

HWG UNIT 2

SG 1

A World of States



I. A WORLD OF STATES

- A. State

- 1. An area organized into a political unit and ruled by an established government that has control over its internal and foreign affairs

- B. Sovereignty

- 1. A state having control over its internal affairs without interference from other states



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MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS



EUROPE IN 1300

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II. NATION-STATES AND MULTINATIONAL STATES

- A. Self-determination
 - 1. The right of ethnic groups to govern themselves within sovereign states
- B. Nation-state
 - 1. A state whose territory corresponds to that occupied by a particular ethnicity that has been transformed into a nationality

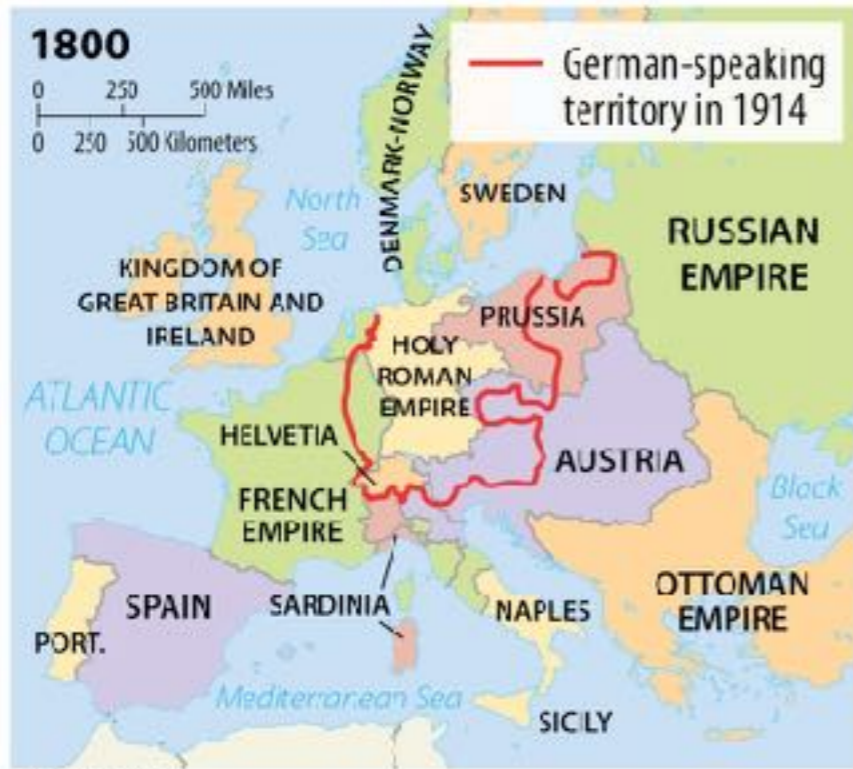
- C. Nation states in Europe
 - 1. Denmark: Example of a nation-state
 - 2. Territory occupied by the Danish ethnicity closely corresponds to the state.
 - 3. Southern boundary with Germany does not divide German and Danish ethnic groups precisely.



DENMARK

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- D. Nation-states in Europe
 - 1. Germany
 - a. Boundaries altered twice after WWI and WWII.
 - b. Collapse of Communism in Europe
 - c. German Democratic Republic - German Federal Republic.



STATES IN E

- E. Multinational states
 - 1. Contain two or more ethnic groups with traditions of self determination
 - 2. Former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR)
 - a. Three Baltic states
 - (1) Estonia
 - (2) Latvia
 - (3) Lithuania
 - b. Three European states
 - (1) Belarus
 - (2) Moldova
 - (3) Ukraine



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STATES IN THE FORMER U.S.S.R.



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ETHNICITIES IN FORMER U.S.S.R.

