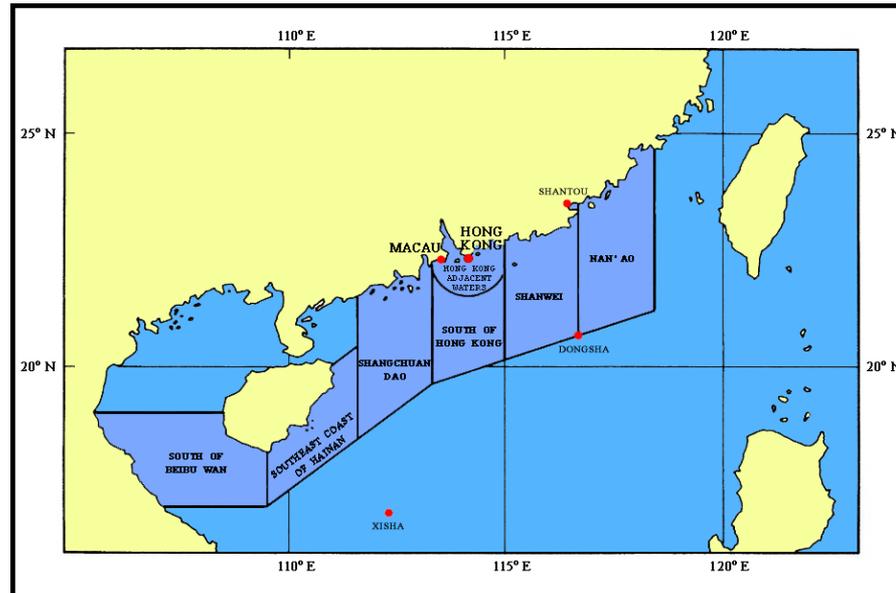


Coastal Waters

- The use of water as boundaries between states can cause difficulties, though.
- One problem is that the precise position of the water may change over time.
- Rivers, in particular, can slowly change their course.
- Ocean boundaries also cause problems because states generally claim that the boundary lies not at the coastline but out at sea.
- The reasons are for defense and for control of valuable fishing industries.



Cultural Boundaries



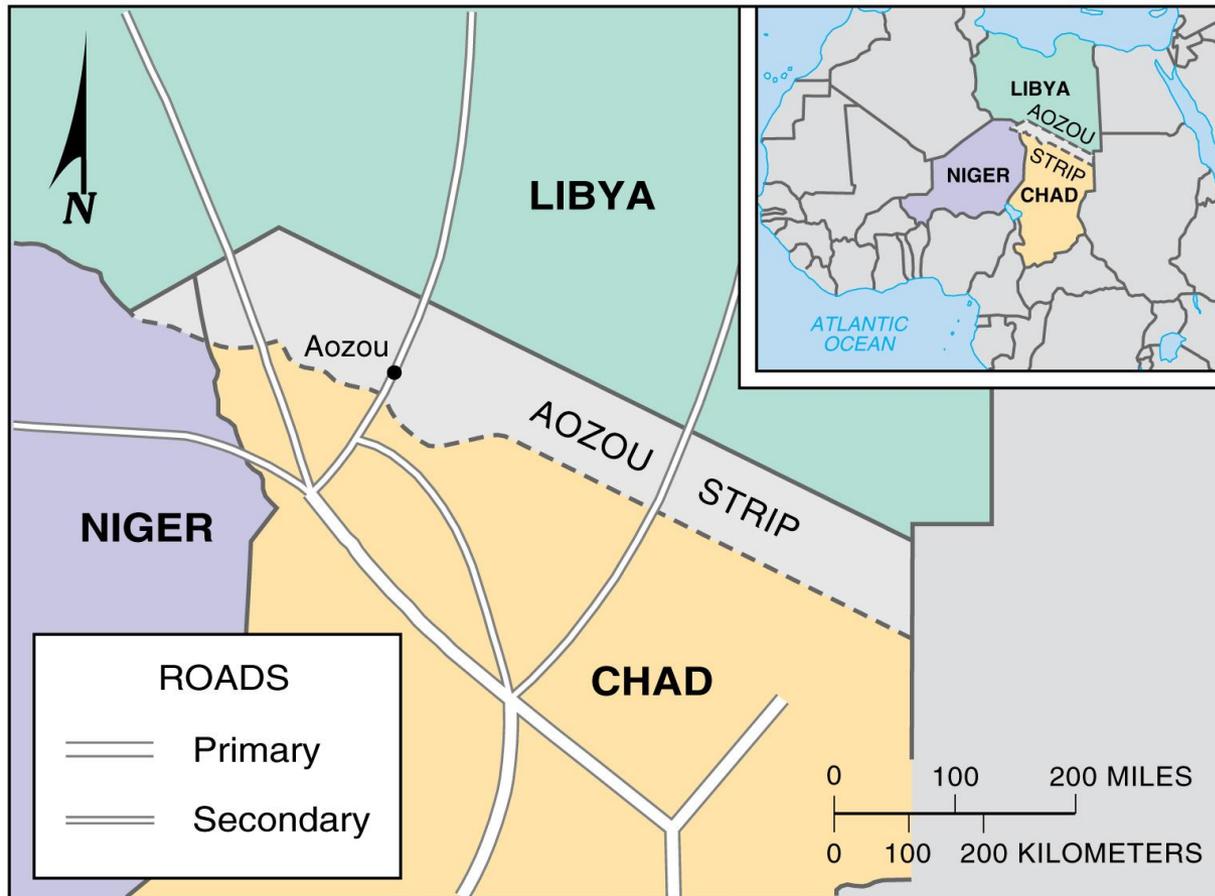
- The boundaries between some states coincide with differences in ethnicity.
- Other cultural boundaries are drawn according to geometry; they simply are straight lines drawn on a map.

Geometric Boundaries

- Part of the northern U.S. boundary with Canada is a 2,100-kilometer (1,300-mile) straight line (more precisely, an arc) along 49° north latitude, . . . established in 1846 by a treaty between the United States and Great Britain, which still controlled Canada.
- The United States and Canada share an additional 1,100-kilometer (700-mile) geometric boundary between Alaska and the Yukon Territory along the north-south arc of 14° west longitude.



