

YEAR 11 GEOGRAPHY



POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY

Option 2 – Political Geography

- the changing role and nature of the nation-state
 - the increasing influence of international governance, transnational corporations and non-government organisations (NGOs) as challenges to national sovereignty
 - the causes of political tensions and conflict, economic instability, and migration and mobility of people
-
- the consequences of these challenges on national sovereignty, and the various paths towards resolving issues and meeting these challenges.

WHAT IS GEOPOLITICS?

**HOW MANY SOVEREIGN
COUNTRIES ARE THERE IN
THE WORLD?**

Nation States in the World

- **STATE – AN INDEPENDENT COUNTRY. THERE ARE 4 MAIN CATEGORIES:**

- **DEFINED TERRITORY**
- **PERMANENT POPULATION**
- **EFFECTIVE GOVERNMENT**
- **ABILITY TO ENTER INTO INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

SOURCE:MONTEVIDEO CONVENTION OF NATION STATES 1933 (TREATY)

- **NATION – A PEOPLE THAT SHARE COMMON HERITAGE, LANGUAGE OR CULTURE**
- **ARGUABLY 196 COUNTRIES IN THE WORLD**
- **193 MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS**
- **THERE ARE 3 MISSING...**

Vatican City

Observer Status of the United Nations



Yes they have a really small flag!!!

KOSOVO

Declared Independence from Serbia
in 2008. Not recognised by the UN



Yes they have
a map of
their land in
their flag!!!



Taiwan

Replaced in 1971
by Peoples
Republic of
China (Mainland)
in the UN



Taiwan has an
individual
Olympic team

Has the
characteristics of
a state but its
international
status is disputed.

Some countries
recognise Taiwan
as a state but
China still claims
it as a territory



