GGH1501 - Learning Unit 5
## Learning Unit 5 (The global cultural mosaic)

**Excluded:**
- Dominant and Endangered Languages - PB Sect B, Ch 7: 172-173
- French and Spanish in North America - PB Sect B, Ch 7: 174-175
- Electoral Geography - PB Sect B, Ch 8: 206-207

**Key terms:**

**Languages and Religions:** Section B, Chapter 7: pg 164-193

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Animism</td>
<td>Belief that objects, such as plants and stones, or natural events, like thunderstorms and earthquakes, have a discrete spirit and conscious life.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Branch of a religion</td>
<td>Large and fundamental division within a religion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cosmogony</td>
<td>Set of religious beliefs concerning the origin of the universe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denglish</td>
<td>Combination of English and German.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denomination (of a religion)</td>
<td>Division of a branch that unites a number of local congregations in a single legal and administrative body.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dialect</td>
<td>Regional variety of a language distinguished by vocabulary, spelling and pronunciation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethnic religion</td>
<td>Religion with a relatively concentrated spatial distribution whose principles are likely to be based on the physical characteristics of the particular location in which its adherents are concentrated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franglais</td>
<td>Term used by the French for the English words that have entered the French language.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language</td>
<td>System of communication through the use of speech, a collection of sounds understood by a group of people to have the same meaning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language branch</td>
<td>Collection of languages related through a common ancestor that existed several thousand years ago. Differences are not as extensive or as old as with language families, and archaeological evidence can confirm that the branches derived the same family.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language family</td>
<td>A collection of languages related to each other through a common ancestor long before recorded history.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language group</td>
<td>Collection of languages within a branch that share a common origin in the relatively recent past and display relatively few differences in grammar and vocabulary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literary tradition</td>
<td>Language that's written as well as spoken.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missionary</td>
<td>An individual who helps to diffuse a universalizing religion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monotheism</td>
<td>The doctrine or belief of the existence of only one god.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native speakers</td>
<td>People for whom a particular language is their first language.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Official language</td>
<td>The language adopted for use by the government for the conduct of business and publication of documents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pilgrimage:</strong></td>
<td>A journey to a place considered sacred for religious purposes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Polytheism:</strong></td>
<td>Belief in or worship of more than one god.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sect (of a religion):</strong></td>
<td>Relatively small group that has broken away from an established denomination.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Universalizing religion:</strong></td>
<td>Religion that attempts to appeal to all people, not just those living in a particular location.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Political geography:** Section B, Chapter 8: pg 194-219

<p>| <strong>Anocracy:</strong> | Type of government with mix of democratic and autocratic features. |
| <strong>Autocracy:</strong> | Type of government in which leaders are selected from the established elite and have few limits on their powers. |
| <strong>Balkanization:</strong> | Breakdown of a state because of internal ethnic differences. |
| <strong>Centripetal force:</strong> | Political attitude that supports the state. |
| <strong>Compact state:</strong> | State whose shape is approximately a circle. |
| <strong>Contiguous waters:</strong> | Area of the ocean from 12 – 14 nautical miles from a state’s shore over which it has limited sovereignty. |
| <strong>Cultural boundaries:</strong> | Areal limit of states that follow the distribution of cultural characteristics. |
| <strong>Democracy:</strong> | Type of limited government in which citizens can elect leaders and stand for office. |
| <strong>Elongated state:</strong> | A state whose shape is long and narrow. |
| <strong>Enclave:</strong> | A territory completely surrounded by another state. |
| <strong>Ethnic cleansing:</strong> | Process in which a more powerful ethnic group forcibly removes a less powerful one in order to create an ethnically homogeneous region. |
| <strong>Ethnicity:</strong> | Identity with a group of people who share the cultural traditions of a particular homeland or hearth. |
| <strong>Exclave:</strong> | A piece of territory separated from the rest of the country by other countries. |
| <strong>Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ):</strong> | The area up to 200 nautical miles from a state’s shore in which it has sole authority to exploit natural resources. |
| <strong>Federal state:</strong> | Internal organization of states giving some powers to local government. |
| <strong>Fragmented state:</strong> | State with disconnected pieces of territory. |
| <strong>Frontier:</strong> | Zone where no state exercises complete political control. |
| <strong>Genocide:</strong> | Murderous campaign to eliminate an ethnic, racial, religious or national group. |
| <strong>Gerrymandering:</strong> | Redrawing election districts to favour one party over another. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>International treaties:</strong></th>
<th>Agreements between states by which they agree to limit their sovereign rights or to cooperate on shared problems.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nationalism:</strong></td>
<td>Loyalty and devotion to a nationality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nationality:</strong></td>
<td>Identity with a group of people who share legal attachment and personal allegiance to a particular country.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Perforated state:</strong></td>
<td>Country with other state territories enclosed within it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Physical boundaries:</strong></td>
<td>Areal limit of states that coincide with significant features of the natural landscape.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Prorupted state:</strong></td>
<td>State whose shape is compact with a protruding extension.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Recognition:</strong></td>
<td>Formal acknowledgement by existing states of a new state’s claim to sovereign independence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sovereignty:</strong></td>
<td>State’s right to independently rule itself without interference from other states.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>State:</strong></td>
<td>An area organized into a political unit and ruled by an established government with a resident population.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Territorial waters:</strong></td>
<td>Area of the ocean within 12 nautical miles of a state’s shore over which it has full sovereign authority.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Territory:</strong></td>
<td>The physical space of a political unit. For states this includes land, subsoil, waters and airspace.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Terrorism:</strong></td>
<td>Systematic use of violence by a group in order to intimidate a population or coerce a government into granting its demands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Unitary state:</strong></td>
<td>Internal organization of states keeping most powers for central government.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Universal jurisdiction:</strong></td>
<td>A legal principle that gives all states the right to prosecute crimes in non-state spaces, for example piracy on the High Seas.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**The distribution pattern of languages and multilingual states:**

**The number of language families in the world:**
There’s 9 families with more than 100 million native speakers.

1. Afro-Asiatic Family
2. Niger-Congo Family
3. Dravidian Family
4. Austronesian Family
5. Austro-Asiatic Family
6. Japanese
7. Sino-Tibetan Family
8. Altaic Family
9. Indo-European Family

The relationship between language distribution and culture distribution:
It is important to note that the global distribution pattern of languages can be linked to the events characteristic of the Age of Exploration, which aided the diffusion of languages to different locations through the migration of the speakers of these languages. The diversity of languages, especially referring to a specific region, leads to challenges associated with the different needs of different language groups. In this case effective communication needs to accommodate as many of the languages as possible.

**The challenges of having multiple languages in one country:**

- Belgium + Switzerland = example of multilingual states within Europe.
- Nigeria = example of an African country with significant language diversity.

**Belgium:**
- Motorists experience language diversity on the road signs.
- Language boundary divides the country into 2 regions – Southern Belgians; Walloons and Northern Belgians; Flemings.
- Antagonism between the Flemings + Walloons is aggravated by economic + political differences.
- Walloons = dominated Belgium’s economy + politics, and French was the official state language.
- In response to the pressure from the Flemish = Belgium divided into 2 independent regions – Flanders + Wallonia.
- Each have an assembly that controls cultural affairs, public health, road construction + urban development.

**Switzerland:**
- Peacefully exists with multiple languages.
- Key = decentralized government, in which local authorities hold most power by direct voting (voter referenda).
- 4 official languages = German, French, Italian + Romansh.
Nigeria:
• Africa’s most populous country = problem = has 493 distinct languages, only 3 = widespread used.
• Groups in different regions = normally battled = in 1960’s southern Igbos attempted to withdraw from Nigeria and northerners = claimed that Yorubas discriminated against them.
• To reduce these tensions = government moved capital from Lagos in the Yoruba-dominated southwest to Abuja in the center of Nigeria.
• Nigeria = reflects the problem that arise when cultural diversity is packed into a small region.
• Speakers of one language = unlikely to understand any of the others in the same language family, let alone languages from other families.

The origin and dominance or fall of languages:

The reasons for the diffusion (spread) of languages:

• Languages diffuse from their place of origin through migration.
  Origin + diffusion of English:
  • Celtic tribes – Celts spoke the language Celtic = we know nothing about the earlier languages in Britian.
  • Angles, Saxons, + Jutes – these tribes in northern Germany + southern Denmark pushed Celtic tribes to remote northern + western parts of Britian. The name England = comes from Angles’ land and English people are often called Anglo-Saxons.
  • Vikings – Vikings from present-day Norway landed on the northeast coast of England + raided several settlements there. Although unable to conquer Britian, Vikings remaining in the country contributed words from their language.
  • The Normans – from present-day Normandy in France, conquered England and established French as their official language. The British Parliament enacted the Statue of Pleading in 1362 to change the official language of court business from French to English, though Parliament itself continued to conduct business in French.