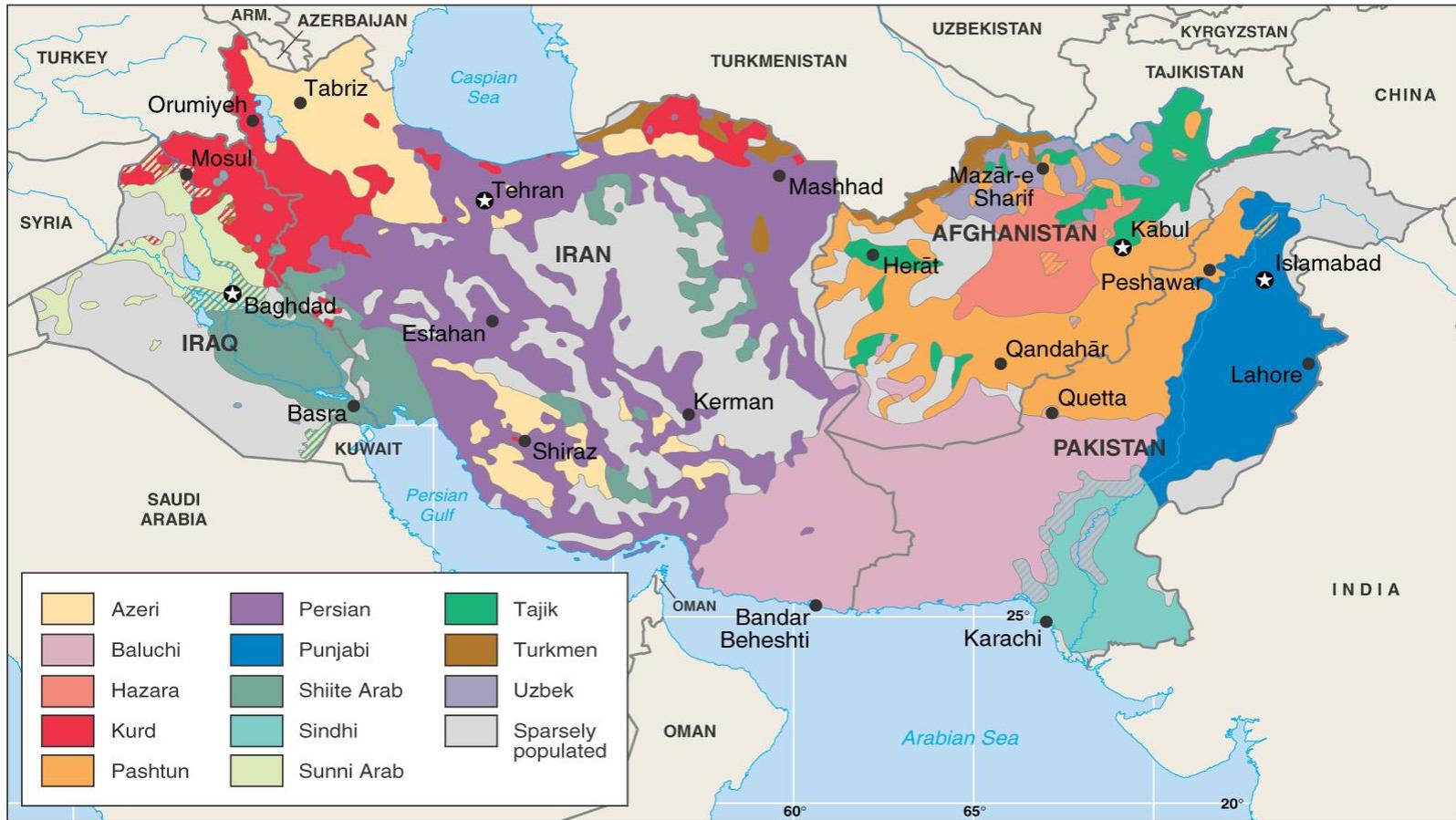
Aozou Strip: A Geometric Boundary



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Fig. 8-9: The straight boundary between Libya and Chad was drawn by European powers, and the strip is the subject of controversy between the two countries.

Ethnic Groups in Southwest Asia



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Fig. 8-14: Ethnic boundaries do not match country boundaries, especially in Iraq, Iran, Afghanistan, and Pakistan.

Language Boundaries

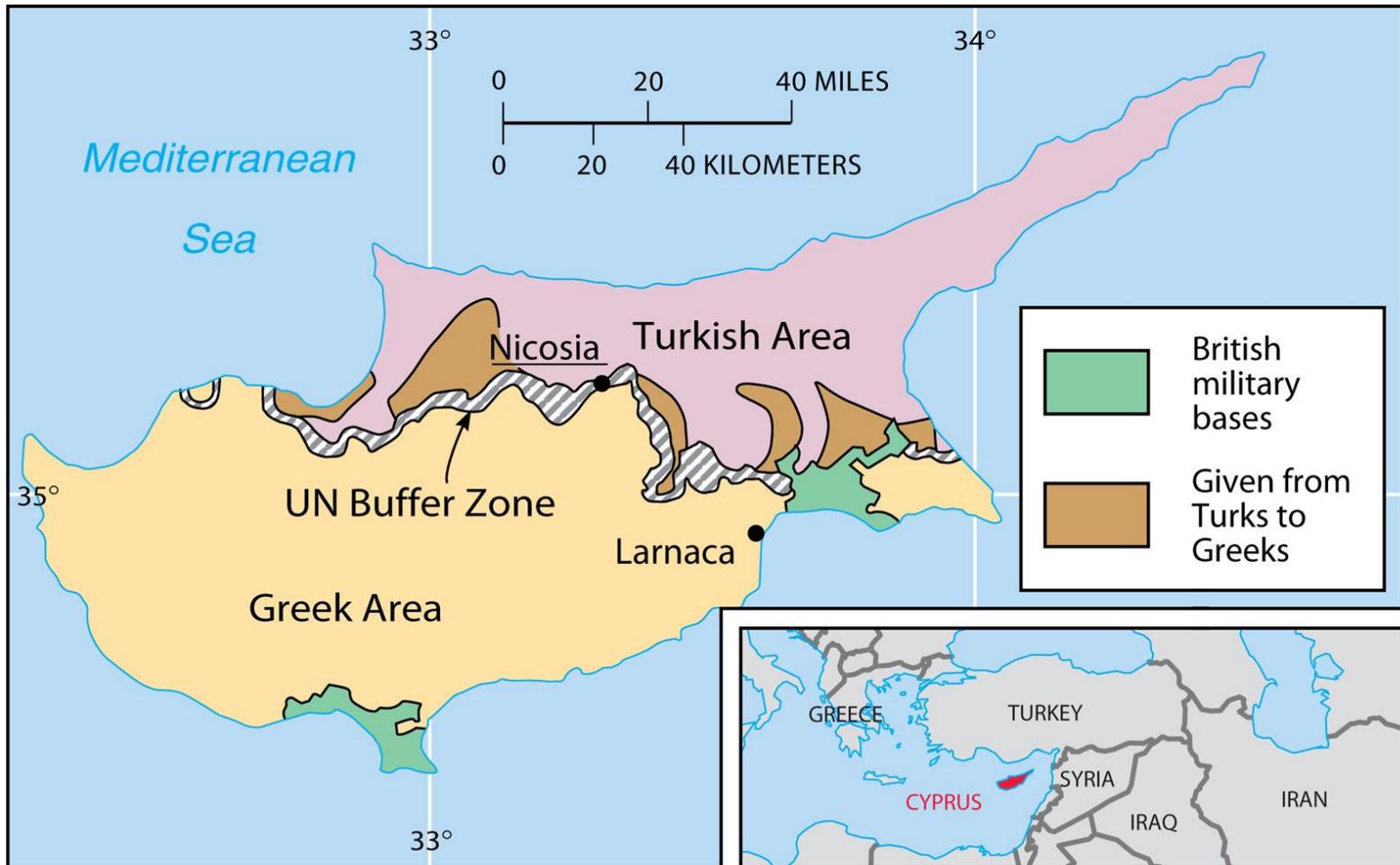
- Language is an important cultural characteristic for drawing boundaries, especially in Europe.
- By global standards, European languages have substantial literary traditions and formal rules of grammar and spelling.
- The French language was a major element in the development of France as a unified state in the seventeenth century.
- In the nineteenth century, Italy and Germany also emerged as states that unified the speakers of particular languages.
- The movement to identify nationalities on the basis of language spread throughout Europe in the twentieth century.



Treaty of Versailles



Division of Cyprus



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Fig. 8-10: Cyprus has been divided into Green and Turkish portions since 1974.

Boundaries inside States

- Within countries, local government boundaries are sometimes drawn to separate different nationalities or ethnicities.
- They are also drawn sometimes to provide advantage to a political party.



Unitary and Federal States

- In the face of increasing demands by ethnicities for more self-determination, states have restructured their governments to transfer some authority from the national government to local government units.
- The governments of states are organized according to one of two approaches: the unitary system or the federal system.
- The unitary state places most power in the hands of central government officials, whereas the federal state allocates strong power to units of local government within the country.



Unitary and Federal States Continued

- Unitary states are especially common in Europe.
- In reality, multinational states often have adopted unitary systems, so that the values of one nationality can be imposed on others.
- In a federal state, such as the United States, local governments possess more authority to adopt their own laws.
- Multinational states may adopt a federal system of government to empower different nationalities, especially if they live in separate regions of the country.
- The federal system is also more suitable for very large states because the national capital may be too remote to provide effective control over isolated regions.



France: Curbing a Unitary Government

- A good example of a nation-state, France has a long tradition of unitary government in which a very strong national government dominates local government decisions.
- Their basic local government unit is the département.
- A second tier of local government in France is the commune.
- The French government has granted additional legal powers to the departments and communes in recent years.
- In addition, 22 regional councils that previously held minimal authority have been converted into full-fledged local government units.