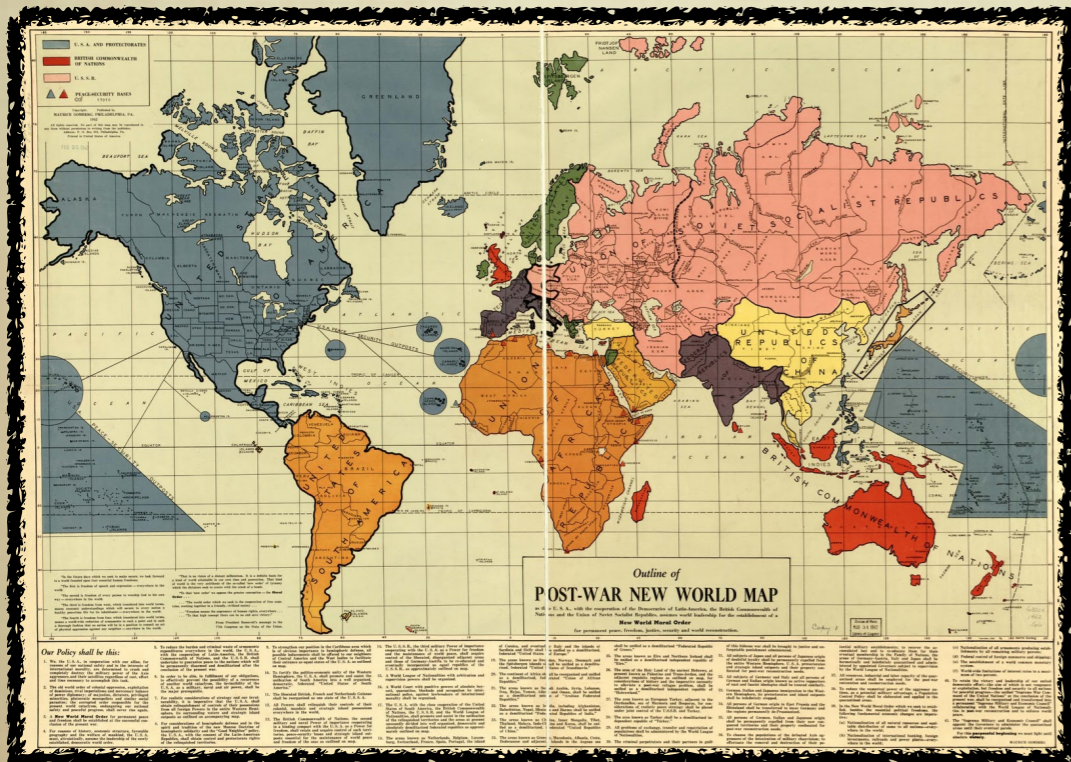
TAIWAN MEMBERSHIP

WHAT IS A
NATION STATE?

State Sovereignty

■ **DEFINITION:** THE ABILITY TO MAKE LAWS OR TO GOVERN WITHOUT THE INFLUENCE OF OTHER POWERS.

■ STATE SOVEREIGNTY IS VIEWED DIFFERENTLY BY COUNTRIES -
DICTATORSHIPS V DEMOCRACIES