- English = diffused through integration with other languages.
- Widespread use of English in French = Franglais, in Spanish = Spanglish and in German = Denglish.

The reasons for the development of different dialects:

• Dialects within languages emerge through migration + isolation.
• A dialect = a regional variation of a language distinguished by distinctive vocabulary, spelling + pronunciation.
• Geographers = interested in the differences because they reflect distinctive features of the environments in which the group live.
• Dialects vary in 3 ways:
  1. Vocabulary
2. Spelling
3. Pronunciation

- North America are well aware that they speak English differently than the British, and India, Pakistan, etc.
- Differences resulted from the centuries of isolation – Separated by the Atlantic Ocean, English in the US + England evolved independently during the centuries with little influence on each other, because few residents of the country could visit the other, and the means to transmit the human voice over long distances wouldn't become available until the twentieth century.
- English also varies by regions within individual countries – in the US + England, northerners sound different from southerners.
- An example of a dialect = the words used for soft drinks (pop, coke, soda + other).

**The spatial distribution pattern of religions:**

![Map of the spatial distribution pattern of religions](image)

**The spatial distribution pattern of the major religions:**
The difference between universalising and ethnic religions:

Geographers distinguish between 2 types of religions:

1. Universalizing religion:
   • Attempts to
     - be global,
     - appeal to all people wherever they live in the world.

   The 3 universalizing regions with the largest number of adherents:
   1. Christians
   2. Islam
   3. Buddhism

   Other universalizing regions:
   - Sikhism
   - Bahai

2. Ethnic religion:
   • Appeals primarily to one group of people living in one place.

   Ethnic religion with largest number of adherents:
   1. Hinduism

   Other regions:
- Confucianism
- Daoism
- Shintoism
- Animism
- Judaism

**The regions with a higher incidence of religious conflict:**

Jews, Christians + Muslims have fought for 2 000 years to control a small strip of land in the Middle East.

Jews – considered the territory their Promised Land. The major events in the development of Judaism as an ethnic religion took place there, and the religion’s customs + rituals acquire meaning from the agricultural life of the ancient Hebrew tribe.

Christians – consider Palestine the Holy Land and Jerusalem the Holy City because the major events in Jesus’s life, death + Resurrection were concentrated there.

Muslims – regard Jerusalem as their third holy city, after Makkah + Madinah, because it’s the place from which Muhammad is thought to have ascended to heaven.

**The geography and diffusion of religions:**

**The three largest universalising religions and their places of origin:**

1. Christian:
   - Church of the Holy Sepulchre, Jerusalem.
2. Buddhism:
   - Mahabodhi Temple, Bodh Gaya.
3. Islam:
   - Al-Masjid Al-Nabawi (Mosque of the prophet), Madinah, Saudi Arabia.

**The branches of these universalising religions:**

Branch – a large and fundamental division within a religion.

1. Christian:
   - Roman Catholicism
   - Eastern Orthodoxy
   - Protestantism
2. Buddhism:
   - Theravada
   - Mahayana
3. Islam:
The impact of the diffusion of universalising religions on the global spatial distribution pattern of religions:

Diffusion of Christianity:
- Christianity first diffused from its hearth in Southwest Asia through migration.
- Missionaries (individuals who help to transmit a universalizing religion through relocation diffusion) carried the teachings of Jesus along the Roman Empire’s protected sea routes + excellent road network to people in other locations.
- Christianity spread widely within the Roman Empire through 2 forms of expansion diffusion:
  1. Contagious diffusion:
      - Daily contact between believers in the towns + nonbelievers in the surrounding countryside.
  2. Hierarchical diffusion:
      - Acceptance of the religion by the empire’s key elite figure, the emperor; Emperor Constantine encouraged the spread of Christianity by embracing it in 313.

Diffusion of Buddhism:
- Most responsible for its diffusion = Asoka, emperor of the Magadhan Empire from about 273-232 B.C.
- At the height of the Magadhan Empire’s power, Asoka became a Buddhist and thereafter attempted to put into practice Buddha’s social principles.
- Emperor Asoka’s son, Mahinda, led a mission to Sri Lanka, where the king + his subjects were converted to Buddhism.
- As a result, Sri Lanka = country that claims the longest continuous tradition of practicing Buddhism.
- Chinese rulers allowed their people to become Buddhist monks during the fourth century and in the following centuries Buddhism = turned into a genuinely Chinese religion.
- Buddhism further diffused from China to Korea in the fourth century, and from Korea to Japan 2 centuries later.
- During the same era, Buddhism lost its original base of support in India.

Diffusion of Islam:
- Muhammed’s successors organized followers into armies that extended the region of Muslim control over an extensive area of Africa, Asia + Europe.
- Within a century of Muhammad’s death, Muslim armies conquered Palestine, the Persian Empire, and much of India, resulting in the conversion of many nonn-Arabs to Islam, often through intermarriage.
- To the west, Muslims captured North Africa, crossed the Strait of Gibraltar, and retained part of western Europe, particularly much of present-day Spain, until 1492.
- During the same century which the Christians regained all of western Europe,
Muslims took control of much of southeastern Europe + Turkey.
- As was the case with Christianity, Islam, as a universalizing region, diffused well beyond its hearth in Southwest Asia through relocation diffusion of missionaries to portions of sub-Saharan Africa + Southeast Asia.
- Although its spatially isolated from the Islamic core region in Southwest Asia, Indonesia, the world’s fourth most populous country, is predominantly Muslim, because Arab traders brought the religion there in the thirteenth century.

**Ethnic religions and the landscape:**

**Defining ethnic religions and examples of such religions:**

* Ethnic religions may be considered as prime examples of the unique relationship that can exist between humans and the environment. They also remind us that not all cultural features occur according to neatly organised patterns, but are also found in geographically limited areas.

- Ethnic religions = tied to the physical environment + a particular place.

**Examples:**
- Judaism
- Hinduism
- African Animist Religions

**The spatial distribution pattern of ethnic religions in the world:**

**Ethnic religions:**
1. Hinduism
2. Judaism
3. African
4. Mixed with universalizing

A world of states and state space:
The difference between state and non-state spaces:

State Space:
- A state’s shape affects its internal administration.
- State’s territory = land, subsoil, internal bodies of water + the airspace over these features.
- States with a sea border also have territorial waters near their shoreline, as well as special rights that extend far into the oceans.

Non-state Space:
- Larger parts of the world = not claimed by individual states.
- Agreements between states, called international treaties, forbid states from extending their sovereign claims over the oceans, Antarctica + outer space.
- These treaties also provide the means for states to act together or individually to protect or manage these spaces.

How the world is politically organised:

Political geography = the study of the political organization of the World.

The world is organised into states + nations.

State = an area organized into a political unit + ruled by an established government that has control over its internal + foreign affairs.

A state = has sovereignty – which means control over its internal affairs without interference by other states.

- Our globe has been divided politically for the purpose of creating separate + independent states.
- Most large areas, such as the oceans of Antarctica, as well as outer space, remain undivided + unclaimed by states.
- Boundaries separate states but vary in how they’re defined + enforced.

The number of sovereign states in the in the world:
States are the basic political unit in the world today. States exist when other states recognize them.

A state is an area organized into a political unit and ruled by an established government that has control over its internal and foreign affairs. A state occupies a defined territory on Earth's surface with a resident population. A state has sovereignty, which means control of its internal affairs without interference by other states. The term country is a synonym for state.

A map of the world shows that virtually all habitable land belongs to states, but for most of history, this was not so. As recently as the 1940s, the world contained only about 50 states, compared to 193 members of the United Nations as of 2011 (Figure 8.1.1). As of the same year, South Sudan is the world's newest state. Historically, existing states had to grant recognition or formally acknowledge each new state's claim to sovereign independence for it to be considered valid. Since World War II, membership in the UN has the same effect as recognition (Figure 8.1.2).

The entire area of a state is supposed to be managed by its national government, laws, army, and leaders. Sometimes other forces challenge this control. Some states have areas that are occupied by different cultural groups or by political movements seeking a separate state for themselves (Figure 8.1.3). Most of the new states in the twentieth century were achieved by anticolonial movements seeking independence from their European colonial masters. Territories that could be new countries are sometimes claimed by one or more other states, blocking attempts to form a new state (Figures 8.1.4 and 8.1.5). The Kashmir region is an example of a territory claimed in part by China, India, and Pakistan but it could also be its own country.