- c. Five Central Asian states
 - (1) Kazakhstan
 - (2) Kyrgyzstan
 - (3) Tajikistan
 - (4) Turkmenistan
 - (5) Uzbekistan

- d. Three Caucasus states
 - (1) Armenia
 - (2) Azerbaijan
 - (3) Georgia



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ETHNICITIES IN FORMER U.S.S.R

III. CHALLENGES IN DEFINING STATES

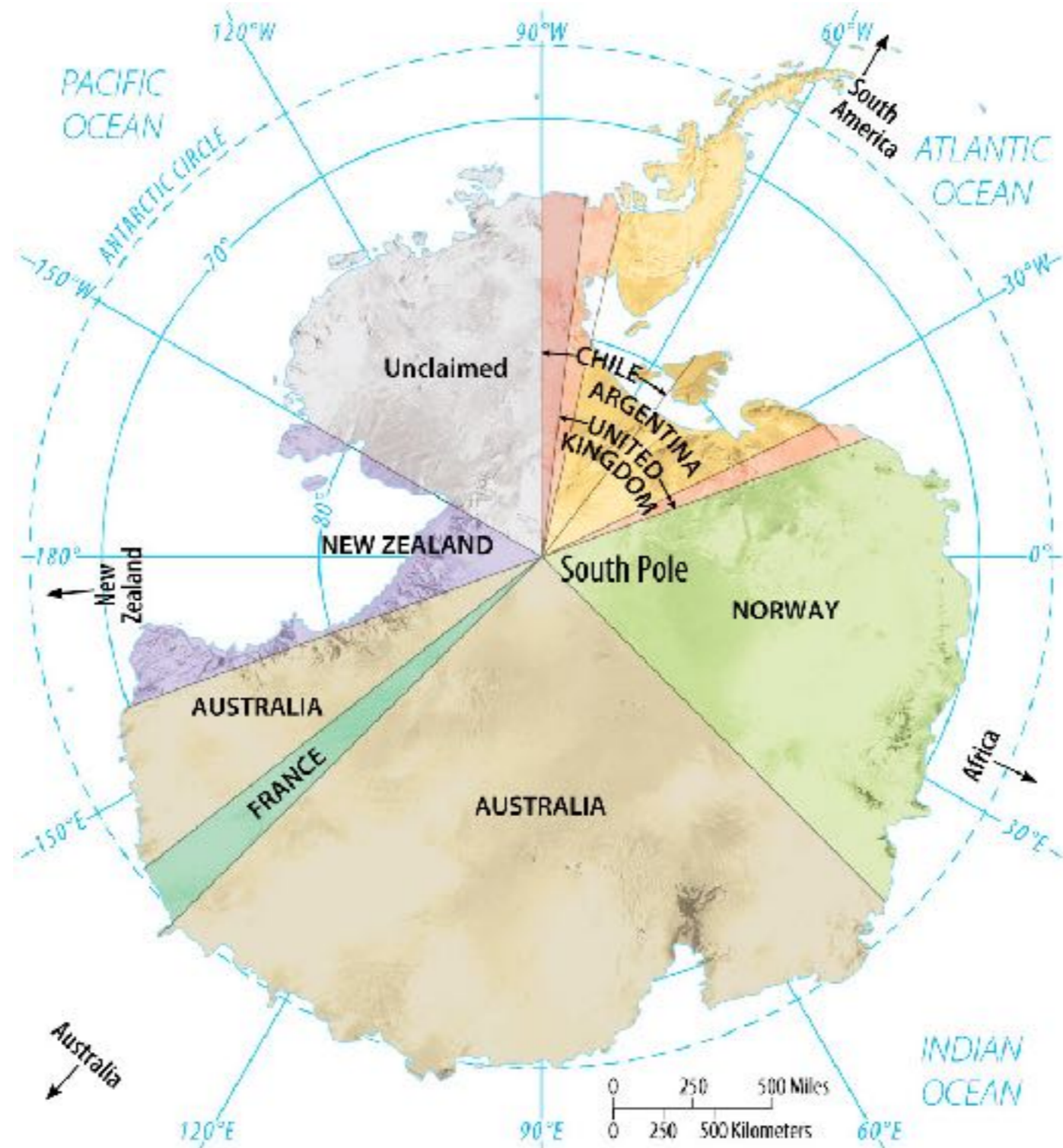
- A. Korea: one state or two?
 - 1. Divided into two occupation zones after defeat of Japan in WWII.
 - 2. Two Korean Governments
 - a. Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea)
 - b. Republic of Korea (South Korea)



