg in Oklahoma City | he claimed his actions were provoked by rage against the U.S. govt. for the siege of the Branch Davidian compound which resulted in 80 deaths. viewed U.S. govt as oppressive toward individual liberty |
| 9/11/2001 | destroyed the world Trade Center towers damaged Pentagon 2,977 deaths. Al-Qaeda (see below) | issued declaration of war vs. US and Saudi royal family. Angered by stationing of U.S. troops in Saudi Arabia (holy land) and U.S. support for Israel. Called for "fatwa" holy war against Americans. 9/11 is the result of those efforts. |

32. SUMMARIZE the following terrorist groups. See level of detail for HAMAS and Hezbollah as examples for what to include

| | Goal(s) and area(s) of activity, significant attacks, current status (use page #s where indicated or wiki below line) |
|-----------------------------|--|
| HAMAS | Palestinian Islamist political/militant group. Waged war on Israel since 1987 founding (suicide bombings and rocket attacks.) It seeks to replace Israel with a Palestinian state. Governed Gaza from 2006. Refuses to recognize the legitimacy of the Israeli state and calls for its destruction. Launched October 7 th attacks which killed 2,300 Israelis. Israel invaded Gaza in response vowing to destroy Hamas. |
| Hezbollah | Shia Islamist political, military and social organization that wields power in Lebanon. Emerged with the help of Iran in the early 1980s. Its capabilities now exceed those of the Lebanese army, it used considerable firepower against Israel in the 2006 war. The group also gradually became a key power broker in Lebanon's political system, and has 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. |
| Al-Qaeda (p 294) | <i>Founded by Osama bin Laden, son of Saudi billionaire. Used inheritance to fund Muslim fighters against Soviet occupation of Afghanistan in the 1980s. See above for anti-American ideology. Since 1990s has attacked Americans in Yemen, Somalia, E. Africa, Boko Haram was affiliated, Charlie Hebdo (in Paris 2015), bin Laden killed 2011.</i> |
| KKK (Ku Klux Klan) | <i>white supremacist, far right hate group centered originally in the American South during Reconstruction/JIM CROW. Also targets Jews and Catholics. Uses hooded robes, cross burnings and lynchings; to target politically active blacks. Several periods of growth & decline. OPPOSED to civil rights, anti-communist, Nativist.</i> |
| IRA (Irish Republican Army) | <i>Catholic organizations whose name often applies to various groups advocating for anti-imperialism (sometimes Marxism) and the belief that all of Ireland should be free from British rule and independent. Participated in the Troubles. Assassinated Lord Mountbatten, conducted hunger strikes. Eventually came to settlement.</i> |
| ETA (Basque) | <i>Basque nationalist and far left separatist organization that used terrorist tactics against the Spanish state which they accused of trying to suppress their culture. Carried out bombings, assassinations and kidnappings. Labelled "terrorist" by Spain, France, UK, USA. In 2017, gave up weapons and explosives, 2018 - declared "completely dissolved"</i> |
| PKK (Kurds) | <i>Kurdistan Workers Party based primarily in SE Turkey. originally sought independent Kurdish state now claims to want autonomy and political/cultural rights in Turkey. Labelled as terrorist by Turkey, U.S. & EU. Struggled against suppression of Kurdish identity by Turkish state. Engaged in suicide bombings and uses child soldiers suppressed in Turkey, and political arm banned in countries with large Turkish/Kurdish immigrant pops. (Germany, Sweden)</i> |

33. (lecture) What are the three levels of state support for terrorism:

- i. provide sanctuary (ie: Osama bin Laden was harbored by Taliban in Afghan.)
- ii. supplying weapons & intelligence (Hamas/ Hezbollah supported by Iran)
- iii. uses terrorists as proxies (avoids retribution)

34. Summary of 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 (lecture) |
|-------------|---|
| North Korea | 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. |
| Afghanistan | 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. |
| Iran | 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. |
| Pakistan | 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". |