

I. Shapes of States

A. The study of the shapes of states is very important to political geography.

1. There are 6 basic shapes

B. Elongated states: _____

1. States that have _____ shapes

a. Malawi & _____ in Africa are examples

b. Other examples? _____

C. Fragmented states: _____

1. States that include several _____ pieces of territory

a. Tanzania & _____ in Africa are examples.

b. Other examples? _____

D. Prorupted states: _____

1. States with large _____

2. Created because:

a. _____

(1) _____, in Africa

b. To _____ two states

(1) _____, in Africa

(a) Caprivi Strip

E. Compact states: _____

1. Distance from _____ in any direction
_____ by much

a. Burundi, Rwanda, _____, & _____
in Africa are examples

b. Other examples? _____

F. Landlocked states

1. _____

a. Zambia, _____, & _____ in Africa are examples

b. Other examples? _____

c. Why problems could arise from being landlocked? _____

G. Perforated states: completely surrounded

1. A state that _____ another state

- a. South Africa in Africa is an example
 (1) What state(s) perforate South Africa? _____
- b. Other examples? _____

II. Boundaries

A. Boundary

1. An _____ marking the extent of a state's territory

B. Physical boundaries

1. _____ boundaries (ex: Gobi Desert between Mongolia & China)
 2. _____ boundaries (ex: Chile, South America)
 3. _____ boundaries (ex: Rio Grande between U.S. & Mexico)

C. Cultural boundaries

1. _____ boundary - a usually straight line that is unrelated to physical differences
 2. Ethnic boundaries - follow _____ such as common language, religion...etc...

D. Frontiers

1. A zone where _____
 a. _____ - demilitarized zone between N. & S. Korea and territorial waters
 2. Historically, frontiers separated states.

III. Governing States

A. National government (_____ - government)

1. Autocracy

- a. A country that is run according to the _____ rather than the people

2. _____
 b. A country that is not fully democratic nor fully autocratic

(1) Displays a _____ of government

3. Democracy

- c. A country that is run according to the _____

B. Local government

1. _____ state

- a. Allocates most power to the _____
 b. Local governments have relatively little power

2. _____ state

- a. Strong powers are allocated to _____

What type of national government do we have in the U.S.? _____

What type of "local" government? _____

IV. Cooperation Among States

- A. _____ alliances

1. North Atlantic Treaty Organization (_____) - an _____
military alliance based on the North Atlantic treaty signed 04/04/1949.

a. NATO is a system of “_____” whereby
member states agree to the mutual defense of any member by an outside state.

b. Article 5 - invoked after _____

c. Recent Events - Baltic states ask for assurance in 2015

2. Warsaw Pact - response to NATO and included members of Communist nations (no longer in
existence)

B. Economic cooperation

1. _____ (EU) - an economic & political
union of 28 member states located primarily in Europe based on the Maastricht Treaty signed in
1993

a. Includes a _____ - The Euro

b. Brexit - in 2016 a little over half the people in the UK voted to leave the EU

2. Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) - an _____
whose mission is to coordinate the policies of oil producing countries (cartel - a formal agreement
among *competing* entities)