

Unit 4 Political Patterns and Processes

Name: _____ Period: _____ Date: _____

Definition	Question(s)
<p>African Union - The African Union (AU) is a continental body consisting of the 55 member states that make up the countries of the African Continent. It was officially launched in 2002 as a successor to the Organization of African Unity (OAU, 1963-1999).</p>	<p>What is the purpose of the AU? https://au.int/en/au-nutshell</p>
<p>antecedent boundary - drawn across an area before it is well populated, that is, before most of the cultural landscape features were put in place.</p>	<p>Describe two examples.</p>
<p>apartheid - a political and social system in South Africa during the era of White minority rule. It enforced racial discrimination against non-Whites, mainly focused on skin color and facial features. This existed in the twentieth century, from 1948 until the early-1990s. The word <i>apartheid</i> means "separateness" in the Afrikaans language. There were signs displayed that would say "Whites Only." What is one more example of a sign displayed on walls, vehicles, etc., in South Africa during apartheid?</p>	<p>Explain two main consequences of apartheid in present day South Africa.</p> <p>Who was Nelson Mandela, and what was his role in bringing an end of apartheid?</p>
<p>Arctic Council - the leading intergovernmental forum promoting cooperation, coordination and interaction among the Arctic States, Arctic indigenous communities and other Arctic inhabitants on common Arctic issues, in particular on issues of sustainable development and environmental protection in the Arctic.</p> <p>Use their official website to answer the questions: https://arctic-council.org/index.php/en/about-us</p>	<p>Who takes part?</p> <p>How does it work?</p> <p>What doesn't it do?</p>
<p>Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) - established on 8 August 1967 in Bangkok, Thailand, with the signing of the ASEAN Declaration (Bangkok Declaration) by the Founding Fathers of ASEAN, namely Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. Brunei Darussalam then joined on 7 January 1984, Viet Nam on 28 July 1995, Lao PDR and Myanmar on 23 July 1997, and Cambodia on 30 April 1999, making up what is today the ten Member States of ASEAN.</p>	<p>What are three of the main purposes of ASEAN? https://asean.org/asean/about-asean</p>
<p>autonomous region - as an area of a country that has a degree of autonomy, or has freedom from an external authority. It is typical for it to be geographically distant from the country, or to be populated by a national minority.</p>	<p>Explain how Greenland is an example.</p>
<p>Berlin Conference - describe the twenty-plus years when the various European powers explored, divided, conquered and began to exploit virtually the entire African continent. European powers were slow to realize the benefits of claiming land in Africa and had mainly kept to coastal colonies. However in 1884-5 the Scramble for Africa had truly begun in earnest when thirteen European countries and the United States met in Berlin to agree to the rules dividing Africa. The outcome of the conference was the General Act of the Berlin Conference.</p>	<p>Explain a lasting consequence of the Berlin Conference's division of Africa.</p>
<p>choke point - a geographical feature on land such as a valley, defile or a bridge or at sea such as a strait, which an armed force is forced to pass, sometimes on a substantially narrower front and therefore greatly decreasing its combat power, to reach its objective.</p> <p>What is the name of the choke point between the United States and Russia?</p>	<p>How are these locations choke points?</p> <p>a) Strait of Hormuz</p> <p>b) Strait of Gibraltar</p> <p>c) Bosphorus and Dardanelles</p>
<p>colonialism - attempt by one country to establish settlements and to impose its political, economic, and cultural principles in another territory. List three former United States colonies.</p>	<p>When did the majority of the world's colonies gain their independence?</p> <p>Explain the impact British colonialism has had on its former colonies.</p>

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consequent boundary - culturally defined political boundaries, such as those determined by the spatial patterns of religion or language	List three examples.
decolonization - the acquisition, by colonized peoples, of control over their own territory.	When did most African countries receive their independence?
delimited boundary - drawing of boundaries, particularly of electoral precincts, states, counties or other municipalities.	What delimited boundaries include Germantown, Tennessee?
demarcated boundary - the actual placing of a political boundary on the landscape by means of barriers, fences, walls, or other markers.	Describe the demarcated boundary between the United States and Mexico.
demilitarized zone - an area in which treaties or agreements between nations, military powers or contending groups forbid military installations, activities or personnel. Why was the Rhineland demilitarized after 1919?	What is the DMZ in Korea? Describe the DMZ in Korea.
democratization - the transition to a more democratic political regime, including substantive political changes moving in a democratic direction.	Describe one main cause of democratization in a country.
devolution - the transfer or delegation of power to a lower level, especially by central government to local or regional administration.	How is Nunavut an example of devolution?
enclave - a portion of territory within or surrounded by a larger territory whose inhabitants are culturally or ethnically distinct.	List three examples.
exclave - strip of land that belongs to an entity (like a country or a region) but that is not connected to it by land (islands are not counted).	List three examples.
ethnic cleansing - the systematic forced removal of ethnic, racial and/or religious groups from a given territory by a more powerful ethnic group, often with the intent of making it ethnically homogeneous.	Explain why the Rohingya have been forced from their homes in Myanmar.
European Union - a political and economic union of 28 member states that are located primarily in Europe. Its members have a combined area of 4,475,757 km ² (1,728,099 sq. mi.) and an estimated total population of about 513 million. The EU has developed an internal single market through a standardized system of laws that apply in all member states in those matters, and only those matters, where members have agreed to act as one. EU policies aim to ensure the free movement of people, goods, services and capital within the internal market, enact legislation in justice and home affairs and maintain common policies on trade, agriculture, fisheries and regional development.	What are the main social, economic, and purposes of the EU? What is Brexit? What the main reasons the UK wants to leave the EU?
exclusive economic zone (EEZ) - a sea zone prescribed by the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea over which a state has special rights regarding the exploration and use of marine resources, including energy production from water and wind. ⁽¹⁾ It stretches from the baseline out to 200 nautical miles from its coast.	Explain the dispute with the EEZ in the South China Sea
federal state - also known as a federation; a political entity characterized by a union of partially self-governing provinces, states, or other regions under a central federal government (federalism).	List five examples of federal states.
forward-thrust capital - a capital that is deliberately located, or relocated, to a specific region within a country or a symbolic relocation of a capital city to a geographically or demographically peripheral location may be for either economic or strategic reasons. How is St. Petersburg a historical example?	List three examples, and explain why they were relocated.

