

## ***Human Geography***

***Central Connecticut State University  
Geography Department***

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## ***Human Geography***

### Chapter 8. Political Geography

### **Chapter 8. Political Geography Interaction of Politics and Place**

- The study of the interaction of geographical area and political process
- It is the formal study of territoriality.
- Covers forms of government, borders, treaties, trading blocs, conflicts and war.



### **Chapter 8. Political Geography State**

- A **politically organized** territory
- Administered by a **sovereign government**
- **Recognized** by a significant portion of the international community.

A state must also contain:

- a **permanent resident population**
- an **organized economy**

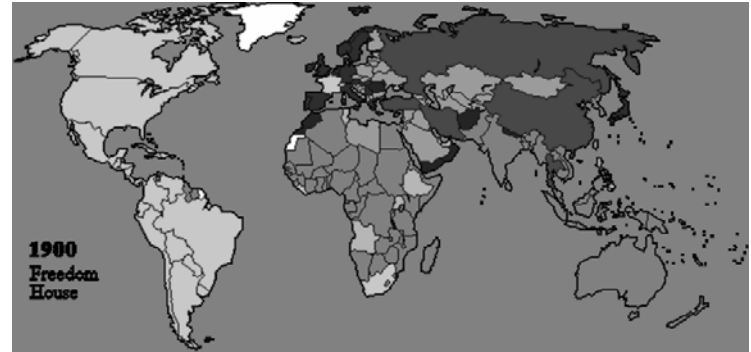
## Chapter 8. Political Geography

### Nation State

- A country whose population possesses a substantial degree of cultural homogeneity and unity.
- A classic example of a Nation-State: Japan

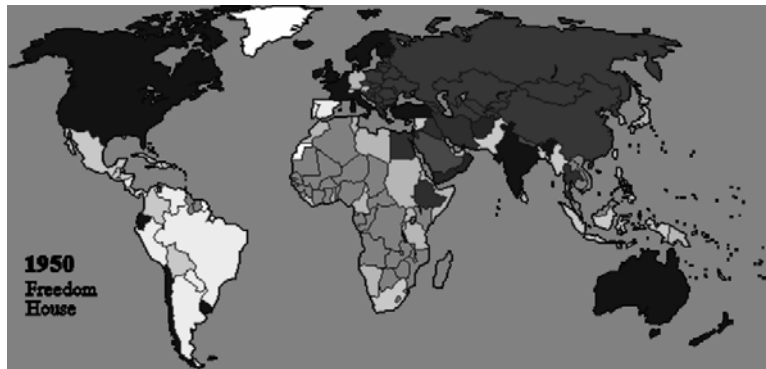


## Forms of Government



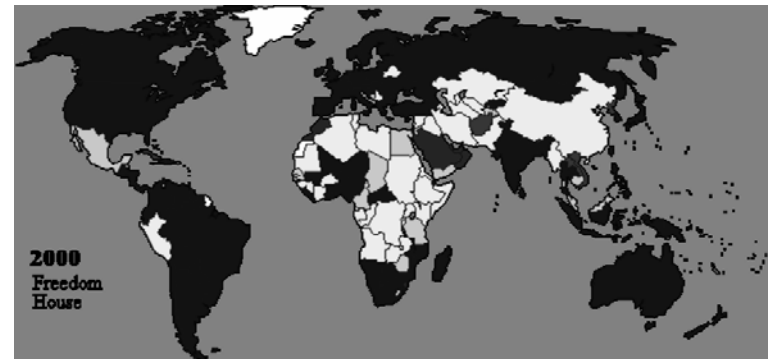
<i>Monarchies:</i>	Constitutional Monarchy	Traditional Monarchy	Absolute Monarchy
<i>Republics:</i>	Democracy	Restricted Democratic Practice	Authoritarian Regime
			Totalitarian Regime
<i>Non-Sovereign:</i>	Protectorate	Colonial Dependency	Empire

Source: Matthew White, 2003. <http://users.erols.com/mwhite28/othergov.htm> Adapted from FreedomHouse.org



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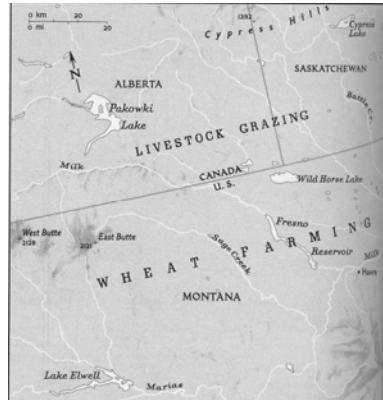
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**Chapter 8. Political Geography**  
**Effects of Place on Politics: Political Boards**

U.S.-Canada boundary

Alberta-Montana



**Chapter 8. Political Geography**  
**Effects of Place on Politics: Political Boards**

- U.S.-Mexico boundary
- Calexico, California-
- Mexicali, Mexico



**Chapter 8. Political Geography**  
**Geopolitics**

- State's power to control territory, shape international policy and other state's foreign policy.