Limitations of Sovereignty

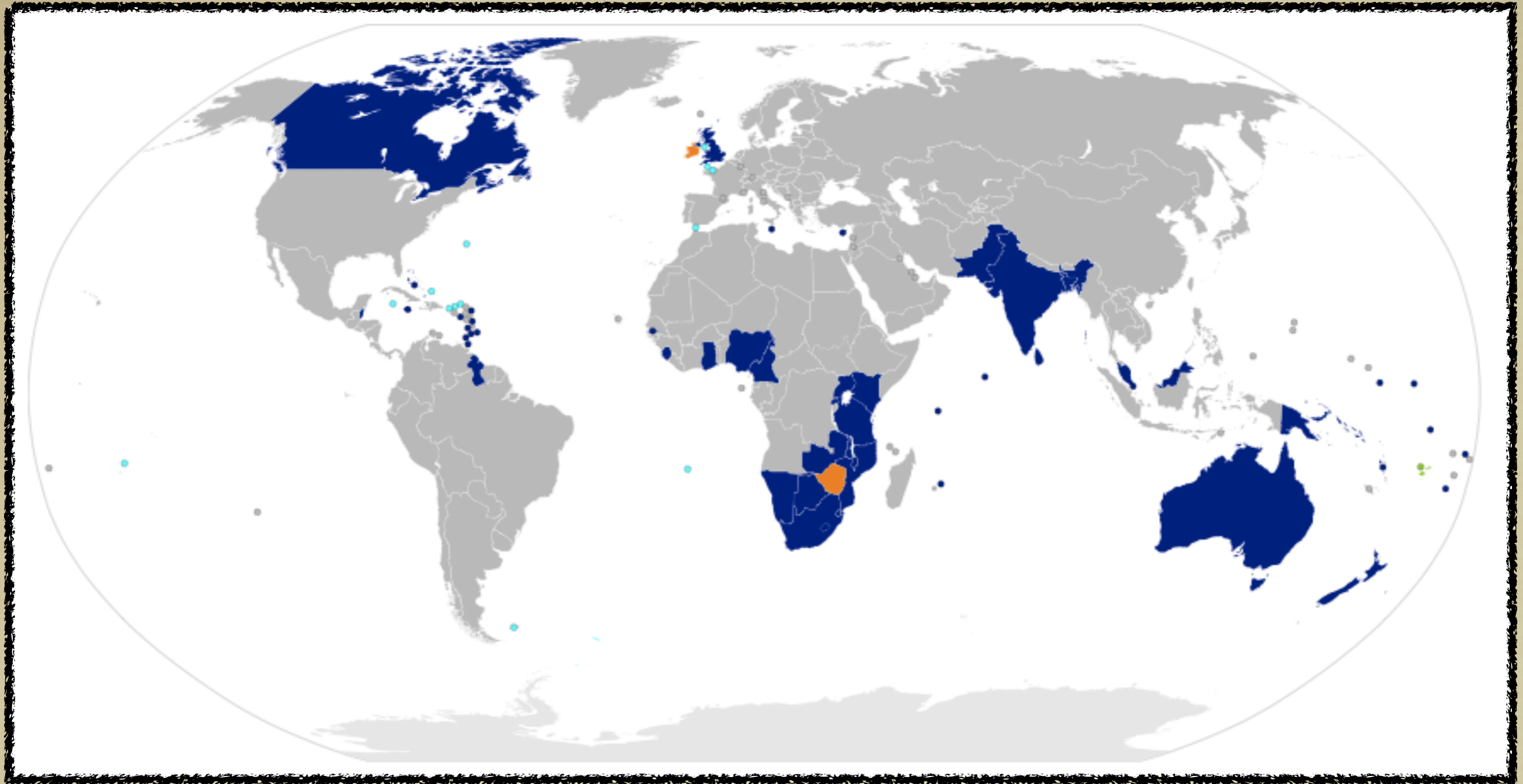
- Countries sometimes commit international crimes within their own borders E.G Sudan, Syria, China
- Countries can make decisions that place their own political interests first E.G USA Climate change, Australia Refugees, UK Brexit.