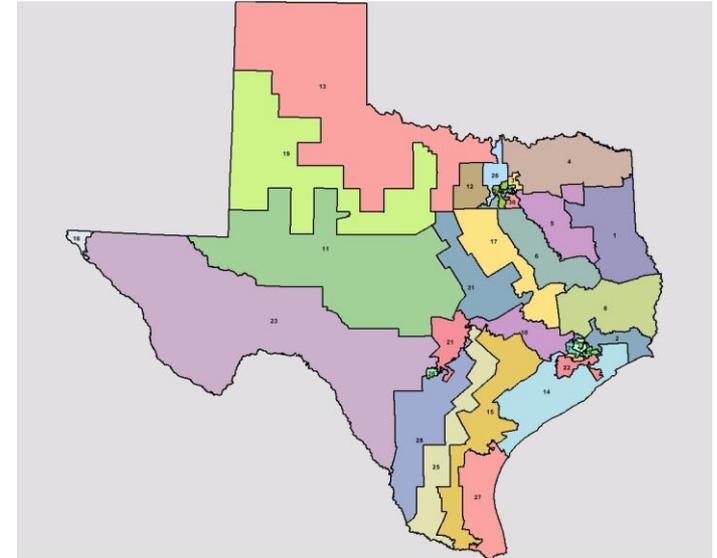
Poland: A New Federal Government

- Poland switched from a unitary to a federal system after control of the national government was wrested from the Communists.
- Under the Communists' unitary system, local governments held no legal authority.
- Poland's 1989 constitution called for a peaceful revolution: creation of 2,400 new municipalities, to be headed by directly elected officials.
- To these municipalities, the national government turned over ownership of housing, water supplies, transportation systems, and other publicly owned structures.
- Businesses owned by the national government were either turned over to the municipalities or converted into private enterprises.

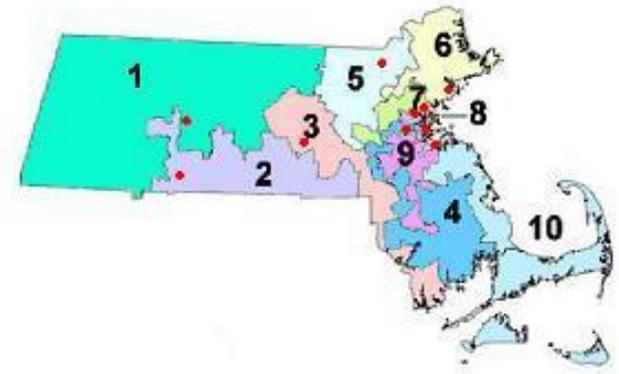


Electoral Geography

- The boundaries separating legislative districts within the United States and other countries are redrawn periodically to ensure that each district has approximately the same population.
- Boundaries must be redrawn because migration inevitably results in some districts gaining population, whereas others are losing.
- The job of redrawing boundaries in most European countries is entrusted to independent commissions.
- In most U.S. states the job of redrawing boundaries is entrusted to the state legislature.
- The process of redrawing legislative boundaries for the purpose of benefiting the party in power is called gerrymandering.

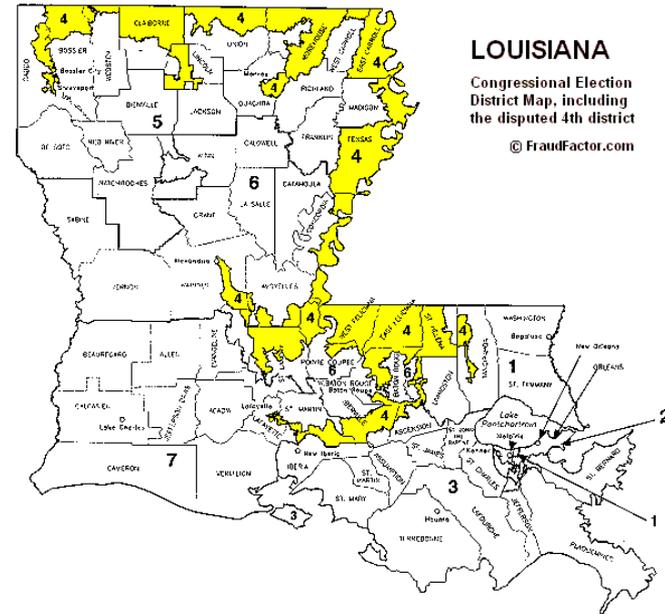


Existing Districts

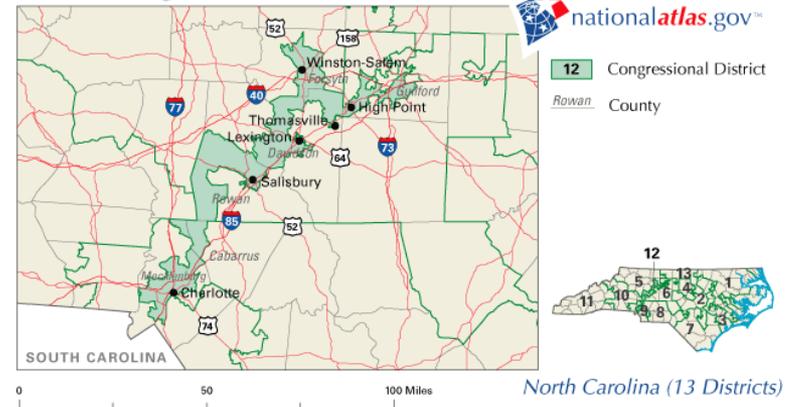


Types of Gerrymandering

- Gerrymandering takes three forms.
- “Wasted vote” spreads opposition supporters across many districts but in the minority.
- “Excess vote” concentrates opposition supporters into a few districts.
- “Stacked vote” links distant areas of like-minded voters through oddly shaped boundaries.