**Chapter 8. Political Geography**  
**How Americans View the World?**

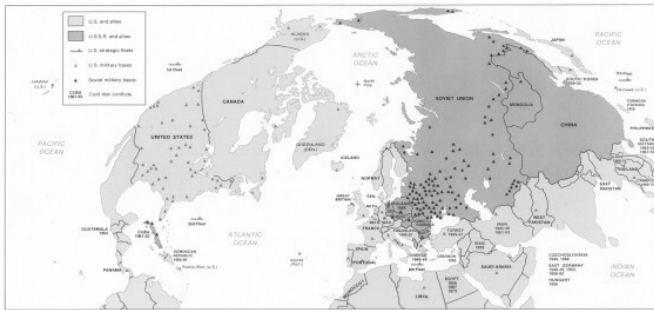


The world according to the United States of America

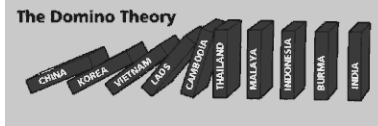
• Bombed here

## Chapter 8. Political Geography

### View of Communist Block During Cold War



- Lumping failed to recognize differences among Communists, or local causes of conflict



## Enlargement of Soviet bloc after World War II

Berlin Wall, 1961-89



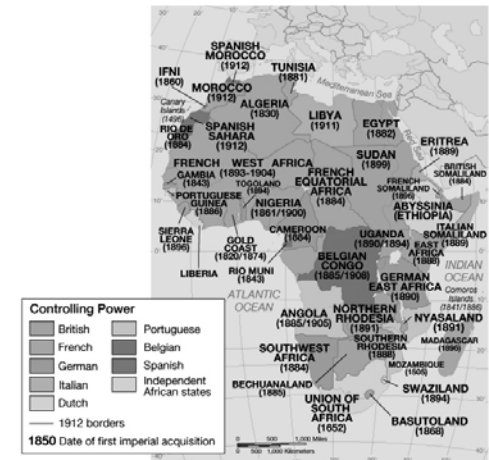
## Chapter 8. Political Geography

### Changes in Europe, 1990-1993



## Chapter 8. Political Geography

### African Colonies



**Chapter 8. Political Geography**  
**Decolonization, 1940s – 1990s**



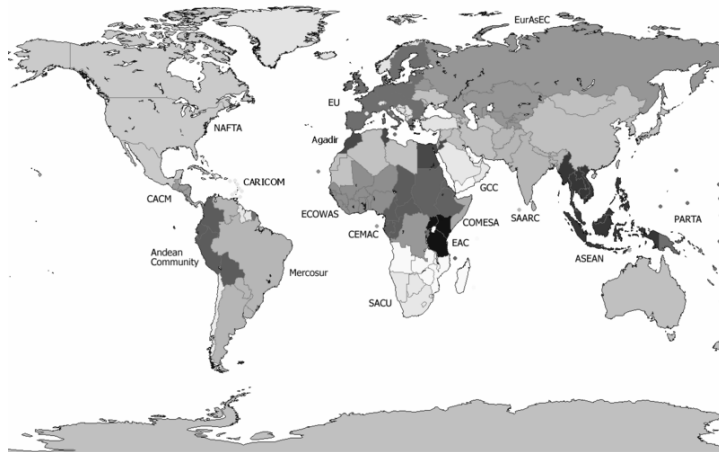
**Chapter 8. Political Geography**  
**International Cooperation: Treaties and Trading Blocs**

- Economic Treaties and Free Trade Agreements
- Military Alliances
- Supranational Agreements



Map of NATO Countries

**Chapter 8. Political Geography**  
**Trading Blocs**



**Chapter 8. Political Geography**  
**OPEC**



The **Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)** is a large group of countries [1][2] made up of Algeria, Angola, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Venezuela, and Ecuador (which rejoined OPEC in November 2007)

## Chapter 8. Political Geography

### European Union

- Began as European Economic Community (EEC), 1957.
- Stronger in 1994
- 10 new members joined, 2004
- Turkey and Romania want to join but have faced resistance



## Chapter 8. Political Geography

### United Nations: Member States (192)

The United Nations System is based on five active principal organs:

- UN General Assembly
- UN Security Council
- UN Economic and Social Council
- UN Secretariat
- International Court of Justice

Non-member States

- Taiwan (China)
- Vatican City
- Western Sahara (territory of Morocco)
- Palestinian Territories
- Tibet (China)