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NORTH AND SOUTH KOREA

- B. Polar regions: many claims
 - 1. Antarctica—only large land mass on Earth that's not a state.
 - 2. Argentina, Chile, and the United Kingdom have made overlapping claims.
 - 3. U.S. and Russia do not recognize the claims of any country to Antarctica.
 - 4. 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea: Permits countries to make claims in the Arctic until 2009.
 - a. The Law of the Sea: Signed by 158 countries
 - (1) Disputes taken to a Tribunal for the Law of the Sea or International Court of Justice



NATIONAL CLAIMS TO ANTARCTICA



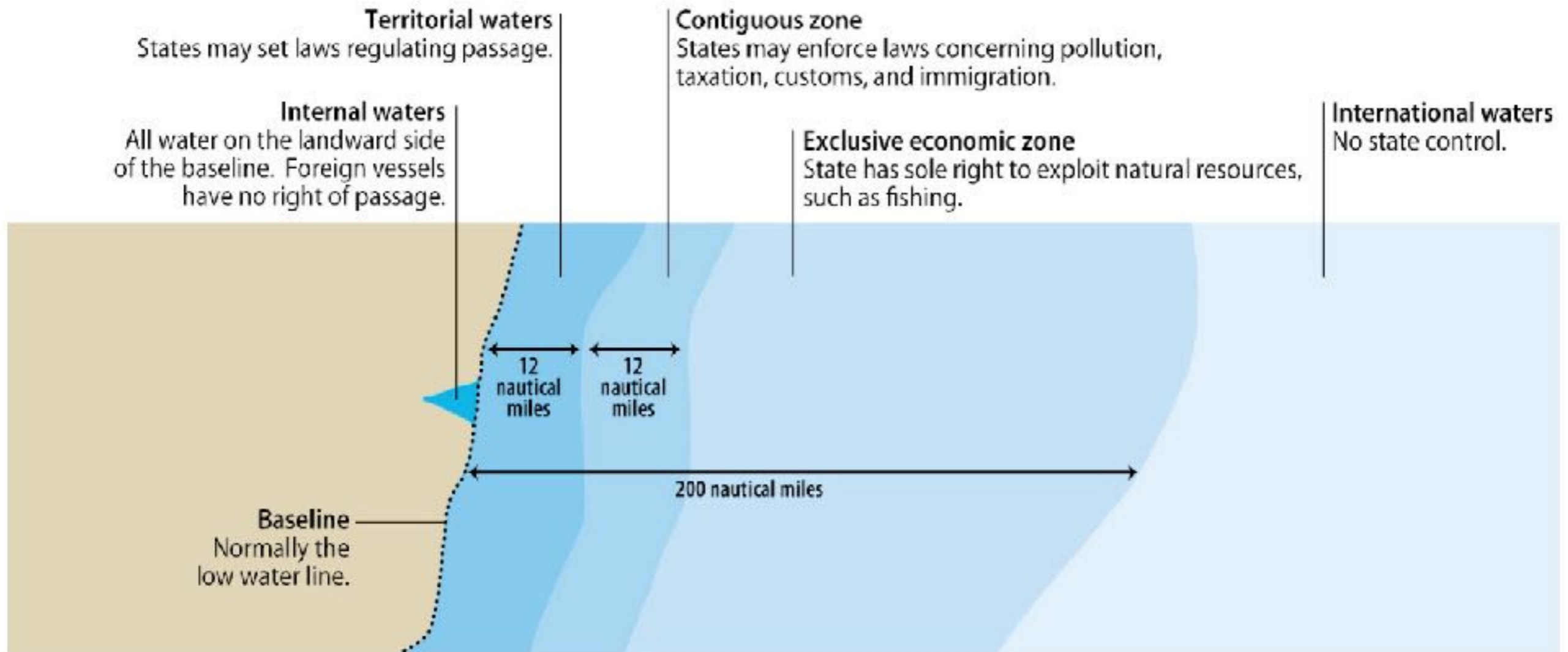
Claim	Disputed Claim
	Canada
	Denmark
	Iceland
	Norway
	Russia
	United States
	Unclaimed areas
	Internal waters

0 250 500 Miles

0 250 500 Kilometers

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NATIONAL CLAIMS TO THE ARCTIC