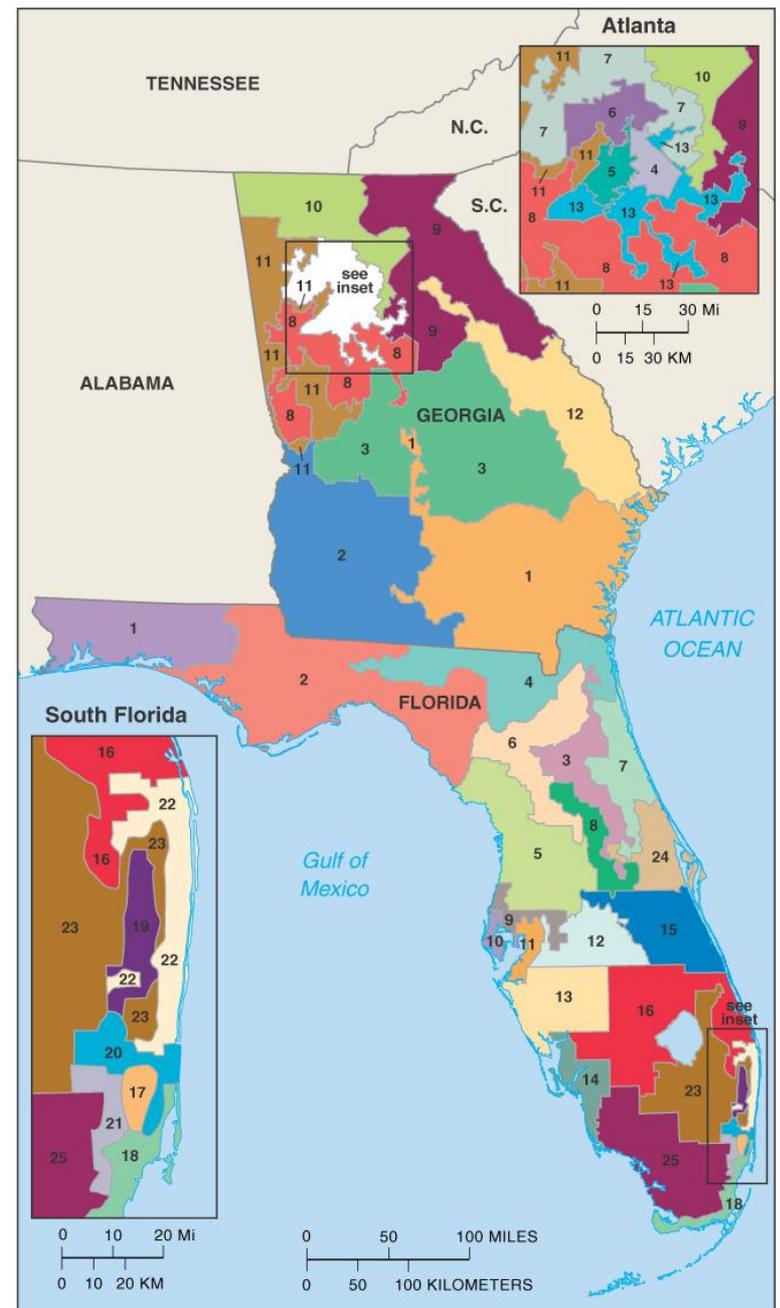
Congressional District 12



Gerrymandering: Florida and Georgia

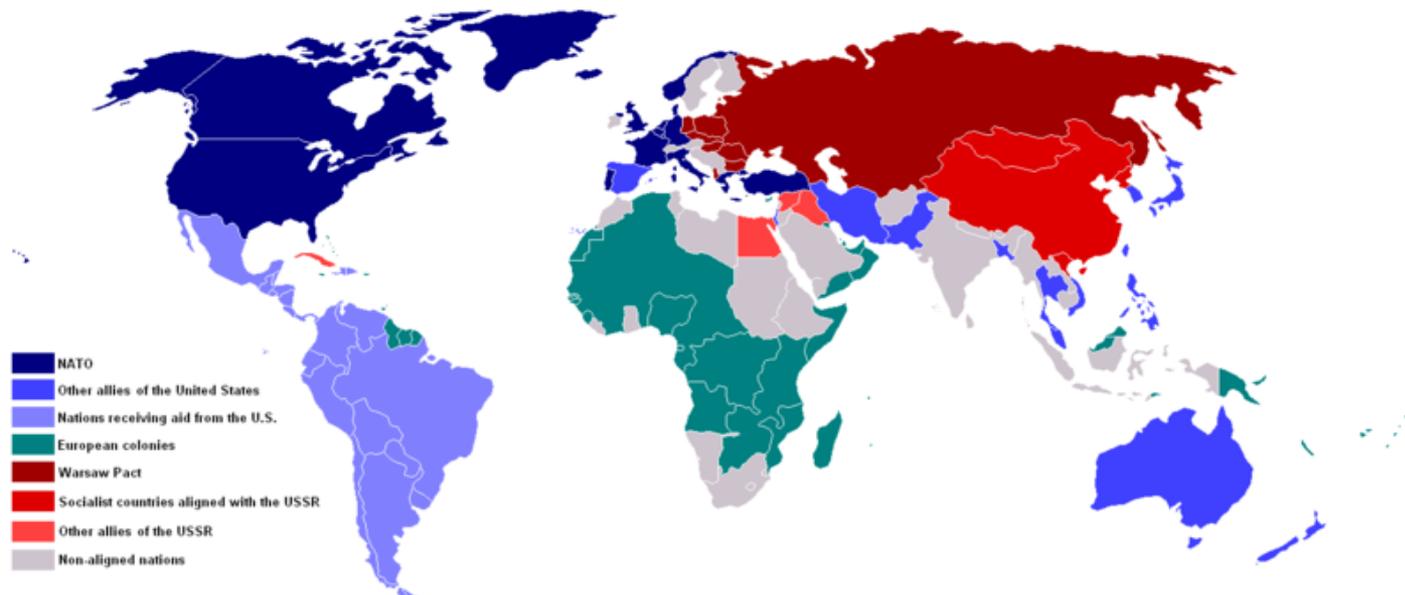
- Recent gerrymandering in the United States has been primarily “stacked vote.”
- “Stacked vote” gerrymandering has been especially attractive to create districts inclined to elect ethnic minorities.
- Through gerrymandering, only about one-tenth of Congressional seats are competitive, making a shift of more than a few seats increasingly improbable from one election to another in the United States.

Fig. 8-11: State legislature boundaries were drawn to maximize the number of legislators for Republicans in Florida and Georgia.

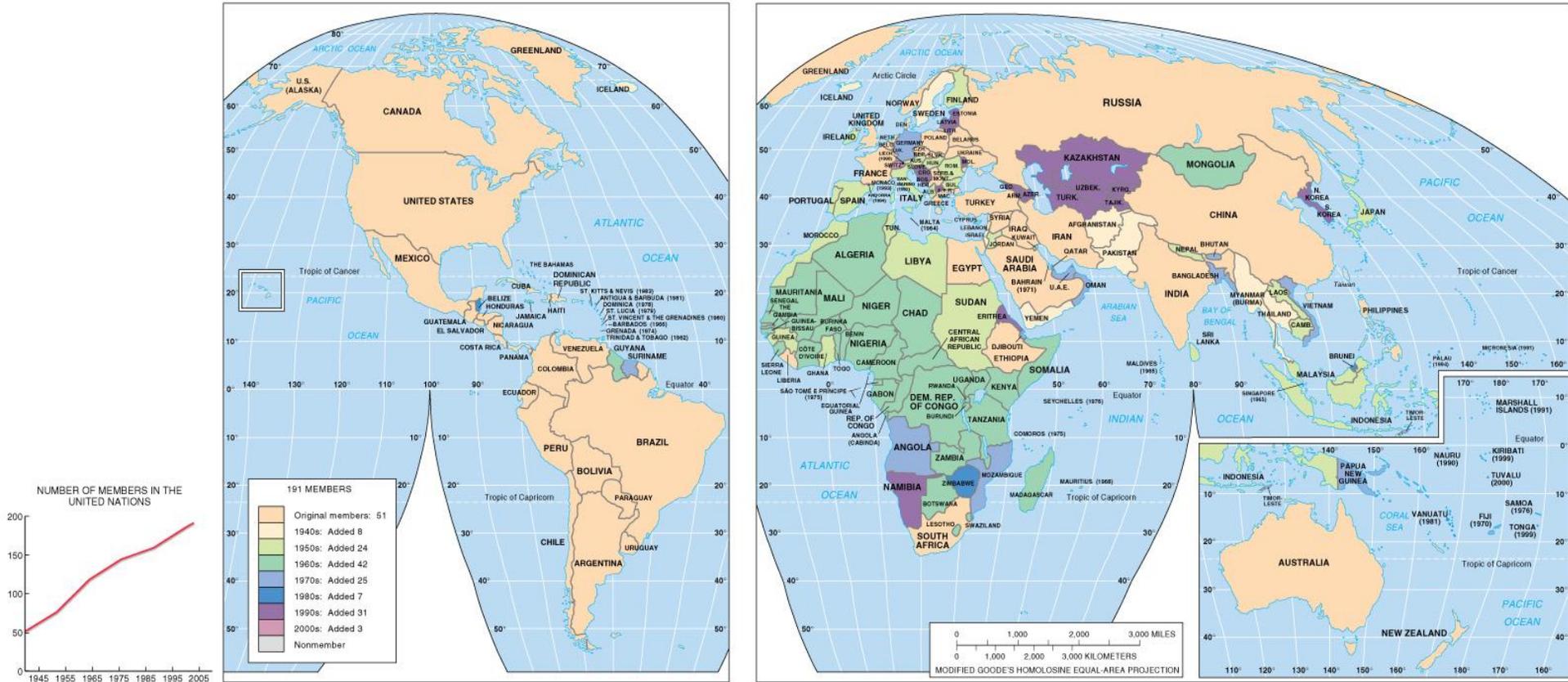


Cooperation among States

- Political and military cooperation
 - *The United Nations*
 - *Regional military alliances*
- Economic cooperation
 - *The European Union*



United Nations Members



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Fig. 8-1: The UN has increased from 51 members in 1945 to 191 in 2003.

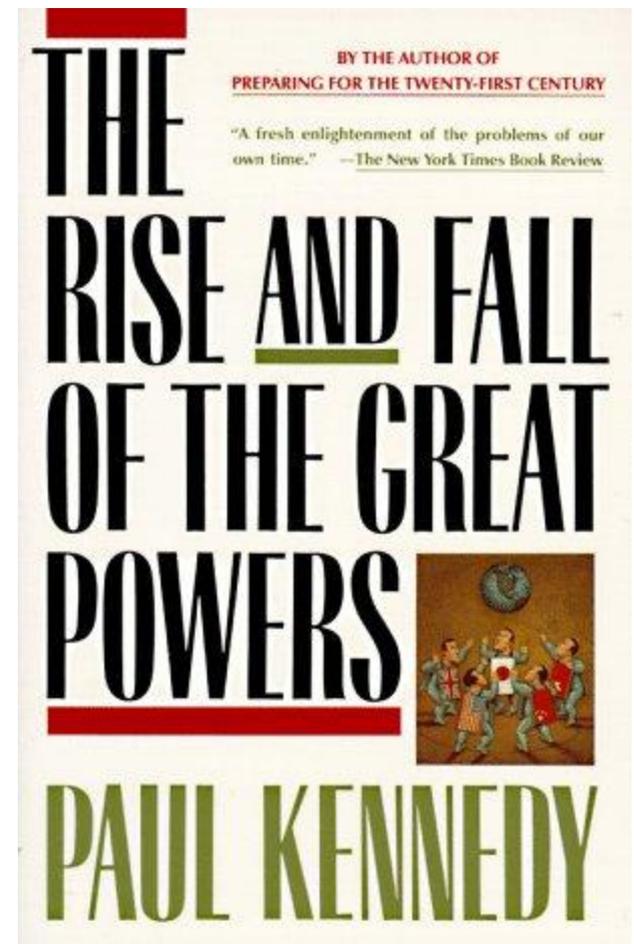
United Nation Forces

- U.N. members can vote to establish a peacekeeping force and request states to contribute military forces.
- During the Cold War era, U.N. peacekeeping efforts were often stymied because any one of the five permanent members of the Security Council could veto the operation.
- Because it must rely on individual countries to supply troops, the United Nations often lacks enough troops to keep peace effectively.
- Despite its shortcomings the United Nations represents a forum where, for the first time in history, virtually all states of the world can meet and vote on issues without resorting to war.