**8.1.3 Kosovo: Unrecognized Sovereignty**

The Republic of Kosovo declared its independence from Serbia in 2008, following ethnic cleansing and war crimes by some Serb leaders. Serbia's ally Russia has blocked Kosovo's membership in the United Nations, so Kosovo's sovereignty must be instead recognized by a majority of the world's countries. The United States and most European countries recognize Kosovo as an independent sovereign state, but Serbia, Russia, and most countries of Africa and Asia do not.
Reach of a state's territory and implications thereof:

- The physical space claimed by a sovereign state comprises its territory.
- A state’s territory includes land, subsoil, internal bodies of water, and the airspace over these features.
- States with a sea border also have territorial waters near their shoreline, as well as special rights that extend far into the oceans.
- The shape of a state may aid or hinder a government’s administration of its territory.
- Any state may be classified as one of the 5 basic shapes – prorupted, compact, elongated, fragmented + perforated

**Boundaries and internal state organisation:**

**The two main types of boundaries between states and examples of each type:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Physical boundaries:</th>
<th>Cultural boundaries:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Definition:</strong></td>
<td>• Coincide with significant features of the natural landscape.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Types: | 1. Desert: Effective because they are hard to cross and sparsely inhabited. | 1. Geometric: Diplomats drew boundaries in the colonial period through areas unknown to them, especially in the Sahara Desert and Long the U.S. Canadian border. |
| 2. Mountain: | 2. Ethnic: Boundaries between countries have been placed where possible to separate ethnic groups. Language = important cultural characteristic for drawing boundaries, especially in Europe. Religious differences often coincide with boundaries between states, but in only a few cases has religion been used to select the actual boundary line. |
| 3. Water: Rivers, lakes and oceans used because they’re visible on maps. | 2. Ethnic: Boundaries between countries have been placed where possible to separate ethnic groups. Language = important cultural characteristic for drawing boundaries, especially in Europe. Religious differences often coincide with boundaries between states, but in only a few cases has religion been used to select the actual boundary line. |

**Frontiers:**
- A zone where no state exercises complete political control.
- A frontier = an area often many kilometres wide that is either uninhabited or sparsely settled.
- Historically, frontiers rather than boundaries separated many states.
- Almost universally, frontiers between states have been replaced by boundaries.
- Modern communications systems permit countries to monitor + guard boundaries effectively, even in previously inaccessible locations.

**Frontiers vs. Boundaries**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frontier</th>
<th>Boundary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a tangible geographic area that provides separation</td>
<td>an imaginary line that brings countries into contact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex: Deserts</td>
<td>There are 2 types boundaries:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Most frontiers were replaced with boundaries, except in Antarctica, the Arabian Peninsula, and most oceans.</td>
<td>&quot;Physical (the landscape; naturally occurring)&quot; &quot;Cultural (distribution of cultural characteristics)&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Frontiers occur because:
- no useful resources for states to fight over

**Physical Boundaries**

Physical boundaries - naturally, and visibly there
Ex: *rivers, mountains, and deserts*

Physical boundaries:
- are hard to cross (pro)
- are visibly there (that's why they are common; pro)
- can limit contact between states (could be pro or con depending on relationships
between states)
*can hinder sharing of resources (con)
* usually don't change quickly (especially mountains & deserts)
* are usually in the middle of most water boundaries (200 nautical miles for states bordering the ocean; 12 n mi for the border, 188 used for economic purposes)
* are good protection against neighboring states
<---- Ex: Argentina & Chile are separate through mountains
* Deserts are most commonly used in Africa and Asia

**Cultural Boundaries**

[Image of Cyprus map]

**Geometric boundaries** - borders that are straight lines, usually following a latitude or longitude line
* the U.S. border shared with Canada is a straight line along the 49th latitude (though many fought for the "54-40 or die")

**Religious boundaries** - separation of different religions
* England separated Muslims from Hindu's

**Language boundaries** - separation of different languages (very important when drawing boundaries)
* Yugoslavia formed borders because of the different languages.
* Cyprus's "Green Line" (map)
* Greeks were the majority that lived in the South
* Turks were the minority that lived in the North
** Both fought for power after independence from Great Britain. The "Green Line" is a buffer zone created by the U.N. that goes through Cyprus's capital.

[Link to website discussing why boundaries cause problems]

**State has 2 types:**
1. National government
2. Local government.
1. National government:

Democracy  Autocracy  Anocracy

Democracy – Type of limited government where citizens can elect leaders and stand for office.
Autocracy – Type of government where leaders are selected from the established elite and have a few limits on their powers.
Anocracy – Type of government with mix of democratic and autocratic features.

Differences between democracy and autocracy:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Element:</th>
<th>Democracy:</th>
<th>Autocracy:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Selection of leaders</strong></td>
<td>Institutions + procedures through which citizens can express effective preferences about alternative policies + leaders.</td>
<td>Leaders are selected according to clearly defined (usually hereditary) rules of succession from within the established political elite.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Citizen participation</strong></td>
<td>Institutionalized constraints on the exercise of power by the executive.</td>
<td>Citizens participation is sharply restricted or suppressed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Checks and balances</strong></td>
<td>Guarantee of civil liberties to all citizens in their daily lives + in acts of political participation.</td>
<td>Leaders exercise power with no meaningful checks from legislative, judicial, or civil society institutions.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Local government:

Unitary state  Federal state

Unitary state:
– allocates more power to the national government, and local governments have relatively few powers.
- Works best in nation-states characterized by few internal cultural differences + strong sense of national unity.
- Smaller states = more likely to adopt it = because the unitary system requires effective communications with all regions of a country.

Federal state:
- Strong power is allocated to units of local government within the country.
- Government 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 a country.
- Under a federal system, local government boundaries can be drawn to correspond with regions inhabited by different ethnicities.
- Federal system = more suitable for very large states because the national capital may be too remote to provide effective control over isolated regions.
- Recent years = strong global trend toward federal government.
- Unitary systems have been sharply curtailed in a number of countries and scrapped altogether in others.

**Where these different types of regimes occur and examples of each:**

**National government:**

**Local government:**

**Unitary state:**
- Especially common in Europe.
- Some multinational states, like Kenya and Rwanda have unitary systems, so that the values of dominant nationality can be imposed on other groups.
- China – to promote Communist values.

**Federal state:**
- US
- Most of the worlds largest states are federal, including Russia, Canada, the US, Brazil + India.
- However, the size of the state is not always an accurate predictor of the form of government: tiny Belgium = federal state – to accommodate the 2 main cultural groups; Flemish + Walloons)
**Trends in how regimes change:**

The world = become more democratic over the last 200 years. The Center for Systemic Peace cites 3 reasons:
1. The replacement of autocracies, especially monarchies, with elected governments that are more responsive to citizens’ needs + more respectful of their rights.
2. Increased citizen participation in government by voting + running for public office.
3. The diffusion of democratic government structures created in Europe + North America to other regions of the world.

*Although all boundaries are equally significant, their initial determination, establishment and eventual acceptance may be a long, difficult and often controversial process. The ideal is that boundaries need to be practical and efficient in all types of environments (dry and sparsely populated areas and dense urban settlements). The reality, however, is that this is frequently not achieved. The diversity of regime types to choose from and internal organisation of states present an even more complex issue. Regime types are related to, among other things, power relationships, cultural practices and belief systems and may have far-reaching (even global) implications, while internal organisation simplifies management and empowers different societies, with more direct local influences.*

**Conflict and terrorism:**

**The complex spatial distribution of ethnic groups in regions riddled with conflict:**

- Western Asia = a complex area of nationalities + ethnicities.
- Conflict in Western Asia has resulted in part from a mismatch between ethnicities + nationalities.
- States in Western Asia = have territories that rarely correspond to ethnicity.
- As a result, states trying to foster national unity have frequently imposed the dominant ethnic culture on other ethnic groups = led to conflict.

Dozens of ethnicities inhabit the region, which is divided into 7 nationalities:
1. Iraqi nationality:
   - Most numerous ethnicity is Arab.
   - The major ethnicities are divided into numerous tribes and clans.
   - Most Iraqis actually have stronger loyalty to a tribe or clan than to the nationality or a major ethnicity.
2. Armenian nationality:
   - Is both an ethnicity + nationality.
3. Azerbaijani nationality:
   - Most numerous = Azeri, but Armenians represent an important minority.
4. Georgian nationality:
   - Most numerous = Georgian.
5. Afghan nationality:
- Most numerous ethnicities = Pashtun, Tajik + Hazara.
6. Iranian nationality:
- Most numerous = Persian, but Azeri and Baluchi represent important minorities.
7. Pakistani nationality:
- Most numerous = Punjabi, but the border area with Afghanistan = principally Baluchi + Pashtun.

