

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

States (Rubenstein p 270 - 275)

1. What is a state? _____

- a. What term is a synonym for a state? _____
- b. (de Blij p 252 - 253)**
 - i. What additional "external" requirement does de Blij add? _____
 - ii. What is sovereignty? _____

 - iii. Under international law, what do states have the right to defend? _____
 - iv. What event in European history marks the beginning of the modern state system? _____
2. How has the number of states (as measured by UN membership) changed since the 1940s? _____
- a. What is the world's largest state in land area? _____
 - i. What other states have large areas (> 2 million square miles)? _____
 - ii. **(lecture)** What do we call these states? _____
- b. What is a microstate? _____
 - i. What is the world's smallest state? _____
 - ii. What is the world's smallest state that is a member of the UN? _____
 - iii. What physical geography is shared by many UN members under 400 square miles? _____
3. What two areas in **East Asia** challenge the "state" concept? _____
- 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)? _____

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

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

5. What is a nation? _____

- a. What must this group seek in order to be considered a "nation"? _____
- b. What is self-determination? _____
- c. What is a nation-state? _____

- c. What criterion was used by the victorious Allies to grant self-determination and create nation-states after WWII? _____
 - i. **(p 277)** What country demonstrates that this was not always the ideal way to determine nationalities? _____
 - ii. What characteristics do the best examples of "nation-states" possess? _____
 - In what region do we find the LEAST ethnically diverse states? _____
 - In what region do we find the MOST ethnically diverse states? _____

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

6. What is a multinational state? _____
- 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? _____
- b. **(lecture)** What country is a good example of a multi-national state? Why? _____

7. What state's breakup resulted in the creation of 15 countries? _____ List the successor states below:
 - a. Caucasus: _____
 - b. Baltic States: _____
 - c. (Central/Eastern) Europe _____
 - d. Central Asia: _____
8. What economic assets does Ukraine possess? _____
- a. What did Russia do in response to an uprising by ethnic Russians in the 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? _____

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

9. (lecture don't use textbook) What is a **multi-state nation**? _____

10. What is a **stateless nation**? _____
a. What are two significant examples? _____

Governing States (Rubenstein p 286 – 287)

11. Define the three classifications of national governments based on the spectrum of how democratic it is?
a. _____
b. _____
c. _____
12. In the chart below copy the differences between a democracy and autocracy?

Element	Democracy	Autocracy

13. Below detail the two ways in which internal governments of states are organized.
- a. _____
i. Where is most power placed? _____
• Who makes decisions EVEN at the local level? _____
• (lecture) _____

- ii. What characteristics do states have where this system works best? _____

- b. _____
i. What is the power structure in this type of internal government? _____
ii. What types of countries is this suitable for? Why? _____

- iii. Why has there been a trend towards the federal form of government in recent years? _____

- (de Blij p 265) What is **devolution**? _____
○ What is a centripetal force (de Blij p 264)? _____
○ What is a centrifugal force (de Blij p 264)? _____
 - (de Blij p 265 – 269) What three types of forces have stimulated devolution? Detail below.
○ _____
✓ Define _____
✓ What European countries succumbed to this type of devolutionary pressures in recent years?

✓ What is **balkanization** (Rubenstein p 261)? _____

○ _____
✓ How does Catalonia represent this devolutionary pressure? _____

- _____
- ✓ What spatial factors strengthen devolutionary tendencies? _____
- _____
- _____

14. What is a failed state (**lecture**)? _____

15. What is “balkanized” (keep in mind this is different than “balkanization”) (**Rubenstein p 261**)? _____

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			
Prorupted			
Perforated			
Elongated			
Fragmented			

17. What is a landlocked state? _____
- a. Why is this important? _____
 - i. Where is this common? _____
 - ii. What is this a legacy of? _____

Colonies (Rubenstein p 282 – 283)

18. What is a colony? _____
- a. Almost all remaining colonies share what physical geography? _____
 - b. What is colonialism? _____
 - c. With what do the borders of these new states mostly correspond? _____
 - i. (**see #23**) What type of boundary would these be classified as? _____
 - ii. (**lecture**) The historical era when European colonies achieved independence is called what? _____