Super Powers in History

- In addition to joining the United Nations, many states joined regional military alliances after World War II.
- During the Cold War era, the United States and the Soviet Union were the world's two superpowers.
- Before then, the world typically contained more than two superpowers.
- During the Napoleonic Wars in the early 1800s, Europe boasted eight major powers.
- Before the outbreak of World War I in the early twentieth century, eight great powers again existed.
- When a large number of states ranked as great powers were of approximately equal strength, no single state could dominate.



Super Powers Before WWII



- Instead, major powers joined together to form temporary alliances.
- A condition of roughly equal strength between opposing alliances is known as a balance of power.
- Historically, the addition of one or two states to an alliance could tip the balance of power.
- The British in particular entered alliances to restore the balance of power and prevent any other state from becoming too strong.

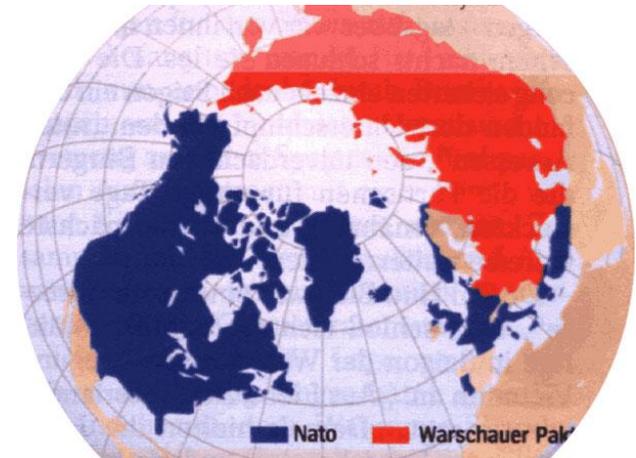
Era of Two Superpowers

- In contrast, the post—World War II balance of power was bipolar between the United States and the Soviet Union.
- Other states lost the ability to tip the scales significantly in favor of one or the other superpower.
- They were relegated to a new role, that of ally or satellite.
- Both superpowers repeatedly demonstrated that they would use military force if necessary to prevent an ally from becoming too independent.



Military Cooperation in Europe

- After World War II, most European states joined one of two military alliances dominated by the superpowers: NATO or the Warsaw Pact.
- NATO and the Warsaw Pact were designed to maintain a bipolar balance of power in Europe.
- In a Europe no longer dominated by military confrontation between two blocs, the Warsaw Pact and NATO became obsolete.
- Rather than disbanding, NATO expanded its membership in 1997 to include several former Warsaw Pact countries.
- The Organization on Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) has 55 members, including the United States, Canada, and Russia, as well as most European countries.
- Although the OSCE does not directly command armed forces, it can call upon member states to supply troops if necessary.



Other Regional Organizations

- The Organization of American States (OAS) includes all 35 states in the Western Hemisphere.
- Cuba is a member but was suspended in 1962.
- The OAS promotes social, cultural, political, and economic links among member states.
- A similar organization encompassing all countries in Africa is the Organization for African Unity (OAU).
- Founded in 1963, the OAU has promoted the end of colonialism in Africa.
- The Commonwealth of Nations includes the United Kingdom and 53 other states that were once British colonies.
- Commonwealth members seek economic and cultural cooperation.

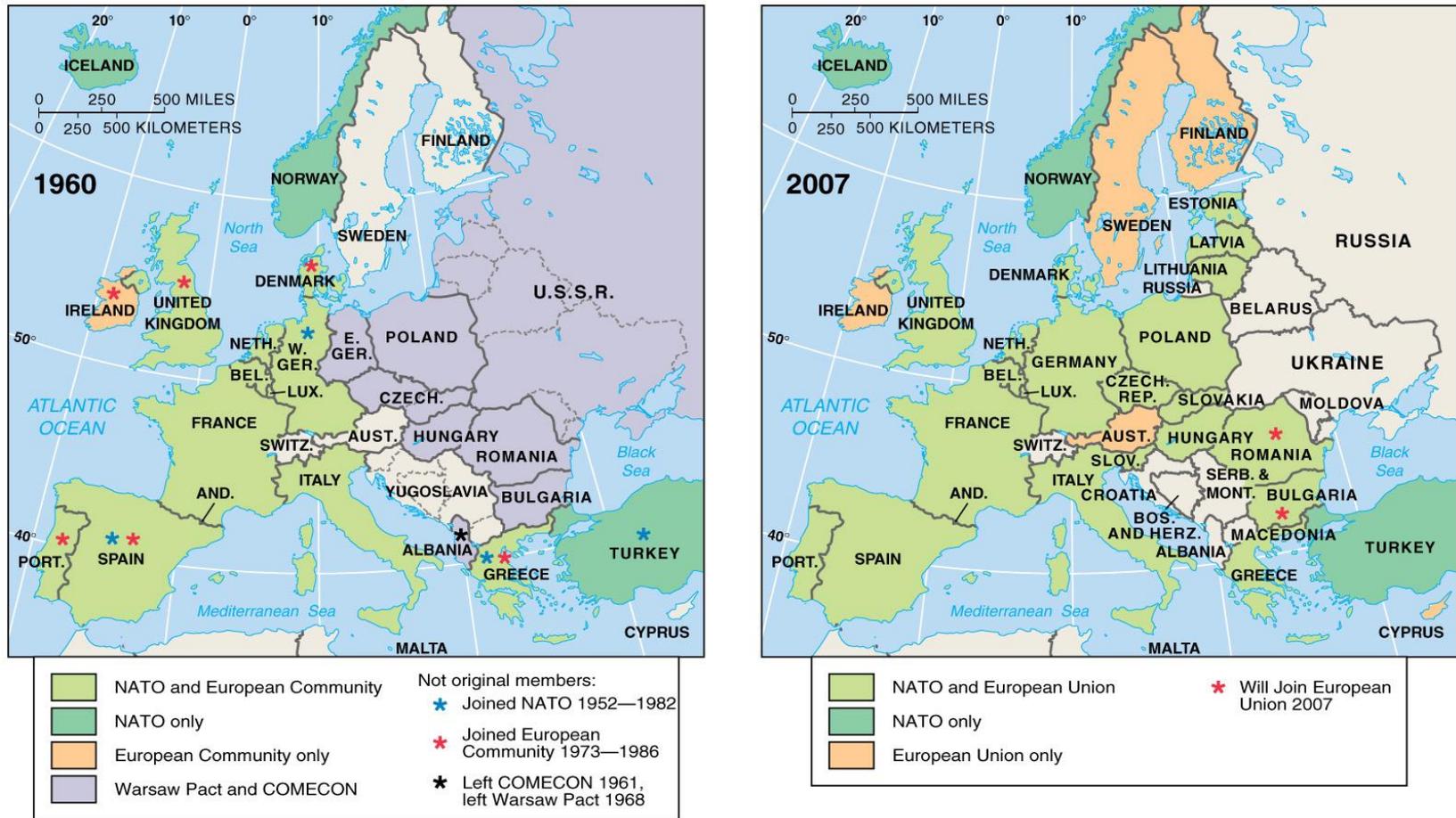


Economic Cooperation

- The era of a bipolar balance of power formally ended when the Soviet Union was disbanded in 1992.
- The world has returned to the pattern of more than two superpowers.
- But the contemporary pattern of global power displays two key differences.
- The most important elements of state power are increasingly economic rather than military, (and) the leading superpower in the 1990s is not a single state.