What is ethnic cleansing and genocide:

Ethnic cleansing:
- Process in which a powerful ethnic group forcibly removes a less powerful one in order to create an ethnically homogenous region.
- Is undertaken to rid an area of an entire ethnicity so that the surviving ethnic group can be the sole inhabitants.
- Rather than a clash between armies of male soldiers, ethnic cleansing involves the removal of every member of the less powerful ethnicity – women as well as men, children as well as adults, the frail elderly as well as the strong youth.
- Ethnic cleansing has been especially prominent in the Balkan Peninsula of southeastern Europe.

Genocide:
- The mass killing of a group of people in an attempt to eliminate the entire group out of existence.
- Among other places, including former Yugoslavia, sub-Saharan Africa has been plagued by conflicts among ethnic groups that have resulted in genocide in recent years, especially in Sudan and in central Africa.

Modern trends associated with terrorism:

Terrorism – the systematic use of violence by a group in order to intimidate a population or coerce a government into granting its demands.

- Terrorists attempt to achieve their objectives through organized acts that spread fear + anxiety among the population, such as bombing, kidnapping, hijacking, taking of hostages and assassination.
- They consider violence necessary as a means of bringing widespread publicity to goals and grievances that are not being addressed through peaceful means.
- Belief in their cause = so strong that terrorists don’t hesitate to strike despite knowing they will probably die in the act.

Guidance for preparation for MCQ's:

Classification of languages:

• The world’s 6 000 plus languages can be classified into families, branches and groups.
• Only around 100 of these families are used by more than 5 million people each.
Language:
- a system of communication through speech
- It’s a collection of sounds that a group of people understand to have the same meaning.

Official language:
- Used by the government for conducting business + publishing documents.

Literary tradition:
- System of written communication.

World’s languages can be organized into families, branches + groups:
1. Language families:
   - Collection of languages related through a common ancestral language that existed long before recorded history.
2. Language branch:
   - Collection of languages within a family related through a common ancestral language that existed several thousand years ago,
   - differences are not as extensive or as old as between language families, and archaeological evidence can confirm that the branches derived from the same family.
3. Language group:
   - Collection of languages within a branch that share a common origin in the relatively recent past + display many similarities in grammar + vocabulary.
- Language families = form trunks on trees.
- Some trunks divide into several branches, which logically represent language branches, as well as groups.
- Individual languages are displayed as leaves.

- The larger the trunks + leaves are, the greater number of speakers of those families + languages.
- Numbers on the tree are in millions of native speakers – people for whom the language is their first language.
- The totals exclude those who use the languages as their second language.
- Each different language family = a separate tree at ground level because differences among families predate recorded history.
- Linguists speculate that language families were joined together by a handful of superfamilies tens of thousands of years ago.
- Superfamilies are shown as roots below the surface, because their existence is speculative.
Origins of religions:

The three largest universalising religions and their places of origin:

1. Christian:
   - Church of the Holy Sepulchre, Jerusalem.
2. Buddhism:
   - Mahabodhi Temple, Bodh Gaya.
3. Islam:
   - Al-Masjid Al-Nabawi (Mosque of the prophet), Madinah, Saudi Arabia.

The branches of these universalising religions:
Branch – a large and fundamental division within a religion.

1. Christian:
   - Roman Catholicism
   - Eastern Orthodoxy
   - Protestantism
2. Buddhism:
   - Theravada
   - Mahayana
3. Islam:
   - Sunni
   - Shiite

Universalising religions:

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The impact of the diffusion of universalising religions on the global spatial distribution pattern of religions:

Diffusion of Christianity:
- Christianity first diffused from its hearth in Southwest Asia through migration.
- Missionaries (individuals who help to transmit a universalising religion through relocation diffusion) carried the teachings of Jesus along the Roman Empire’s protected sea routes + excellent road network to people in other locations.
- Christianity spread widely within the Roman Empire through 2 forms of expansion diffusion:
  1. Contagious diffusion:
     - Daily contact between believers in the towns + nonbelievers in the surrounding countryside.
  2. Hierarchical diffusion:
     - Acceptance of the religion by the empire’s key elite figure, the emperor;
       Emperor Constantine encouraged the spread of Christianity by embracing it in 313.

Diffusion of Buddhism:
- Most responsible for its diffusion = Asoka, emperor of the Magadhan Empire from about 273-232 B.C.
- At the height of the Magadhan Empire’s power, Asoka became a Buddhist and thereafter attempted to put into practice Buddha’s social principles.
- Emperor Asoka’s son, Mahinda, led a mission to Sri Lanka, where the king + his subjects were converted to Buddhism.
- As a result, Sri Lanka = country that claims the longest continuous tradition of practicing Buddhism.
- Chinese rulers allowed their people to become Buddhist monks during the fourth century and in the following centuries Buddhism = turned into a genuinely Chinese religion.
- Buddhism further diffused from China to Korea in the fourth century, and from Korea to Japan 2 centuries later
- During the same era, Buddhism lost its original base of support in India.

Diffusion of Islam:
- Muhammad’s successors organized followers into armies that extended the region of Muslim control over an extensive area of Africa, Asia + Europe.
- Within a century of Muhammad’s death, Muslim armies conquered Palestine, the Persian Empire, and much of India, resulting in the conversion of many nonn-Arabs to Islam, often through intermarriage.
- To the west, Muslims captured North Africa, crossed the Strait of Gibraltar, and
retained part of western Europe, particularly much of present-day Spain, until 1492.
- During the same century which the Christians regained all of western Europe, Muslims took control of much of southeastern Europe + Turkey.
- As was the case with Christianity, Islam, as a universalizing region, diffused well beyond its hearth in Southwest Asia through relocation diffusion of missionaries to portions of sub-Saharan Africa + Southeast Asia.
- Although its spatially isolated from the Islamic core region in Southwest Asia, Indonesia, the world’s fourth most populous country, is predominantly Muslim, because Arab traders brought the religion there in the thirteenth century.

**Ethnic religions:**

1. Hinduism
2. Judaism
3. African

- In ethnic religions, the calendar + beliefs of the origin of the universe are grounded in the physical environment.
- Ethnic religions = tied to the physical environment of a particular place.
- Ethnic religions differ from universalizing religions in their understanding of relationships between human beings + nature.
- A variety of events in the physical environment are more likely to be incorporated into the principles of an ethnic religion.

**The calendar in Judaism:**
- Calendars = based upon the changing of the seasons because of the necessities of agricultural cycles.
- Prayers = offered in hope + to give thanks to past success.
- Judaism = classified as ethnic = because its major holidays are based on events in the agricultural calendar of the religion’s homeland in present Israel.
- Judaism name = derives from Judah, one of the patriarch Jacob’s 12 sons; Israel is
another biblical name for Jacob.
- Israel = only country where Jews are in the majority and uses a lunar rather than a solar calendar.
- Lunar month = 29 days long, and a lunar year = 350 days + becomes out of step with the agricultural seasons.
- Jewish calendar solves the problem by adding an extra month seven out of every 19 years, so that the principal holidays are celebrated in the same season every year.
- Fundamental to Judaism is belief in one all-powerful God.
- It was the first recorded religion to espouse monotheism, and the belief that there’s only one God.
- Judaism offered a sharp contrast to the polytheism practised by neighboring people, who worshipped a collection of gods.

**Cosmogony in Chinese ethnic religions:**
- Cosmogony = a set of religious beliefs concerning the origin of the universe.
- The cosmogony underlying Chinese ethnic religions, such as Confucianism + Daoism, is that the universe is made up of 2 forces, yin + yang, which exists in everything.
- The force of yin (earth, darkness, female, cold, depth, passivity + death) interacts with the force of yang (heaven, light, male, heat, height, activity and life) to achieve balance + harmony.
- An imbalance results in disorder + chaos.
- Confucianism, based on the sayings of the philosopher + teacher Confucius, emphasizes the importance of the ancient Chinese tradition of li, which can be translated roughly as “propriety” or :correct behaviour”, such as following traditions, fulfilling obligations, and treating others with sympathy + respect.
- Daoism, organized by a government administrator Lao-Zi, emphasizes the mystical + magical aspects of life.
- Daoism seek dao (or tao), which means “way” or “path”.
- Dao cannot be comprehended by reason + knowledge, because not everything is subject to rational analysis, so myths + legends develop to explain events.

**Spirits in inanimate objects:**
- To animists, the powers of the universe are mystical + only a few people on Earth can harness these powers for medical + other purposes.
- Spirits or gods can be placated, however through prayer + sacrifice.
- Rather than attempting to transform the environment, animists accept environmental hazards as normal + unavoidable.
- Animists believe that such inanimate objects as plants + stones, or such natural events as thunderstorms + earthquakes are “animated” or have discrete spirits + conscious life.
- Many African animist religions are apparently based on monotheistic concepts, although below the supreme god there’s a hierarchy of divinities.
- These divinities may be assistants to the supreme god or personifications of natural phenomena, such as trees or rivers.
- 1980 = some 200 million Africans – half the population of the region at the time were classified as animists.
- Have been declining.
- The rapid decline = caused by diffusion of the 2 largest universalizing religions, Christianity + Islam.