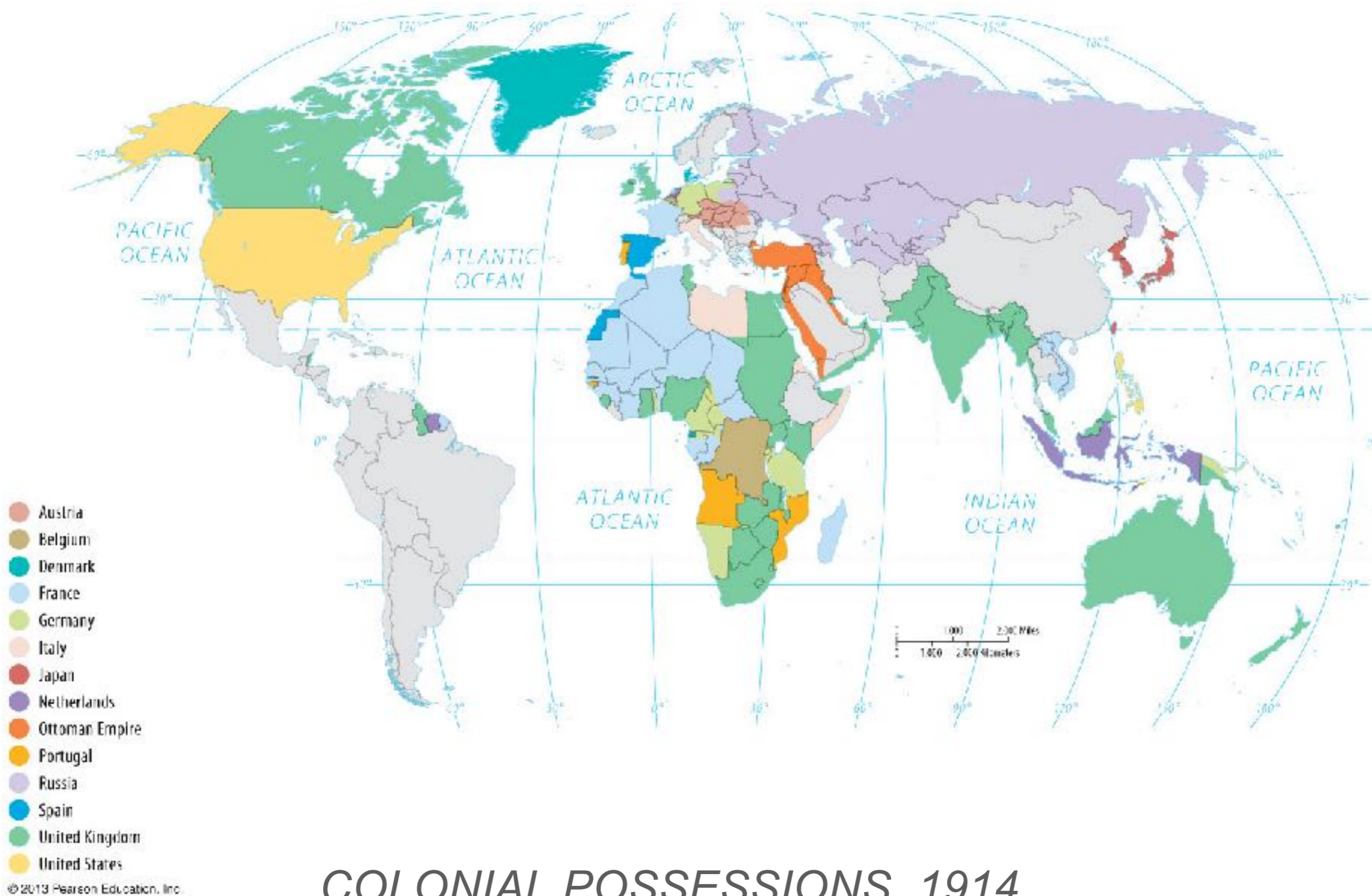
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LAW OF THE SEA