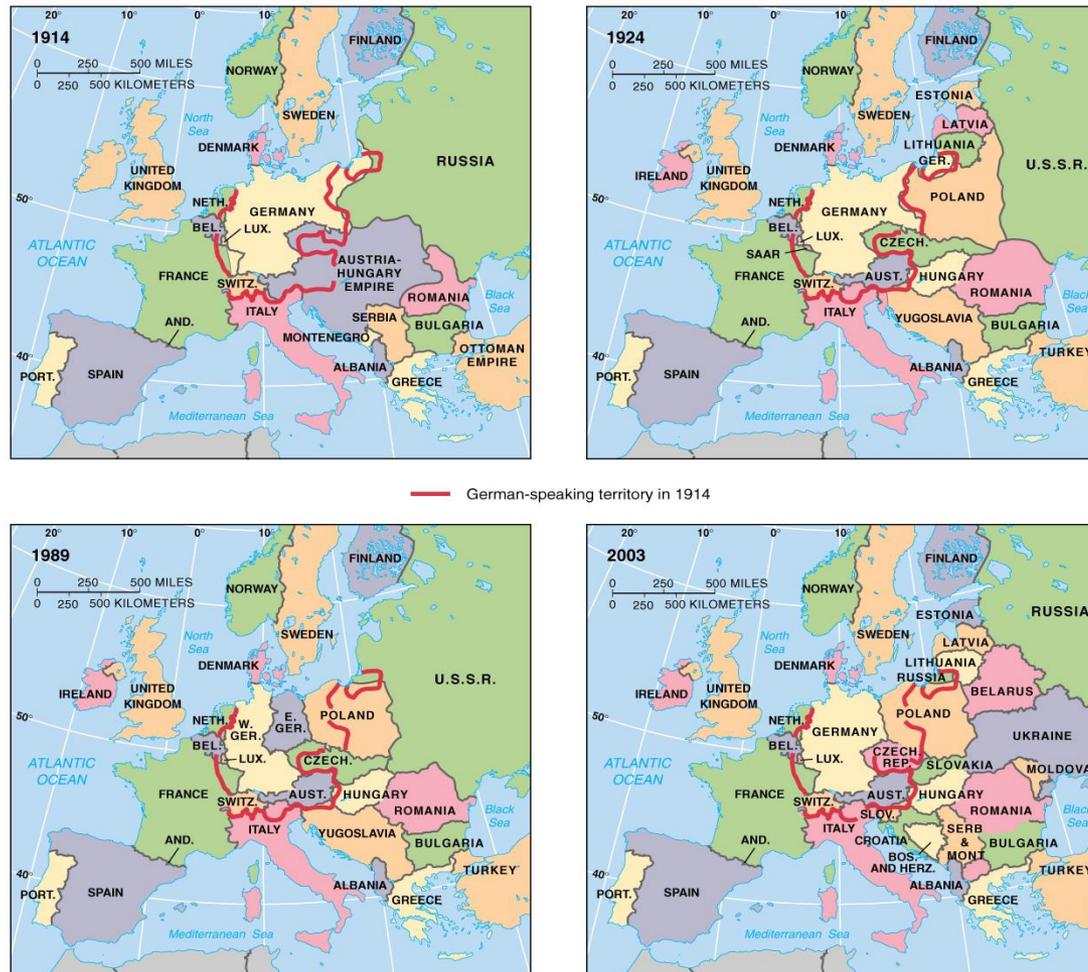
The European Union and NATO



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Fig. 8-12: NATO and the European Union have expanded and accepted new members as the Warsaw Pact and COMECON have disintegrated.

European Boundary Changes



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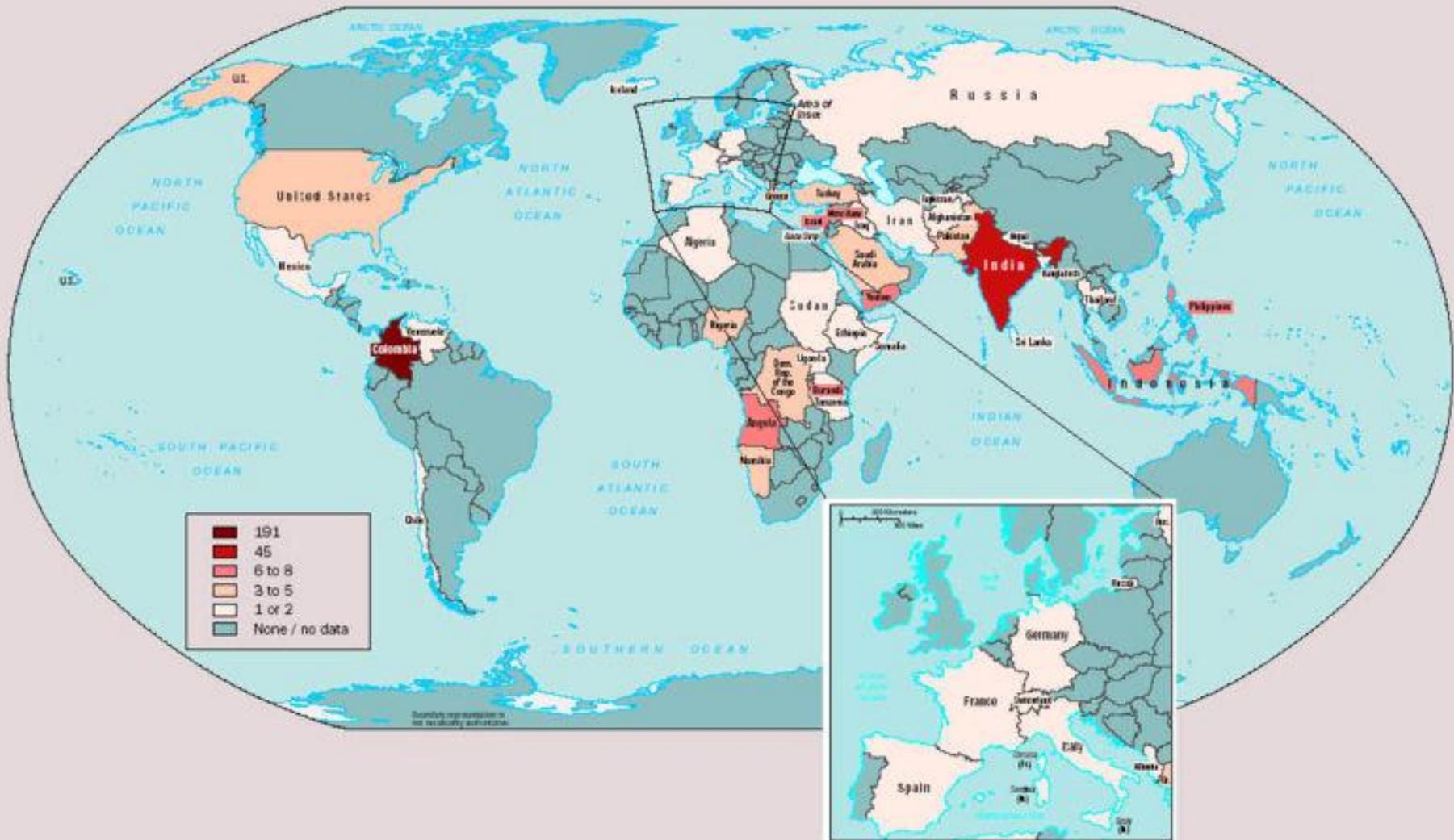
Fig. 8-13: Twentieth-century boundary changes in Europe, 1914 to 2003. Germany's boundaries changed after each world war and the collapse of the Soviet Union.