## Chapter 8. Political Geography

### United Nations: Member States (192)



## Chapter 8. Political Geography

### United Nations: Member States (192)

Sample United Nations Organizations

- UNDP - United Nations Development Programme
- UNIFEM - United Nations Development Fund for Women
- UNV - United Nations Volunteers
- UNEP - United Nations Environment Programme
- UNFPA - United Nations Fund for Population Activities
- UNHCR - Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
- UN-HABITAT - United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT)
- UNICEF - United Nations Children's Fund

## Chapter 8. Political Geography Electoral Geography

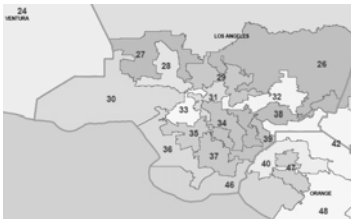
VOTER TURN-OUT		All elections since 1945-1998
	Country	vote/VA P%
1	Italy	92.5
2	Cambodia	90.5
3	Seychelles	96.1
4	Iceland	89.5
36	Romania	77.2
37	Spain	77
75	Luxembourg	64.1
97	Jamaica	58.5
106	Honduras	55.3
107	Russia	55
108	Panama	53.4
109	Poland	52.3
110	Uganda	50.6
114	USA	48.3
115	Mexico	48.1
116	Peru	48

Source: International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance, 2005

## Chapter 8. Political Geography Gerrymandering



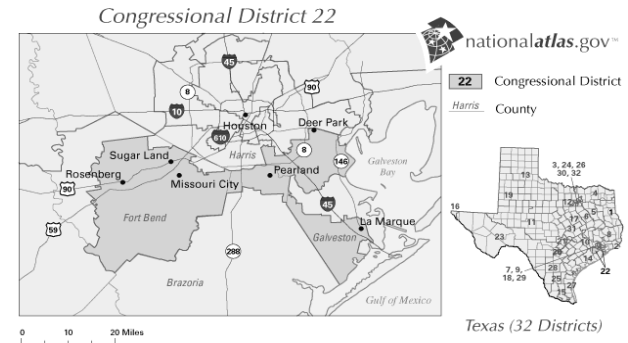
## Chapter 8. Political Geography U.S. Congressional Delegation Redistricting



- Reapportionment: allocating seats to a geographic area (normally done after every census)



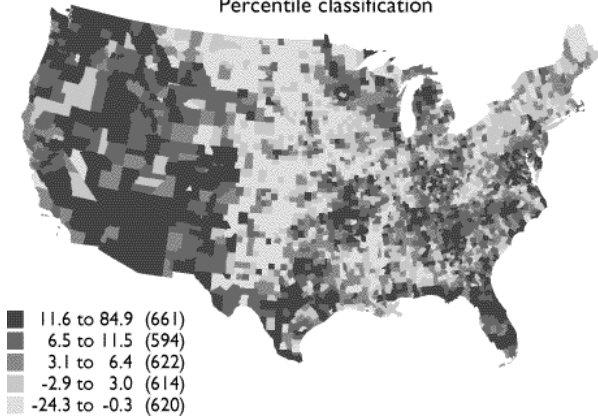
## Chapter 8. Political Geography Tom Delay's District in Texas



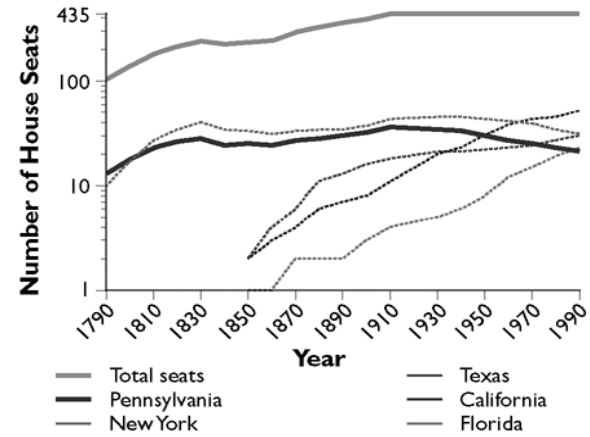
After Texas Republicans won a majority in 2002, they enacted redistricting legislation to protect their wins.

**Chapter 8. Political Geography**  
**Population Change**

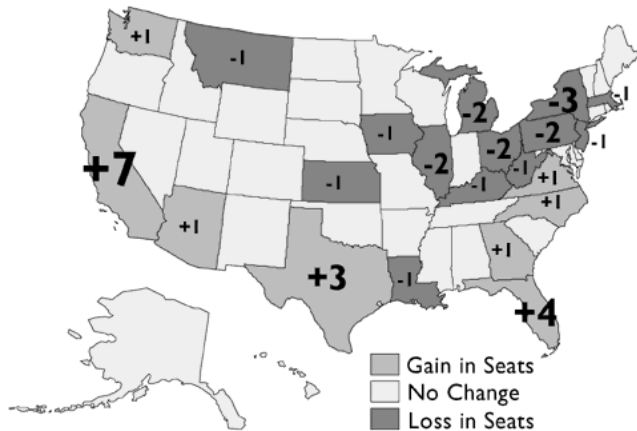
**Percent Population Change 1990-1995**  
 Percentile classification