BREXIT

**WHAT IS AN
INTERGOVERNMENTAL
ORGANISATION?**



Commonwealth of Nations



African Union



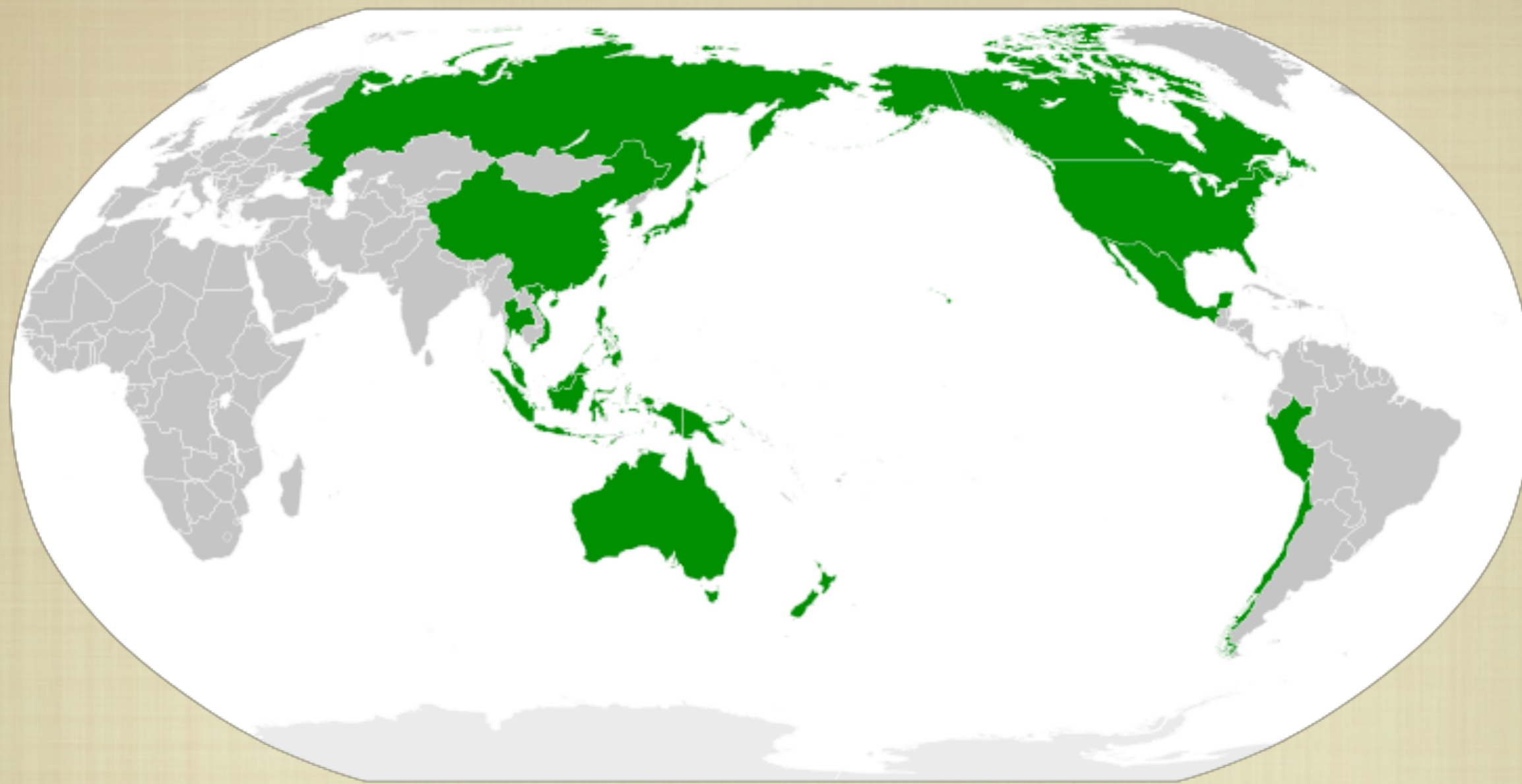
League of Arab Nations



North Atlantic Treaty Organisation



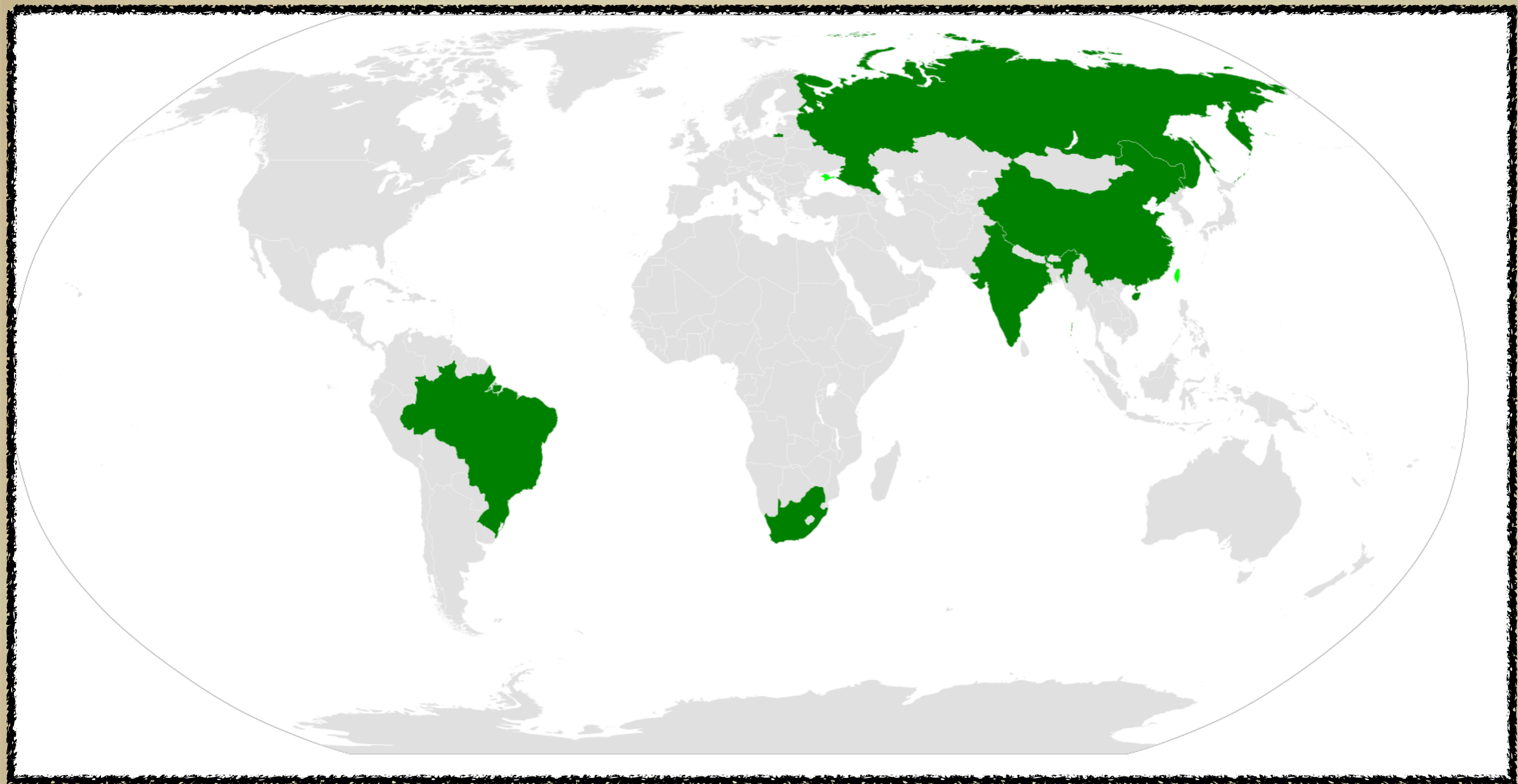
Organisation of American States



Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation

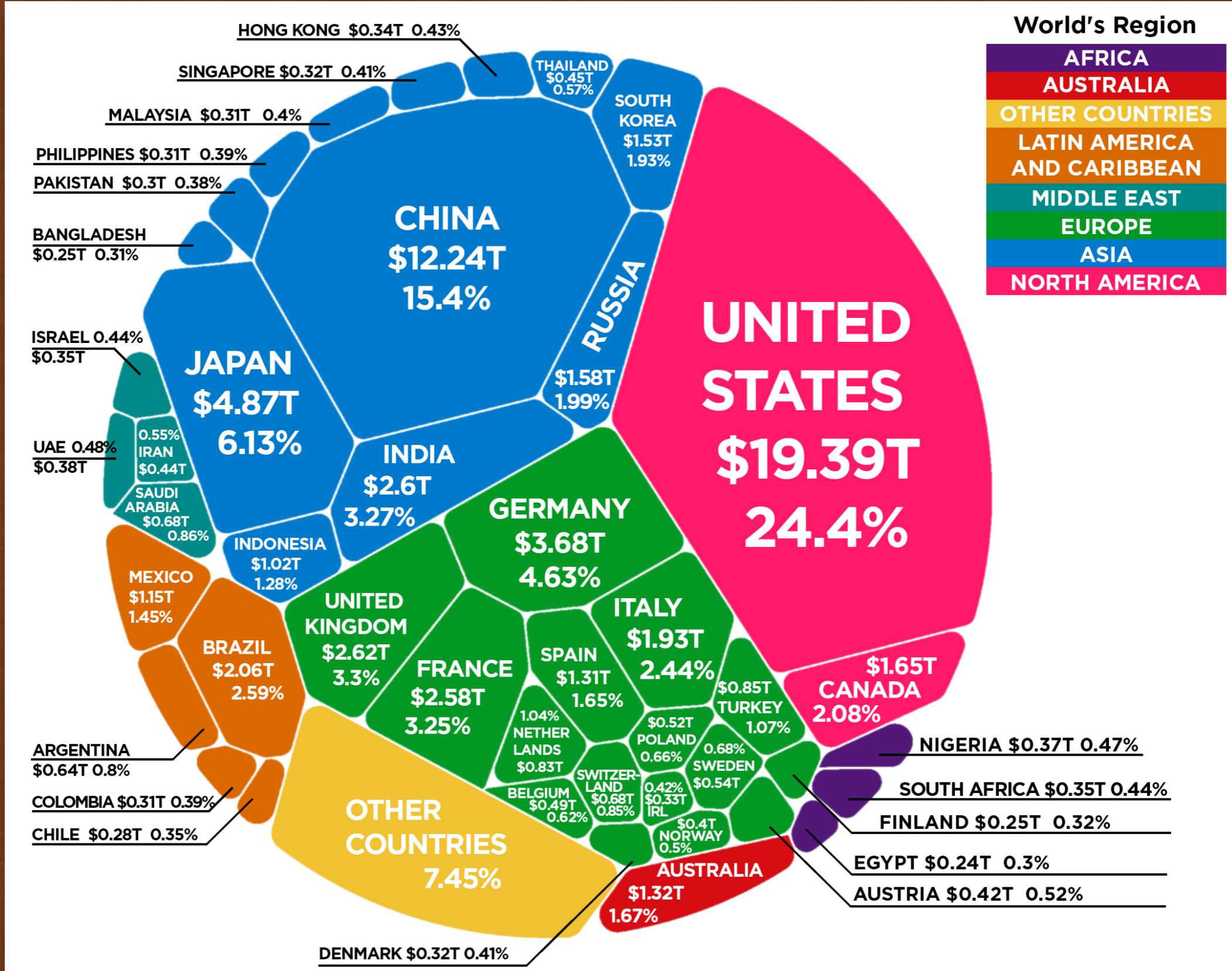


ASEAN



BRICS

WHAT IS THE BALANCE OF POWER?



Article and Sources:
<https://howmuch.net/articles/the-world-economy-2017>
<http://databank.worldbank.org/data/download/GDP.pdf>

CHALLENGES TO SOVEREIGNTY FROM NATION STATES

- 1. **Internal Pressures:** decentralisation of power from federal to state governments, internal conflict between political parties.
- Self-determination of independent states within a sovereign





The Independence of Catalonia

2. External Pressures

- **International Organisations** - United Nations (193 countries), ICJ, ICC,
- **Member states and sovereignty** - Globalism and multilateralism requires a reduction of state sovereignty.
- **Transnational Corporations(TNCs)** - Globalised companies that have more power than countries, Facebook, Uber, Amazon, Google
- **Non-Government Organisations (NGOs)** - these provide humanitarian responses to global issues that cover large regions of the world.