Boundaries (de Blij p 272 -275)

19. What is a boundary? _____

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

(Rubenstein p 296 – 301)

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

21. What are the three types of boundaries?
- a. _____
 - b. _____

- c. _____
- i. What are three types of physical boundaries? _____
 - ii. What are the three zones (use nautical miles) established by the **United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)**?
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - iii. **(lecture)** What current international situation is a challenge to UNCLOS? _____

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	
Locational	
Operational	
Allocational	

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 sides of the border but may reflect cultural or economic differences.
Subsequent	Borders are drawn to reflect changes to circumstances on the ground. Borders 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)

- a. How often are U.S. Congressional districts redrawn? _____ What event does this coincide with? _____
- i. **(Rubenstein p 49)** What is the most important data source for population geography? _____
 - How often is the census taken in the United States? _____
 - For what two reasons is the census controversial?
 - _____
 - _____
- b. **(de Blij p 270)** What is reapportionment? _____

- i. What process must each state complete after reapportionment? _____
- ii. How does the process differ between Europe and most U.S. states (except as noted) **(Rubenstein p 306)**:

- c. What is gerrymandering **(Rubenstein p 304)**? _____

- i. What are the two methods of gerrymandering? Describe.
 - _____
 - _____

- What type of district has the second method been used to create (see de Blij p 271)? _____
- ii. What is the current legal status of gerrymandering in the United States (lecture)? _____

- iii. How has gerrymandering effected American politics (lecture)? _____

Supranationalism and the United Nations

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

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

- a. When was the United Nations organized? _____ How many sovereign states were originally members? _____
- b. What world event did the organization of the United Nations correspond with? _____
- c. On what three later occasions did UN membership increase rapidly?
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
 - iii. _____
- c. What is the main purpose of the UN? _____
 - i. How does the UN try to achieve this goal? _____
 - Even after authorization, for what two reasons have these efforts been seen as ineffective? _____

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

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

Other Supranational Organizations (Rubenstein p 290 – 291)

27. What supranational organization was organized in Europe to heal the scars from WWII? _____
- a. When was the original forerunner organization to the EU first formed and with how many members? _____
 - i. What was the purpose of COMECON? What is its current status? _____

 - b. EU expansion in the early 21st century have largely included the former members of what? _____
 - c. What is the purpose of the EU? _____
 - i. What are some of its policies? _____

 - ii. What was the most dramatic action taken by the EU? _____
 - What policies have resulted? _____

 - What problems have arisen from the implementation of a common currency? _____

 - iii. What other policy has especially caused opposition to the EU in member countries? _____
 - iv. What has resulted from opposition to EU policies? _____

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? _____

- **(lecture)** What are some areas where this may be happening? _____

- **(lecture)** What do call this sentiment? _____

28. What military alliance consists between European states and the United States and Canada (incl. full name and acronym)? _____

a. What alliance opposed it? Who were its members? _____

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

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

i. What benefits has this given to Eastern European countries? _____

ii. What recent events have given these countries cause for concern? _____

29. **(de Blij p 275 – 278)** What is **geopolitics**? _____

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

School	Theory	Summary
German	(name from lecture)	Who proposed it? _____ Whose scientific theory was he inspired by? _____ What did he compare a state to? _____ What did the state need in order to survive and prolong its life? _____ His theory is based on observations of what state during the 19 th century? _____ What was his theory eventually used to justify? _____
British/American	Heartland Theory	Who proposed it? _____ What type of power would eventually rule the world? _____ From where would this power arise? _____ _____ The rise of what superpower gave renewed attention to this theory? _____
	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 unilateralism ? (use de Blij glossary)

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

31. What is terrorism? _____

- How do some differentiate “terrorist” activities from other acts of political violence such as assassinations and other civilian deaths from military actions? _____
- Why do groups who engage in terrorism believe these actions are justified? _____
- 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		
9/11/2001		

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)	
KKK (Ku Klux Klan)	
IRA (Irish Republican Army)	
ETA (Basque)	
PKK (Kurds)	

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

- i. _____
- ii. _____
- iii. _____

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”.