**Chapter 8. Political Geography**  
**House Seats by Year**



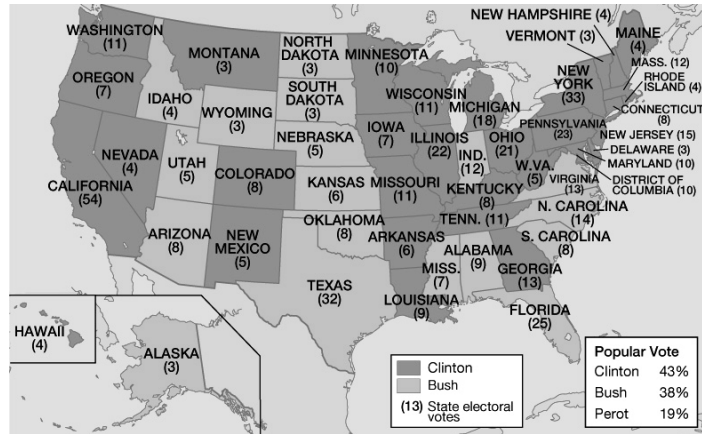
**Chapter 8. Political Geography**  
**Change in House Seats**



**Chapter 8. Political Geography**  
**1860 Presidential Vote**



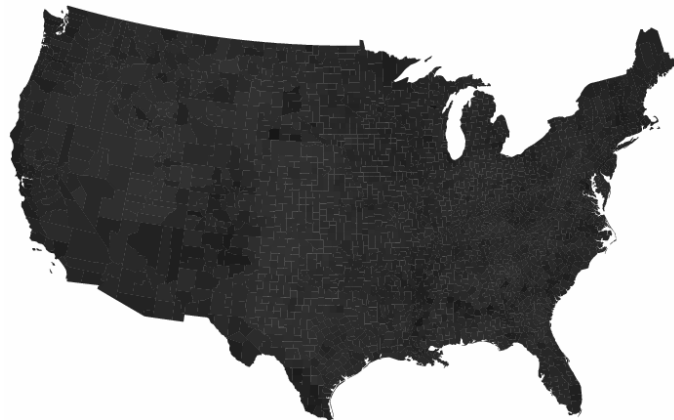
**Chapter 8. Political Geography**  
**1996 Presidential Vote**



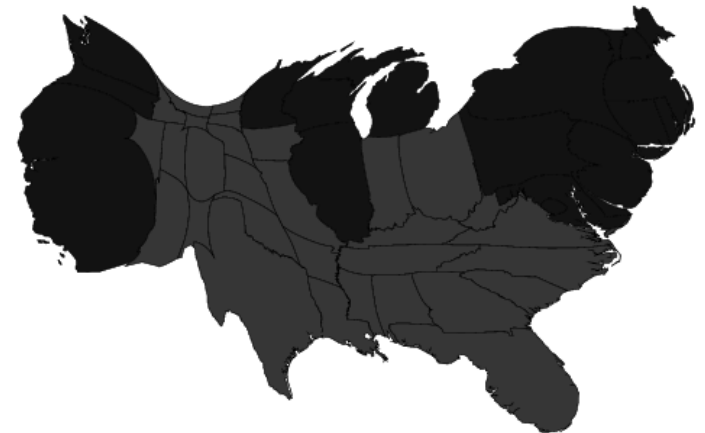
**Chapter 8. Political Geography**  
**2004 Presidential Vote**



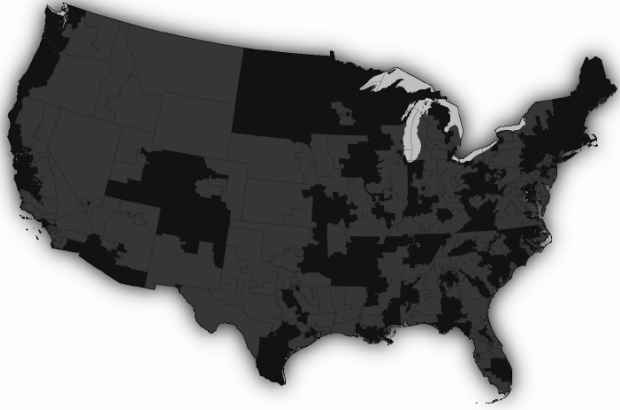
**Chapter 8. Political Geography**  
**2004 Presidential Vote**



**Chapter 8. Political Geography**  
**2004 Presidential Vote**



**Chapter 8. Political Geography**  
**2008 Presidential Vote**



**Chapter 8. Political Geography**  
**2008 Presidential Vote**