Sacred space in Hinduism:
- Unlike universalizing religions, Hindus generally practice cremation rather than burial.
- Body = washed with water from the Ganges River + the burned with a slow fire on a funeral pyre.
- Burial = reserved for children, ascetics + people with certain diseases.
- Cremation = considered an act of purification, although it tends to strain India’s wood supply.
- Motivation for cremation may be originated from unwillingness on the part of nomads to leave their dead behind, possibly because of fear that the body could be attacked by wild beasts or evil spirits, or even return to life.
- Cremation could also free the soul from the body for departure to the afterworld and provide warmth + comfort for the soul as it embarked on that journey.

Distribution patterns of religions:

Major religions:
How the world is politically organised:

Political geography = the study of the political organization of the World.

The world is organised into states + nations.

State = an area organized into a political unit + ruled by an established government that has control over its internal + foreign affairs.

A state = has sovereignty – which means control over its internal affairs without interference by other states.

- Our globe has been divided politically for the purpose of creating separate + independent states.
- Most large areas, such as the oceans of Antarctica, as well as outer space, remain undivided + unclaimed by states.
- Boundaries separate states but vary in how they’re defined + enforced.

World of states:
States are the basic political unit in the world today. States exist when other states recognize them.

A state is an area organized into a political unit and ruled by an established government that has control over its internal and foreign affairs. A state occupies a defined territory on Earth's surface with a resident population. A state has sovereignty, which means control of its internal affairs without interference by other states. The term country is a synonym for state.

A map of the world shows that virtually all habitable land belongs to states, but for most of history, this was not so. As recently as the 1940s, the world contained only about 50 states, compared to 193 members of the United Nations as of 2011 (Figure 8.1.1). As of the same year, South Sudan is the world's newest state. Historically, existing states had to grant recognition or formally acknowledge each new state's claim to sovereign independence for it to be considered valid. Since World War II, membership in the UN has the same effect as recognition (Figure 8.1.2).

The entire area of a state is supposed to be managed by its national government, laws, army, and leaders. Sometimes other forces challenge this control. Some states have areas that are occupied by different cultural groups or by political movements seeking a separate state for themselves (Figure 8.1.3). Most of the new states in the twentieth century were achieved by anticolonial movements seeking independence from their European colonial masters. Territories that could be new countries are sometimes claimed by one or more other states, blocking attempts to form a new state (Figures 8.1.4 and 8.1.5). The Kashmir region is an example of a territory claimed in part by China, India, and Pakistan yet it could also be its own country.

The Republic of Kosovo declared its independence from Serbia in 2008, following ethnic cleansing and war crimes by some Serb leaders. Serbia's ally Russia has blocked Kosovo's membership in the United Nations so Kosovo's sovereignty must be instead recognized by a majority of the world's countries. The United States and most European countries recognize Kosovo as an independent sovereign state, but Serbia, Russia, and most countries of Africa and Asia do not.
**State Space:**

- A state’s shape affects its internal administration.
- State’s territory = land, subsoil, internal bodies of water + the airspace over these features.
- States with a sea border also have territorial waters near their shoreline, as well as
special rights that extend far into the oceans.

Shape of states:
1. Prorupted state:
- Compact state with a large, protruding extension.
- Are the cause of boundary-drawing to provide a state access to water or another resource, as the case for Congo’s 500km extension along the Congo River to the Atlantic Ocean.
- The Caprivi Strip = the prorupted portion of the northwestern Namibia that gave the country’s colonial masters access to the Zambezi River + also cut connections
between rival colonial territories.

2. Compact states:
- Have shapes that begin to approximate a circle, lessening the distance between any 2 points.
- This facilitates connections between any 2 places within the country.
- In Africa, Burundi, Rwanda, Kenya + Uganda have fairly compact shapes yet each has also experienced political unrest.

3. Elongated state:
- Have a long + narrow shape.
- Malawi = which measures 850km north-south but only 100km east-west = example.
- The Gambia, Italy + Chile = examples.
- Shape creates long distances + high transportation costs that may economically + socially isolate remote territories.

4. Perforated state:
- Have other state territories within them.
- The perforation may be around another whole state, such as SA is to Lesotho.
- This is also the case with Vatican City + San Marino in Italy.
- Perforation may be caused by exclaves belonging to other states.
- This is the case with small territories along the border between India + Bangladesh, between Spain + France, between Belgium + the Netherlands.
- The surrounded territory = termed as enclaved.

5. Fragmented state:
- Has 2 or more disconnected pieces of territory.
- Troubles arise when states are fragmented by another state’s territory.
- The minor fragment is called an enclave of the country’s mainland.
- Movement between the mainland + enclave territory requires permission of other states, which may not be granted.
- In some cases, exclaves are home to minority groups that reject mainland rule, such as Cabinda enclave of Angola.
- Another example is Kaliningrad, an important enclave of Russia.
- May also be divided by water, like Tanzania + Zanzibar islands.
- Fragmentation by water applies to many countries, including the US, and makes settlements + administration more costly.

Non-state Space:

Non-state Space:
- Larger parts of the world = not claimed by individual states.
- Agreements between states, called international treaties, forbid states from extending their sovereign claims over the oceans, Antarctica + outer space.
- These treaties also provide the means for states to act together or individually to protect or manage these spaces.
The High Seas:
- Problem of how to manage the open waters of the world = centuries old.
- As European states began to compete for global colonies between the 17th + 18th centuries, the navies clashed with one another to block passage or trade.
- States often hired mercenary sailors to capture the ships of other states, giving birth to modern piracy.
- States eventually realized that sharing the High Seas were in their own interest + fought piracy to secure open shipping lanes.
- Yet the legal basis for managing a common space and its limited resources remained unclear until recently.
- The UN Convention on the Law of the Sea defines the High Seas as those parts of the oceans or seas beyond the territorial waters + Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) claimed by coastal states.
- The convention set the extent of each coastal state’s EEZ as 200 miles from a state’s coastline.
- This had the immediate effect of reducing the High Seas by about one-third.
- Any state is permitted to sail ships on the High Seas + fish its waters as long as the ship is registered to a state.
- On the High Seas, ships are subject to the laws of the states to which they are registered but are called upon to sustain the tradition of helping those lost at sea or shipwrecked.
- So, too, are states expected to combat + prosecute piracy under a principle called universal jurisdiction, meaning any state can prosecute the offenders.
- The convention also stipulates that the High Seas be reserved for peaceful purposes, although naval powers at war would likely ignore the requirement.

Antarctica:
- The treaties creating non-space spaces often cite the importance of peaceful uses, scientific access, and enjoyment by all of humanity.
- These principles are enshrined in the 1959 Antarctic Treaty, which sets aside the territorial claims already made on the continent up to the point.
- It also bars states from laying new claims to sovereign territory in Antarctica.
- There is no native population + only dwellings are scientific stations staffed by researchers who are not permanent residents.
- Experts have suggested that the treaty might be abandoned if valuable resources were located under the melting ice.

* Antarctica is the only large landmass in the world that’s not part of a sovereign state. It’s 50 percent bigger than Canada. Portions are claimed by Argentina, Australia, Chile, France, New Zealand, Norway + UK; claims by Argentina, Chile + UK = conflicting.

Outer space:
- Like the principles underlying the Law of Sea + Antarctic Treaty, the 1967 Outer Space Treaty limits states’ exclusive use of outer space + celestial objects, including the moon.
- Besides barring claims of sovereignty, the treaty bans nuclear weapons in outer space, although conventional weapons are allowed.
- It shares with the Antarctic Treaty an emphasis on scientific exploration for the good of humanity.
- The extensive use of Earth’s orbital zone for military and commercial use has led to problems of space debris that can damage other spacecraft.
- They treaty holds states responsible for damage done by the spacecraft.