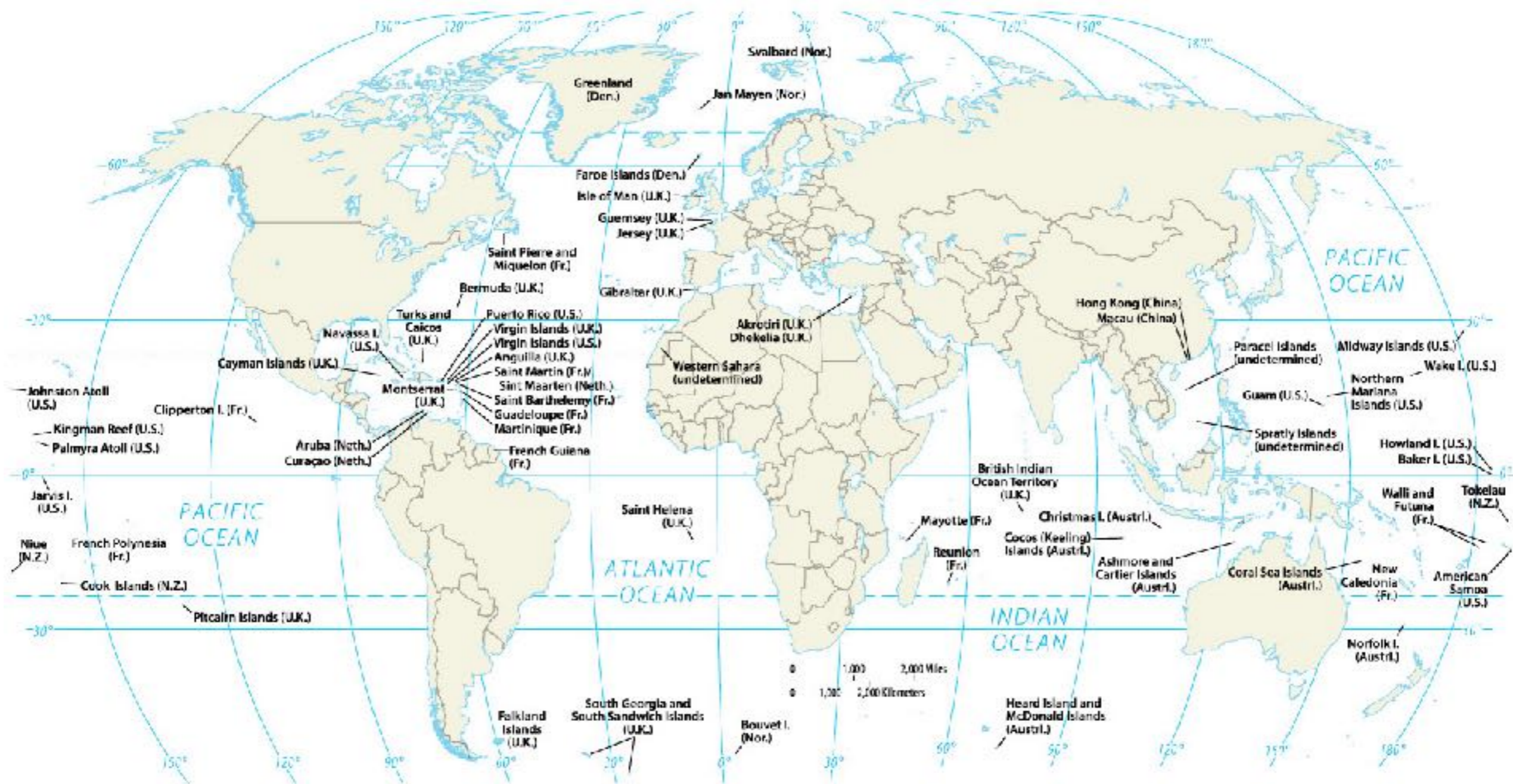
IV. COLONIES

- A. Colony
 - 1. A territory that is legally tied to a sovereign state rather than being completely independent
- B. European colonies
 - 1. Colonialism
 - a. The effort by one country to establish settlements in a territory and to impose its political, economic, and cultural principles on that territory

- C. European colonies: motives
 - 1. Promotion of Christianity
 - 2. Resource extraction
 - 3. Establishment of political power
 - 4. “God, glory, and gold”
 - 5. UK and France largest colonizers