Terrorism

- Terrorism by individuals and organizations
- State support for terrorism
 - *Libya*
 - *Afghanistan*
 - *Iraq*
 - *Iran*



Terrorism Today (2001 Map)



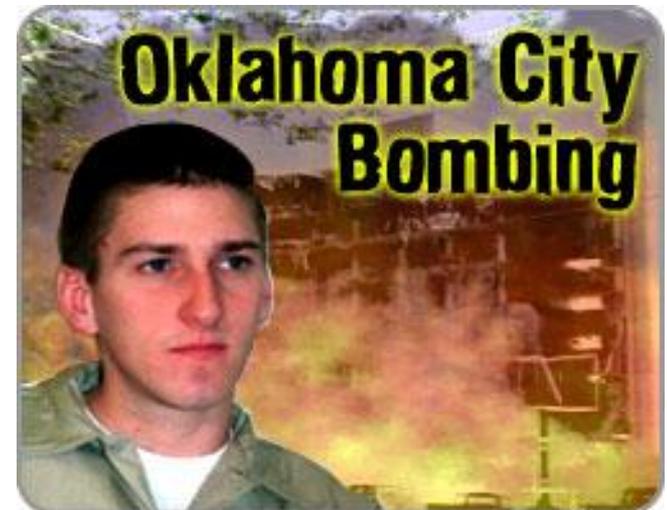
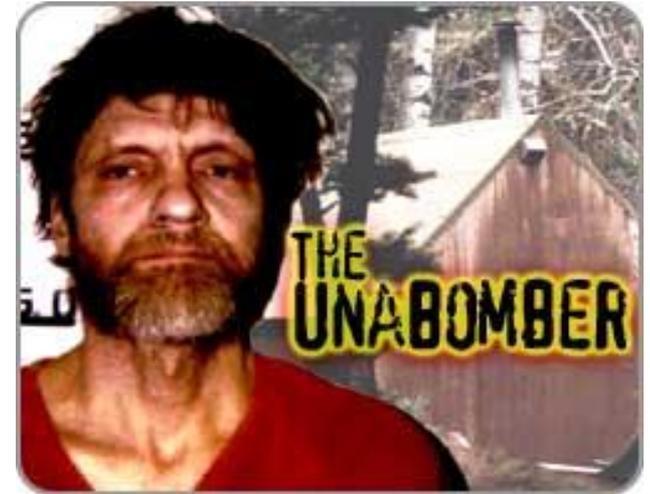
Terrorism by Individuals and Organizations

- The United States suffered several terrorist attacks during the late twentieth century.
- With the exception of the Oklahoma City bombing, which killed 168 people in 1995, Americans generally paid little attention to the attacks and had only a vague notion of who had committed them.
- It took the attack on the World Trade Center and Pentagon on September 11, 2001, for most Americans to feel threatened by terrorism.

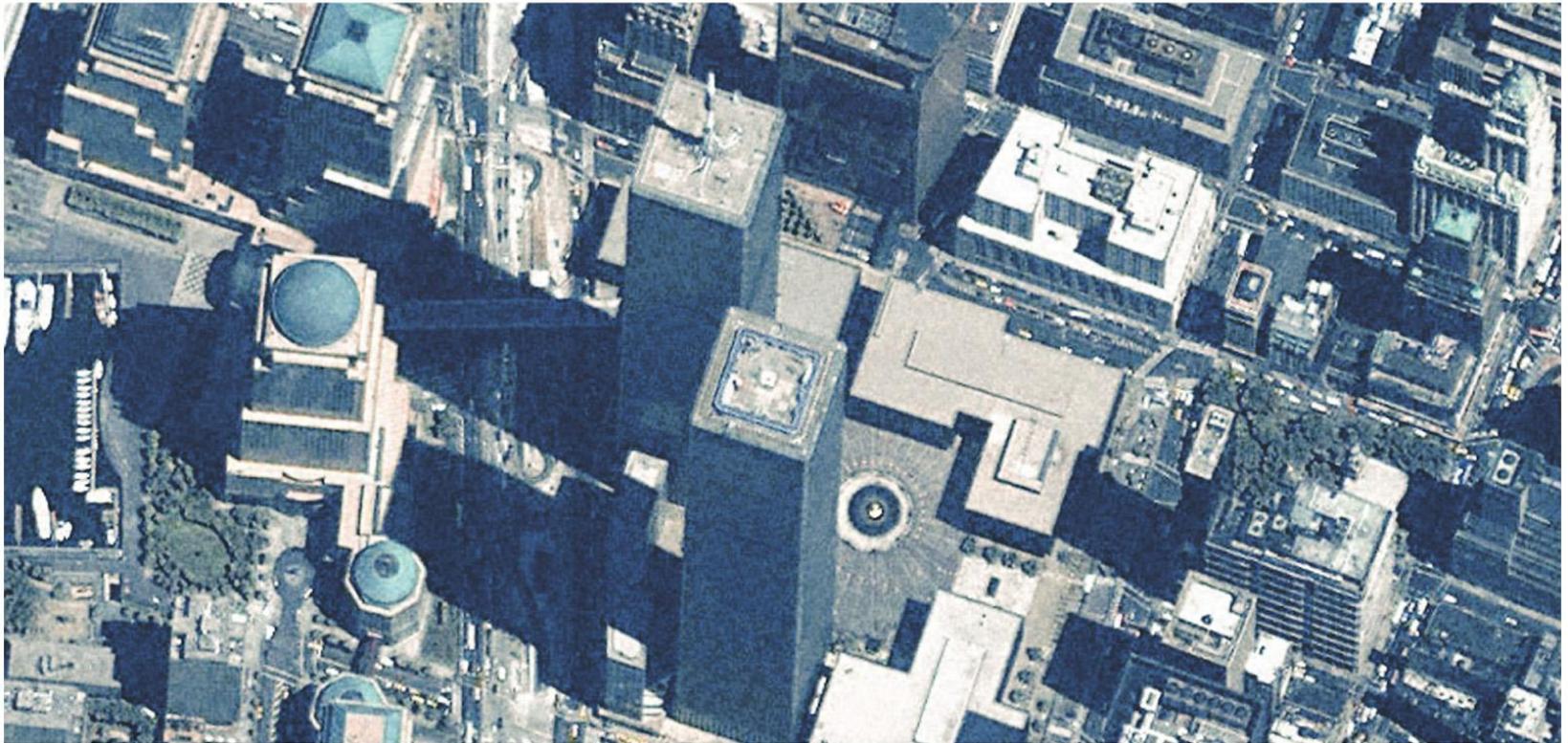


American Terrorists

- Some of the terrorists during the 1990s were American citizens operating alone or with a handful of others.
- Theodore J. Kaczynski, known as the Unabomber, was convicted of killing 3 people and injuring 23 others by sending bombs through the mail during a 17-year period.
- His targets were mainly academics in technological disciplines and executives in businesses whose actions he considered to be adversely affecting the environment.
- Timothy J. McVeigh claimed his terrorist act was provoked by rage against the U.S. government for such actions as the Federal Bureau of Investigation's 51-day siege of the Branch Davidian religious compound near Waco, Texas, culminating with an attack on April 19, 1993, that resulted in 80 deaths.



World Trade Center



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Ikonos satellite images of the World Trade Center June 30, 2000, before the attack.

World Trade Center Site September 15, 2001



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Ikonos satellite images of the World Trade Center September 15, 2001, after the attack.