Boundaries:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition:</th>
<th>Physical boundaries:</th>
<th>Cultural boundaries:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Coincide with significant features of the natural landscape.</td>
<td>• Follow the distribution of cultural characteristics. • 2 types (geometric + ethnic). Geometric = straight lines drawn on a map. Ethnic = between states coincide with differences in ethnicity, especially language and religion.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types:</th>
<th>1. Desert:</th>
<th>1. Geometric:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Effective because they are hard to cross and sparsely inhabited.</td>
<td>- Diplomats drew boundaries in the colonial period through areas unknown to them, especially in the Sahara Desert + am long the U.S. Canadian border.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2. Mountain:</th>
<th>2. Ethnic:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Effective if they’re hard to cross. - Limited contact with people on other side. - They’re permanent and sparsely inhabited.</td>
<td>- Boundaries between countries have been placed where possible to separate ethnic groups. - Language = important cultural characteristic for drawing boundaries, especially in Europe. - Religious differences often coincide with boundaries between states, but in only a few cases has religion been used to select the actual boundary line.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>3. Water:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Rivers, lakes and oceans used because they’re visible on maps. - Historically offered good protection against attacks.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Frontiers:**
- A zone where no state exercises complete political control.
- A frontier = an area often many kilometres wide that is either uninhabited or sparsely settled.
- Historically, frontiers rather than boundaries separated many states.
- Almost universally, frontiers between states have been replaced by boundaries.
- Modern communications systems permit countries to monitor + guard boundaries effectively, even in previously inaccessible locations.

**Frontiers vs. Boundaries**
**Frontier**- a tangible geographic area that provides separation
Ex: Deserts
Most frontiers were replaced with boundaries, except in Antarctica, the Arabian Peninsula, and most oceans.
Frontiers occur because:
*no useful resources for states to fight over

**Boundary**- an imaginary line that brings countries into contact
There are 2 types boundaries:
*Physical (the landscape; naturally occurring)
*Cultural (distribution of cultural characteristics)

**Physical Boundaries**

Physical boundaries- naturally, and visibly there
Ex: **rivers, mountains, and deserts**

Physical boundaries:
*are hard to cross (pro)       *are visibly there (that’s why they are common; pro)
*can limit contact between states (could be pro or con depending on relationships between states)
*can hinder sharing of resources (con)       * usually don't change quickly (especially mountains & deserts)
*are usually in the middle of most water boundaries (200 nautical miles for states bordering the ocean; 12 n mi for the border, 188 used for economic purposes)
* are good protection against neighboring states
<---- Ex: Argentina & Chile are separate through mountains
*Deserts are most commonly used in Africa and Asia

**Cultural Boundaries**
**Geometric boundaries** - borders that are straight lines, usually following a latitude or longitude line

* the U.S. border shared with Canada is a straight line along the 49th latitude (though many fought for the "54-40 or die")

**Religious boundaries** - separation of different religions

* England separated Muslims from Hindu's

**Language boundaries** - separation of different languages (very important when drawing boundaries)

* Yugoslavia formed borders because of the different languages.

**Cyprus's "Green Line" (map)**

* Greeks were the majority that lived in the South
* Turks were the minority that lived in the North

**Both fought for power after independence from Great Britain. The "Green Line" is a buffer zone created by the U.N. that goes through Cyprus's capital.**


**Shape of states:**
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- The Caprivi Strip = the prorupted portion of the northwestern Namibia that gave the country’s colonial masters access to the Zambezi River + also cut connections between rival colonial states.

Compact states:
- Have shapes that begin to approximate a circle, lessening the distance between any two points. This facilitates connections between any two places within the country. In Africa, Burundi, Rwanda, Kenya, and Uganda have fairly compact shapes yet each has also experienced political unrest.

Elongated states:
- Have a long and narrow shape, Malawi, which measures about 850 kilometers (530 miles) north-south but only 100 kilometers (60 miles) east-west, is a good example. The Gambia, Italy, and Chile are other examples of elongated states. This shape creates long distances and high transportation costs that may economically and socially isolate remote territories.

Perforated states:
- Have other state territories within them. The perforation may be around another whole state, as South Africa is to Lesotho. This is also the case with Vatican City and San Marino in Italy. The perforation may be caused by exclaves belonging to other states. This is the case with small territories along the border between India and Bangladesh, between Spain and France, between Belgium and the Netherlands, among others. The surrounded territory is termed an enclave.
between rival colonial territories.

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- Fragmentation by water applies to many countries, including the US, and makes settlements + administration more costly.

Conflict in various parts of the world:

Ethnicity and Nationality:
- Ethnicity + nationality = different ways people identify with each other.
- Nationality = sometimes defined in ethnic terms.
- Ethnicity = identity with a group of people who share the cultural traditions of a particular homeland/ hearth.
- Nationality = identity with a group of people who share legal attachment + personal
allegiance to a particular country.
- Nationality + ethnicity = similar concepts = both involve identification with a place.
- In principle, the cultural values shared with others of the same ethnicity derive from religion, language + folk culture, whereas those shared with others of the same nationality derive from voting, obtaining a passport and performing civic duties.

**Nationalities in North America:**

In the US, nationality is generally kept reasonably distinct from ethnicity in common usage:
- The American nationality identifies citizens of the USA, including those born in the country and those who immigrated + became citizens.
- Ethnicity in the USA identifies groups with distinct ancestry + cultural traditions, such as African Americans, Hispanic Americans, Chinese Americans + Polish Americans.

- The US forged a nationality in the late 18th century, through sharing the values expressed in the Declaration of Independence, the U.S. Constitution, and the Bill of Rights.
- To be an American meant believing in the “unalienable rights” of “life, liberty + pursuit of happiness” and electing a president rather than submitting a hereditary monarch.
- Initially, the last part was only true if you were a white male: African Americans weren’t considered full citizens until the 19th century, and women weren’t allowed to vote for president until the 20th century.
- Outside North America, distinctions between ethnicity + nationality are even muddier.
- Confusion between ethnicity + race can lead to discrimination + segregation.
- Confusion between ethnicity + nationality can lead to violent conflicts.

**Nationalism:**

- Nationalism = loyalty + devotion to a nationality.
- Nationalism = promotes a sense of national consciousness that exalts one nationality above all others + emphasizes its culture + interests as opposed to those of other nationalities.
- People display nationalism by supporting a state that preserves + enhances the culture + attitudes of their own nationality.
- Nationalism = important example of a centripetal force, which is an attitude that tends to unify people + enhance support of a state.
- Centripetal = directed toward the center, it’s opposite = centrifugal = to spread out of a center.
- Most states find that the best way to achieve citizen support = to emphasize shared attitudes that unify the people.
- States foster nationalism by promoting symbols such as flags + songs.
- Nationalism = can be a negative force, especially when a nation is defined by
ethnic terms.
- The sense of unity within ethnic nationalism is often achieved by creating negative images of other nations.
- German nationalism = openly denigrated minority groups, such as Jews + Slavs, who became victims of the Nazi regime in WWII.
- Elections put in power nationalists who then launched wars of “ethnic cleansing” against civilians from other national groups, causing the country to break apart.

Conflicts in Western Asia:
- Western Asia = a complex area of nationalities + ethnicities.
- Conflict in Western Asia has resulted in part from a mismatch between ethnicities + nationalities.
- States in Western Asia = have territories that rarely correspond to ethnicity.
- As a result, states trying to foster national unity have frequently imposed the dominant ethnic culture on other ethnic groups = led to conflict.

Dozens of ethnicities inhabit the region, which is divided into 7 nationalities:
1. Iraqi nationality:
   - Most numerous ethnicity is Arab.
   - The major ethnicities are divided into numerous tribes and clans.
   - Most Iraqis actually have stronger loyalty to a tribe or clan than to the nationality or a major ethnicity.
2. Armenian nationality:
   - Is both an ethnicity + nationality.
3. Azerbaijani nationality:
   - Most numerous = Azeri, but Armenians represent an important minority.
4. Georgian nationality:
   - Most numerous = Georgian.
5. Afghan nationality:
   - Most numerous ethnicities = Pashtun, Tajik + Hazara.
6. Iranian nationality:
   - Most numerous = Persian, but Azeri and Baluchi represent important minorities.
7. Pakistani nationality:
   - Most numerous = Punjabi, but the border area with Afghanistan = principally Baluchi + Pashtun.

Ethnic Cleansing in the Balkans:
- Ethnic cleansing = the forcible removal of an ethnic group by a more powerful one.
- Southeastern Europe = suffered from ethnic cleansing in the recent years.

Creation of the Yugoslav Nationality:
- Yugoslavia = created after WWI to unite several Balkan ethnicities that spoke similar South Slavic languages.
- Longtime leader Josip Broz Tito was instrumental in forging a Yugoslav nationality.
- Central to Tito’s vision of a Yugoslav nationality was acceptance of ethnic diversity in cultural areas, such as language + religion.
- 5 Most numerous ethnicities = Croats, Macedonians, Montenegrins, Serbs, Slovenes – were allowed to exercise considerable control over the areas they inhabited within Yugoslavia.
- Rivalries among ethnicities resurfaced in Yugoslavia after Tito's death, leading the breakup into 7 small countries: Bosnia & Herzegovina, Croatia, Kosovo, Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia + Slovenia.