The Yemen Crisis

**WHAT IS A RULES
BASED ORDER?**

Dispute in the South China Sea

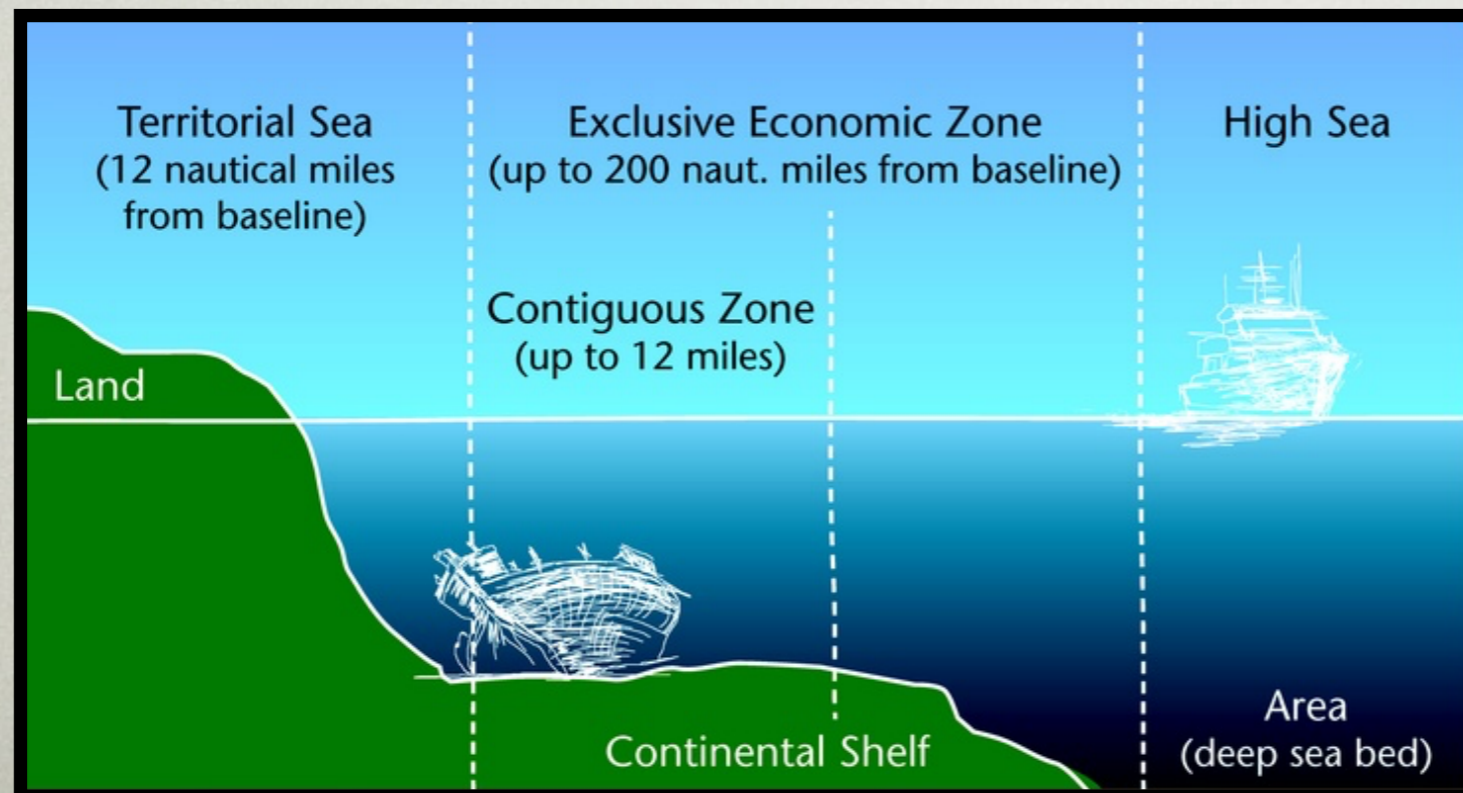
- Territorial disputes between South East Asian Countries
- This issue has increased tension between US and China relations





The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)

- International agreement for countries rights and responsibilities of maritime resources and the use of the world's oceans
- Entered into force in 1994, 166 compliant countries but still remains debate if it codifies international customary law



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FULL SUMMARY

The “Nine Dash” Line

- The demarcation line by China for their claims into the South China Sea.
- The first evidence of this sovereignty claim was made in 1947. But there has been some argument leading back to the Ming Dynasty
- This land reclamation is known as the Great Wall of Sand

Philippines v. China (Permanent Court of Arbitration)

- Arbitration case at the PCA over the nine dash line claims by China. This case was to interpret the UNCLOS
- The PCA has made their decision in favour of the Philippines



What does each country believe in this case?