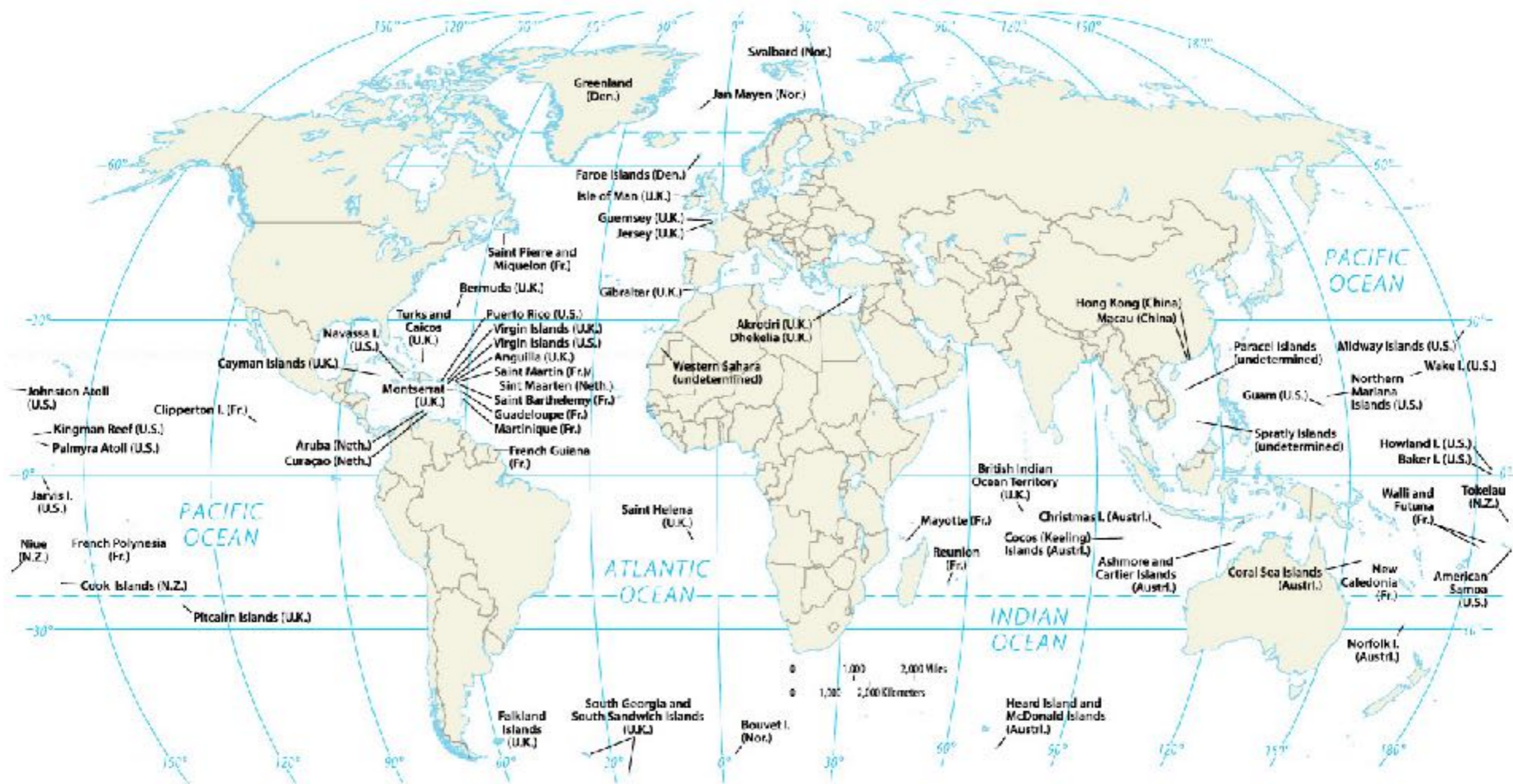
COLONIAL POSSESSIONS, 1914



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COLONIAL POSSESSIONS, 2011

- D. Remaining colonies
 - 1. 68 places globally (U.S. State Department)
 - 2. Entities not included as colonies by entities other than the State Department
 - a. Greenland
 - b. Hong Kong
 - c. Macao
 - 3. Entities considered as colonies by other entities but not by the State Department
 - a. Lord Howe Island (Australia)
 - b. Ascension Island (Great Britain)
 - c. Easter Island (Chile)



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