**Balkanization:**
- Used to describe a small geographic area that could not successfully be organized into one or more stable states because it was inhabited by many ethnicities with complex, longstanding antagonisms toward each other.
- Balkanization – the process by which a state breaks down through conflicts among its ethnicities.
- Balkanization = led to WWI, because the various nationalities in the Balkans dragged into war the larger powers with which they had alliances.
- Peace has come to the Balkans in a tragic way, through the success of ethnic cleansing.
- Millions of people were rounded up + killed or forced to migrate because they constituted ethnic minorities.

**Bosnia + Herzegovina:**
- At time of Yugoslavia's breakup, Bosnia + Herzegovina was a mix of 3 ethnicities – Muslim, Serb + Croat.
- Rather than live in an independent country with a Muslim plurality, Bosnia + Herzegovina’s Serbs + Croats fought to unite the portions of the republic that they inhabited with neighboring Serbia + Croatia.
- Ethnic cleansing by Bosnian Serb forces against Bosnian Muslims = severe because much of the territory inhabited by Bosnian Serbs was separated from Serbia by areas with Bosnian Muslim majorities.
- Ethnically cleansing = Bosnian Muslims from intervening areas, Bosnian Serbs created one continuous area of Bosnian Serb domination rather than several discontinuous ones.

**Conflict + Genocide in Africa:**
- Genocide = mass killing of a population by another group.
- Has been practised in several areas of sub-Saharan Africa.

**Ethnic competition + genocide in Sudan:**
- South Sudan:
  - Black Christian + animist ethnicities in the south resisted attempts by the Arab-Muslim-dominated government forces in the north to impose a unified nationality based on fundamentalist Muslim principles, including harsh repression of women.
  - War ended in 2011.
  - Fighting resumed as the governments of Sudan + South Sudan could’nt agree on boundaries between the 2 countries.
- Eastern Front:
- Ethnicities in the east fought Sudanese government forces with the support of neighboring Eritrea.
- At issue was disbursement of profits from oil.

**Genocide in central Africa:**

Long-standing conflicts between 2 groups – Hutus + Tutsis – genocide.
- Hutus – settled farmers, growing crops in the fertile hills + valleys of present-day Rwanda + Burundi.
- Tutsis – cattle herders who migrated to present-day Rwanda + Burundi from the Rift Valley of western Kenya.

Relations between settled farmers + herders = uneasy – also an element of the ethnic cleansing in Darfur.

**Most severe in Rwanda + Congo:**

- **Rwanda:**
  - Hutus murdering hundreds of Tutsis.
  - Hutus constituted a majority of the population of Rwanda, but Tutsis controlled the kingdom of Rwanda and had turned the Hutu into their serfs.
  - Tutsis – given more privileges than the Hutus.
  - Hutus killed or ethnically cleansed many Tutsis out of fear that the Tutsis would seize control of the newly independent country.
  - After plane with the presidents of Rwanda + Burundi were shot down = war began.

- **Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC):**
  - Conflict between Hutus + Tutsis = spilled into neighboring countries = DRC.
  - War began in 1998 = deadliest since WWII
  - War = started after Tutsis helped to overthrow the Congo’s president Joseph Mobutu.
  - Mobutu = amassed a fortune from the sale of minerals while impoverishing the rest of the country.
  - After succeeding Mobutu as president, Laurent Kabila relied heavily on Tutsis + permitted them to kill some of the Hutus who had been responsible for atrocities against Tutsis back in the early 1990’s.
  - Kabila soon split with the Tutsis + Tutsis once again found themselves offering support to rebels seeking to overthrow the Congo’s government.
  - Kabila = turned for support to Hutus and armies from neighboring countries came to Kabila’s aid.
  - Kabila = assassinated + succeeded by his son, who negotiated an accord with rebels the following year.

**Terrorism:**

- Terrorists use violence to coerce governments to change their policies.
- Extremist Islamist groups have targeted many governments around the world.

**Terrorism against Americans:**
- Most dramatic – USA, 11 September 2001
- 2 of tallest buildings in USA – World Trade Center in NYC were destroyed + the
  Pentagon in Washington, DC was damaged.

Other:
- Theodore J. Kaczynski a.k.a Unabomber – killed people by sending bombs through
  the mail. His targets = mainly academics in technological disciplines + executives in
  businesses whose actions he considered to be affecting the environment.
- Timothy J. McVeigh – convicted and executed for the Oklahoma City bombing
  along with Terry I. Nichols ( convicted of conspiracy + manslaughter). McVeigh
  claimed he had been provoked by US government actions.

Al-Qaeda:
- Arabic word meaning “the foundation” or “the base”.
- Founder = Osama bin Laden
- Issued a war against the US in 1996 because of US support for Saudi Arabia +
  Israel.
- bin Laden argued that Muslims had a duty to wage a holy war against US citizens
  because the US was responsible for maintaining the Saud royal family as rulers of
  Saudi Arabia + a state of Israel dominated by Jews.
- It operated like a business = leadership council sets policy + oversees committees
  that specialize in such areas as finance, military, media + religious policy.
- Organization keeps records + reimburses its members for expenses, such as
  purchasing bomb-making equipment.
- US Navy SEALS = killed bin Laden – council replaced him with Ayman al-Zawahiri.
- Its not a single unified organization.
- Its responsible for the WTC attack, it also encompasses local franchises
  concerned with country-specific issues, as well as imitator + emulators ideologically
  aligned with al-Qaeda but not financially tied to it.

Note that you can expect at least one question based on the interpretation of a map
(sourced from the prescribed book) related to the study material.

Guidance for questions requiring written answers:
Note that in terms of guidance for Learning Unit 5, we do not distinguish between 6-
mark and 4-mark questions. Possible topics that could be covered by these
questions include:

Language diversity:
There’s 9 families with more than 100 million native speakers.

1. Afro-Asiatic Family
2. Niger-Congo Family
3. Dravidian Family
4. Austronesian Family
5. Austro-Asiatic Family
6. Japanese
7. Sino-Tibetan Family
8. Altaic Family
9. Indo-European Family

**Diffusion of languages:**

**Diffusion of Christianity:**
- Christianity first diffused from its hearth in Southwest Asia through migration.
- Missionaries (individuals who help to transmit a universalizing religion through relocation diffusion) carried the teachings of Jesus along the Roman Empire’s protected sea routes + excellent road network to people in other locations.
- Christianity spread widely within the Roman Empire through 2 forms of expansion diffusion:
  1. **Contagious diffusion:**
     - Daily contact between believers in the towns + nonbelievers in the surrounding countryside.
  2. **Hierarchical diffusion:**
     - Acceptance of the religion by the empire’s key elite figure, the emperor; Emperor Constantine encouraged the spread of Christianity by embracing it in
Diffusion of Buddhism:
- Most responsible for its diffusion = Asoka, emperor of the Magadhan Empire from about 273-232 B.C.
- At the height of the Magadhan Empire’s power, Asoka became a Buddhist and thereafter attempted to put into practice Buddha’s social principles.
- Emperor Asoka’s son, Mahinda, led a mission to Sri Lanka, where the king + his subjects were converted to Buddhism.
- As a result, Sri Lanka = country that claims the longest continuous tradition of practicing Buddhism.
- Chinese rulers allowed their people to become Buddhist monks during the fourth century and in the following centuries Buddhism = turned into a genuinely Chinese religion.
- Buddhism further diffused from China to Korea in the fourth century, and from Korea to Japan 2 centuries later
- During the same era, Buddhism lost its original base of support in India.

Diffusion of Islam:
- Muhammed’s successors organized followers into armies that extended the region of Muslim control over an extensive area of Africa, Asia + Europe.
- Within a century of Muhammad’s death, Muslim armies conquered Palestine, the Persian Empire, and much of India, resulting in the conversion of many nonn-Arabs to Islam, often through intermarriage.
- To the west, Muslims captured North Africa, crossed the Strait of Gibraltar, and retained part of western Europe, particularly much of present-day Spain, until 1492.
- During the same century which the Christians regained all of western Europe, Muslims took control of much of southeastern Europe + Turkey.
- As was the case with Christianity, Islam, as a universalizing region, diffused well beyond its hearth in Southwest Asia through relocation diffusion of missionaries to portions of sub-Saharan Africa + Southeast Asia.
- Although its spatially isolated from the Islamic core region in Southwest Asia, Indonesia, the world’s fourth most populous country, is predominantly Muslim, because Arab traders brought the religion there in the thirteenth century.

Distribution of languages and religions:

Languages:
Origins of religions:

The three largest universalising religions and their places of origin:

1. Christian:
   - Church of the Holy Sepulchre, Jerusalem.

2. Buddhism:
   - Mahabodhi Temple, Bodh Gaya.

3. Islam:
   - Al-Masjid Al-Nabawi (Mosque of the prophet), Madinah, Saudi Arabia.
The branches of these universalising religions:
Branch – a large and fundamental division within a religion.