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geometric boundary - formed by arcs or straight lines irrespective of the physical and cultural features of the land it passes through.	List three examples.
gerrymandering - practice intended to establish a political advantage for a particular party or group by manipulating district boundaries.	Explain a negative consequence of gerrymandering.
imperialism - a policy or ideology of extending a country's rule over foreign nations, often by military force or by gaining political and economic control of other areas. Imperialism was both normal and common worldwide throughout recorded history	How is colonialism different from imperialism?
international waters - located outside any nation's territorial waters.	How much of the world's oceans are considered international waters?
irredentism - the assertion by the government of a country that has a minority living outside its formal borders belongs to it historically and culturally.	Explain how Crimea is an example.
multinational state - a sovereign state that comprises two or more nations or states.	List five examples.
multi-state nation - nation which operates more than one states within its borders.	How is Korea an example?
nation - a culturally distinctive group of people occupying a specific territory and bound together by a sense of unity arising from shared ethnicity, beliefs, and customs. <i>Not all nations are nation-states,</i>	List six examples. Why is the United States not considered a nation?
nation-state - a state in which the great majority shares the same culture and are conscious of it. The nation state is an ideal in which cultural boundaries match up with political ones. <i>All nation-states could also be considered nations.</i>	List five examples. Why is the United States not considered a nation-state?
neocolonialism - the practice of using capitalism, globalization and cultural imperialism to influence a developing country instead of the previous colonial methods of direct military control or indirect political control.	Explain a current day example.
North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) - is an international alliance that consists of 29 member states from North America and Europe. It was established at the signing of the North Atlantic Treaty on 4 April 1949.	What is the purpose of NATO?
reapportionment - the process of allocation electoral seats to geographical areas. How many congressional districts are there in Tennessee? Which district is Germantown located?	How did reapportionment due to the 2010 Census change the U.S. electoral map?
redistricting - the process of drawing electoral district boundaries in the United States.	Who is responsible for drawing the congressional districts in most U.S. states?
relic boundary - a former boundary line that no longer functions as such is still marked by some landscape features or differences on the two sides.	Describe three examples.
satellite state - a country which is formally independent but which is primarily subject to the domination of another, larger power.	Describe an example.

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self-determination - the process by which a country determines its own statehood and forms its own allegiances and government.	Explain how Puerto Rico is an example.
shatter belt - a zone of great cultural complexity containing many small cultural groups.	Explain how the Balkan peninsula is an example.
sovereignty - the right of individual states to control political and economic affairs within their territorial boundaries without external interference.	Explain why Serbia rejects Kosovo's sovereignty.
state - a centralized authority that enforces a single political, economic, and legal system within its territorial boundaries. Often synonymously with "country." The United States is a "state" but it is not a "nation" or "nation-state."	How many countries are there in the world? (can be debatable)
stateless nation - an ethnic group or nation that does not possess its own state and is not the majority population in any nation state.	List four examples.
subsequent boundary - boundary drawn after the development of the cultural landscape.	List two examples.
suffrage - right to vote in public, political elections. In which country were women first allowed to vote? When were women allowed to vote in the United States?	What are the patterns found on the women's suffrage map located on Schoology?
superimposed boundary - a boundary forced on existing cultural landscapes, a country, or a people by a conquering or colonizing power that is unconcerned about preexisting cultural patterns.	Describe two examples.
supranationalism - occurs when states willingly relinquish some degree of sovereignty in order to gain the benefits of belonging to a larger political-economic entity.	List three examples.
territoriality - an individual or group attempt to identify and establish control over a clearly defined territory considered partially or wholly an exclusive domain; the behavior associated with the defense of the home territory.	Discuss one example.
terrorism - the unlawful use of violence and intimidation, especially against civilians, in the pursuit of political aims.	Explain how terrorism can impact a country's laws.
theocracy - a government guided by a religion.	List one example and give the religious leader.
unitary state - the central government dictates the degree of local or regional autonomy and the nature of local governmental units; a country with few cultural conflicts and with a strong sense of national identity.	List five examples
United Nations - an intergovernmental organization responsible for maintaining international peace and security, developing friendly relations among nations, achieving international cooperation, and being a center for harmonizing the actions of nations. There are 193 members.	Explain why Taiwan is not a member of the UN.
United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) - the international agreement that resulted from the third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, which took place between 1973 and 1982.	Explain why the United States is not a non-party to the treaty.