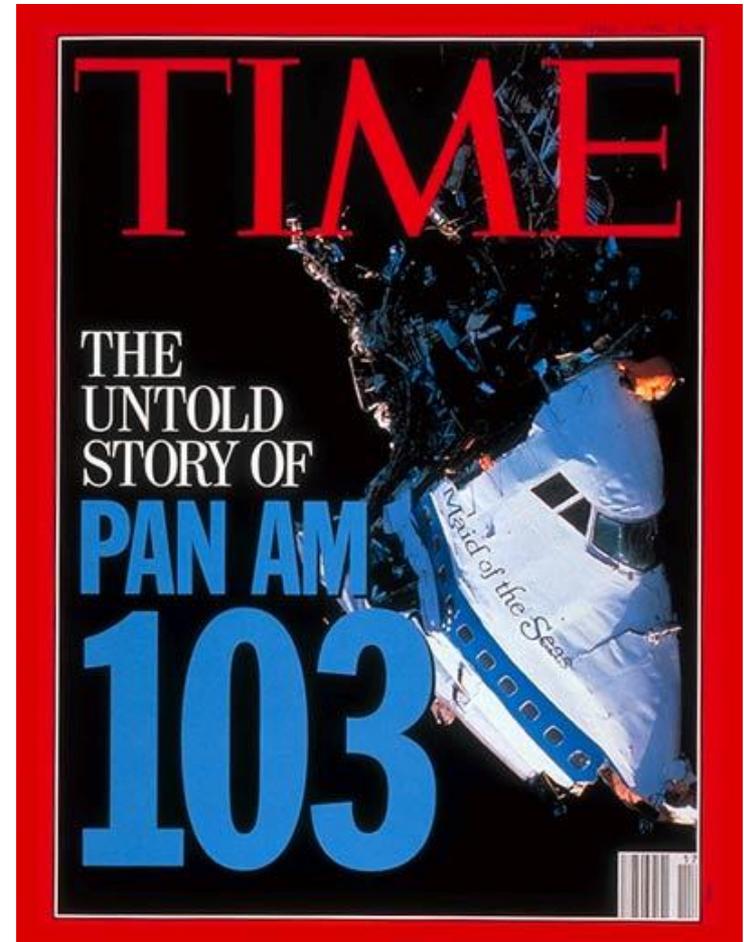
State-Sponsored Terrorism



- States sponsored terrorism at three increasing levels of involvement:
 - providing sanctuary for terrorists wanted by other countries;
 - supplying weapons, money, and intelligence to terrorists;
 - planning attacks using terrorists.
- In response to the September 11, 2001, terrorist attack against the United States, the U.S. government accused first Afghanistan, then Iraq, and then Iran of providing at least one of the three levels of state support for terrorists.
- As part of its war against terrorism, the U.S. government in cooperation with other countries attacked Afghanistan in 2001 and Iraq in 2003 to depose those countries' government leaders considered supporters of terrorism.
- A generation earlier, the United States also attacked Libya in retaliation for using terrorists to plan attacks during the 1980s.

Libya

- Terrorists sponsored by Libya in 1986 bombed a nightclub in Berlin popular with U.S. military personnel then stationed there, killing two U.S. soldiers (three, including one civilian).
- In response, U.S. bombers attacked the Libyan cities of Tripoli and Benghazi in a failed attempt to kill Colonel Qaddafi.
- In 1990, investigators announced that the 1988 destruction of Pan Am Flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland, was conducted by Libyan agents.
- Following eight years of U.N. economic sanctions, Colonel Qaddafi turned over the suspects for a trial that was held in the Netherlands under Scottish law.
- One of the two was convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment, while the other was acquitted.



Afghanistan 1979

- Taliban (Arabic for “students of Muslim religious schools”) had gained power in Afghanistan in 1995, temporarily suppressing a civil war that had lasted for more than two decades and imposing strict Islamic fundamentalist law on the population.
- Afghanistan’s civil war began when the King was overthrown by a military coup in 1973 and replaced five years later in a bloody coup by a government sympathetic to the Soviet Union.
- The Soviet Union sent 115,000 troops to Afghanistan beginning in 1979 after fundamentalist Muslims, known as mujahedeen, or “holy warriors,” started a rebellion against the pro-Soviet government.
- Unable to subdue the mujahedeen, the Soviet Union withdrew its troops in 1989, and the Soviet- installed government in Afghanistan collapsed in 1992.

AFGHANISTAN:

SOVIET ★ VIETNAM



Afghanistan 2001

- After several years of infighting among the factions that had defeated the Soviet Union, Taliban gained control over most of the country.
- The United States attacked Afghanistan in 2001 when its leaders, known as Taliban, sheltered Osama bin Laden and other al-Qaeda terrorists.
- Six years of Taliban rule came to an end in 2001 following the U.S. invasion. Destroying Taliban was necessary for the United States in order to go after al-Qaeda leaders, including Osama bin Laden, who were living in Afghanistan as guests of the Taliban. Removal of Taliban unleashed a new struggle for control of Afghanistan among the country's many ethnic groups.



Iraq

- The United States attacked Iraq in 2003 supposedly to remove from power the country's longtime President Saddam Hussein.
- U.S. officials, supported by the United Kingdom, argued that Hussein was developing weapons of mass destruction that could be turned over to terrorists.
- The U.S. confrontation with Iraq predated the war on terrorism.
- After Iraq invaded neighboring Kuwait in 1990 and attempted to annex it, the U.S.-led coalition launched the 1991 Gulf War known as Operation Desert Storm to drive Iraq out of Kuwait.
- Although Iraq was defeated in the 1991 Gulf War, Saddam Hussein and the Ba'ath Party remained in power until the 2003 war.



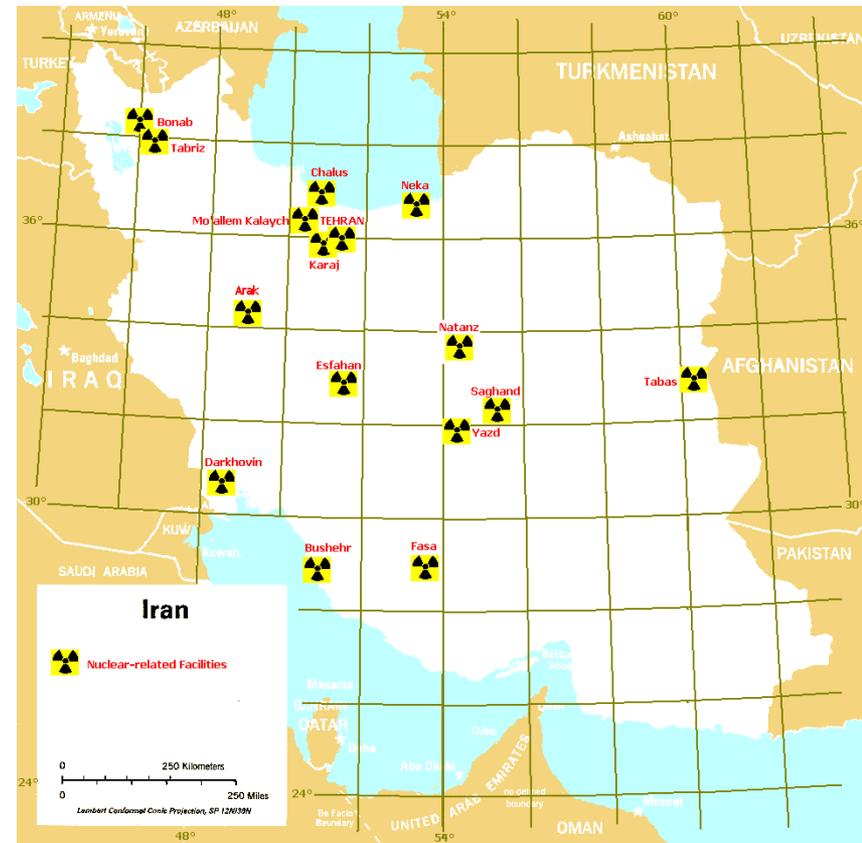
Iraq 2003

- In contrast with the 1991 Gulf War, most U.N.-member states did not support the U.S.-led attack in 2003. Most other countries did not view as sufficiently strong the evidence that Iraq still possessed weapons of mass destruction or intended to use them.
- Hussein's brutal treatment of Iraqis over several decades was widely acknowledged by other countries but not accepted as justification for military action against him.
- U.S. assertion that Hussein had close links with al-Qaeda was also challenged by most other countries, as well as by U.S. intelligence agencies.
- One reason was that Hussein's Ba'ath Party, which ruled Iraq between 1968 and 2003, espoused different principles than the al-Qaeda terrorists.



- Hostility between the United States and Iran dates from 1979, when a revolution forced abdication of Iran's pro-U.S. Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi.
- Iran and Iraq fought a war between 1980 and 1988 over control of the Shatt al-Arab waterway, formed by the confluence of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers flowing into the Persian Gulf.
- Because both Iran and Iraq were major oil producers, the war caused a sharp decline in international oil prices.
- An estimated 1.5 million died in the war, until it ended when the two countries accepted a UN peace plan.
- As the United States launched its war on terrorism, Iran was a less immediate target than Afghanistan and Iraq.
- However, the United States accused Iran of harboring al-Qaeda members and of trying to install a Shiite-dominated government in Iraq after the United States removed Saddam Hussein from power in 2003.

Iran



Other Terrorist States

- Other states considered by the United States to be state sponsors of terrorism in recent years have included the following:
 - Yemen, which served as a base for al-Qaeda cells and sheltered terrorists who attacked the USS Cole;
 - Sudan, which sheltered Islamic militants, including Osama bin Laden;
 - Iran, which had the capability to produce enriched uranium;
 - Syria, which was implicated in support of Iranian and Libyan terrorists;
 - North Korea, which was developing nuclear weapons capability.



Sudan

Political Geography

Chapter 8

The End