1. Christian:
   - Roman Catholicism
   - Eastern Orthodoxy
   - Protestantism
2. Buddhism:
   - Theravada
   - Mahayana
3. Islam:
   - Sunni
   - Shiite

Religious diversity and implications:

The challenges of having multiple languages in one country:

- Belgium + Switzerland = example of multilingual states within Europe.
- Nigeria = example of an African country with significant language diversity.

Belgium:
- Motorists experience language diversity on the road signs.
- Language boundary divides the country into 2 regions – Southern Belgians; Walloons and Northern Belgians; Flemings.
- Antagonism between the Flemings + Walloons is aggravated by economic + political differences.
- Walloons = dominated Belgium’s economy + politics, and French was the official
state language.
• In response to the pressure from the Flemish = Belgium divided into 2 independent regions – Flanders + Wallonia.
• Each have an assembly that controls cultural affairs, public health, road construction + urban development.

Switzerland:
• Peacefully exists with multiple languages.
• Key = decentralized government, in which local authorities hold most power by direct voting (voter referenda).
• 4 official languages = German, French, Italian + Romansh.

Nigeria:
• Africa’s most populous country = problem = has 493 distinct languages, only 3 = widespread used.
• Groups in different regions = normally battled = in 1960’s southern Igbos attempted to withdraw from Nigeria and northerners = claimed that Yorubas discriminated against them.
• To reduce these tensions = government moved capital from Lagos in the Yoruba-dominated southwest to Abuja in the center of Nigeria.
• Nigeria = reflects the problem that arise when cultural diversity is packed into a small region.
• Speakers of one language = unlikely to understand any of the others in the same language family, let alone languages from other families.

Ethnicity and nationalism:

- Ethnicity + nationality = different ways people identify with each other.
- Nationality = sometimes defined in ethnic terms.
- Ethnicity = identity with a group of people who share the cultural traditions of a particular homeland/ hearth.
- Nationality = identity with a group of people who share legal attachment + personal allegiance to a particular country.
- Nationality + ethnicity = similar concepts = both involve identification with a place.
- In principle, the cultural values shared with others of the same ethnicity derive from religion, language + folk culture, whereas those shared with others of the same nationality derive from voting, obtaining a passport and performing civic duties.

Nationalities in North America:

In the US, nationality is generally kept reasonably distinct from ethnicity in common usage:
- The American nationality identifies citizens of the USA, including those born in the country and those who immigrated + became citizens.
- Ethnicity in the USA identifies groups with distinct ancestry + cultural traditions, such as African Americans, Hispanic Americans, Chinese Americans + Polish Americans.
The US forged a nationality in the late 18th century, through sharing the values expressed in the Declaration of Independence, the U.S. Constitution, and the Bill of Rights.

- To be an American meant believing in the "unalienable rights" of "life, liberty + pursuit of happiness" and electing a president rather than submitting a hereditary monarch.
- Initially, the last part was only true if you were a white male: African Americans weren’t considered full citizens until the 19th century, and women weren’t allowed to vote for president until the 20th century.
- Outside North America, distinctions between ethnicity + nationality are even muddier.
- Confusion between ethnicity + race can lead to discrimination + segregation.
- Confusion between ethnicity + nationality can lead to violent conflicts.

**Nationalism:**

- Nationalism = loyalty + devotion to a nationality.
- Nationalism = promotes a sense of national consciousness that exalts one nationality above all others + emphasizes its culture + interests as opposed to those of other nationalities.
- People display nationalism by supporting a state that preserves + enhances the culture + attitudes of their own nationality.
- Nationalism = important example of a centripetal force, which is an attitude that tends to unify people + enhance support of a state.
- Centripetal = directed toward the center, it’s opposite = centrifugal = to spread out of a center.
- Most states find that the best way to achieve citizen support = to emphasize shared attitudes that unify the people.
- States foster nationalism by promoting symbols such as flags + songs.
- Nationalism = can be a negative force, especially when a nation is defined by ethnic terms.
- The sense of unity within ethnic nationalism is often achieved by creating negative images of other nations.
- German nationalism = openly denigrated minority groups, such as Jews + Slavs, who became victims of the Nazi regime in WWII.
- Elections put in power nationalists who then launched wars of “ethnic cleansing” against civilians from other national groups, causing the country to break apart.

**The nature of a cultural mosaic – locally and globally:**

- The mix of ethnic groups, languages and cultures that coexist within society.

**Locally – Within SA:**

**Ethnic groups:**
There are **eleven official languages in South Africa**. These are English (9.6%), Afrikaans (13.5%), Ndebele (2.1%), Sepedi (9.1%), Xhosa (16%), Venda (2.4%), Tswana (8%), Southern Sotho (7.6%), Zulu 22.7%), Swazi or SiSwati (2.5%) and Tsonga (4.5%).
South Africa is known as “The Rainbow Nation”. This says a lot about the culture and people in the country. There’s a variety of ethnic groups, ranging from blacks, coloureds, whites and Indians. There are eleven official languages in SA – English, Afrikaans, Ndebele, Sepedi, Xhosa, Venda, Tswana, Southern Sotho, Zulu, Swazi + Tsonga. The cultures are unique including groups like the San, Afrikaners, Khoisan, Venda, etc. They’re spread over the country and each contribute towards the Rainbow Nation in a unique way.

Globally – outside SA:

**Ethnic groups:**

![World Map of Ethnic Groups](image)

**Languages:**

- European (Caucasoid)
- Arab (Caucasoid)
- Central Asian (Caucasoid-Mongoloid)
- Indian (Caucasoid-Australoid)
- Malagasy (Caucasoid-Australoid-Black)
- Indian-Black American
- Mulatto (Black-European)
- Black (Caucasoid-Congoid)
- East Asian (Mongoloid)
- Inuit (Mongoloid)
- Amerindian (Mongoloid)
- Mestizo (Amerindian-European)
- American Multiracial (Amerindian, European, Black)
- Australasian Multiracial (Australoid-European)
The World is divided into different languages and it’s widely spread amongst the World. The language spoken normally depend on the cultural group in the region. The variety of groups all for a cultural mosaic in the World that differs from every region. The cultural mosaic of the World can be looked at in every continent and it will differ across the world, for each region differs from another.

Test yourself:

1. Which language family is the most dominant (in terms of spatial extent of the
1. **Indo-European**
   (2) Niger-Congo
   (3) Nilo-Saharan
   (4) Austronesian

2. ... is one of the ... countries on the African continent that is considered as landlocked. *(Section B, pg 196-197)*

   (1) Malawi; 16
   (2) Mali; 10
   (3) South Africa; 16
   (4) Togo; 10

3. ... is one of the ... countries that shares its border with Nepal. *(Section B, pg 197)*

   (1) Bangladesh; 2
   (2) China; 4
   (3) Australia; 4
   (4) India; 2

4. Which one of the following language families are found in South Asia? *(Section B, pg 168-169)*

   (1) Sino-Tibetan
   (2) Afro-Asiatic
   (3) Altaic
   (4) Nilo-Saharan

5. In which one of the following ways does English in the United States differ from English in the United Kingdom? *(Section B, pg 171)*

   (1) pronunciation and spelling
   (2) spelling
   (3) vocabulary, pronunciation and spelling
   (4) vocabulary and spelling

6. The predominant religion of South America is ... *(Section B, pg 178-179)*

   (1) Eastern Orthodoxy
   (2) Roman Catholic
   (3) Protestantism
   (4) Animist
7. Which one of the following statements is false? (Section B, pg 199)

(1) Gambia has an elongated shape.
(2) Zambia is a landlocked state.
(3) Kenya is a compact state.
(4) Lesotho is a perforated state.

8. Which one of the following alternatives does not present a possible physical boundary of a state? (Section B, pg 202)

(1) a desert
(2) a river
(3) a border fence and border post
(4) a mountain range

9. Which one of the following statements is true? (Section B, pg 214)

(1) Darfur, the westernmost region of Sudan, has been devastated by a genocide involving the killing of 480 000 black farmers.
(2) The conflict in Sudan ended with the establishment of the independent state of South Sudan in 1962.
(3) The conflict in Rwanda involved Hutus who were herders and Tutsis who were farmers growing crops in the fertile hills and valleys of Rwanda and Burundi.
(4) Genocide in sub-Saharan Africa has occurred in Sudan and Egypt.

10. How many countries on the African continent have become members of the United Nations from 1980 onwards? (Section B, pg 197)

(1) 9
(2) 4
(3) 7
(4) 1