Australia - All countries

should follow the judgment

USA - Not taking sides in this legal dispute

China - Does not recognise the PCA
Bilateral agreements should be used

Indonesia - Some of the claims are just rocks

Malaysia and Brunei - Have their own claims too

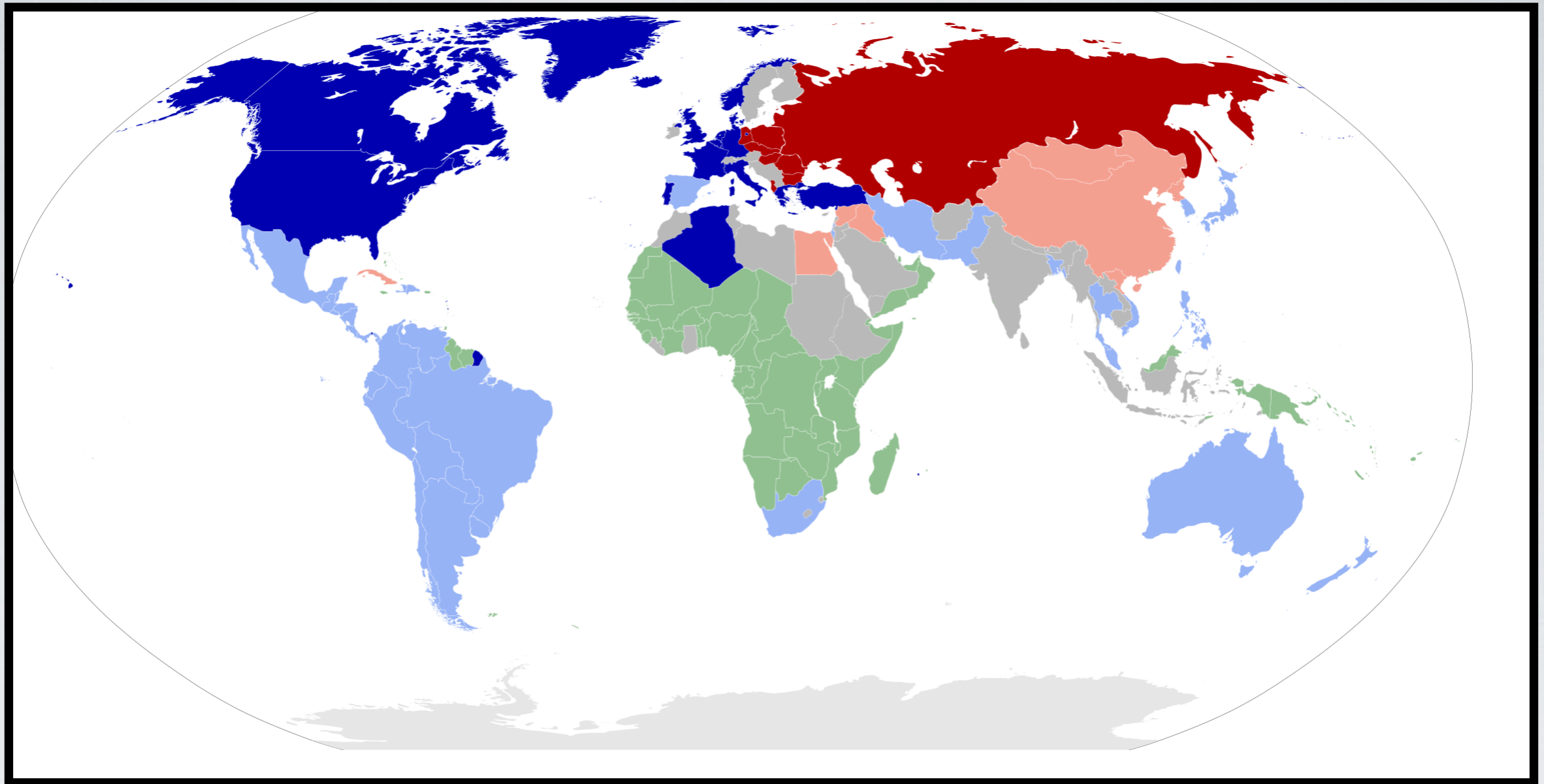
Vietnam - Supports the Philippines but has its own claims

Philippines - China's action violate the Economic Exclusion Zone. They claim due to geographic proximity

Updates in 2017 and Beyond

- China dismisses 'militarisation' of disputed islands in South China Sea
- China opposes action by other countries under the pretext of freedom of navigation that undermined its sovereignty
- China is using bilateral ties with neighbouring countries through IGOs such as ASEAN to negotiate away from the PCA treaty.

[Click Here](#)



Spheres of Influence during the Cold War Period

-   The "First World": NATO members (dark blue) and their "Western" allies (light blue).
-   The "Second World": Warsaw Pact signees (red) and their Socialist allies (pink).
-   The "Third World": Neutral nations (grey) and Colonies (green).



THE ECONOMIST ANALYSIS

CAUSES OF POLITICAL TENSION

1. The Control of Resources

- Access to raw materials such as water, iron ore and oil
- Control of Capital Resources such as money exchange and business within your country
- Control of land area for farming and strategic holdings

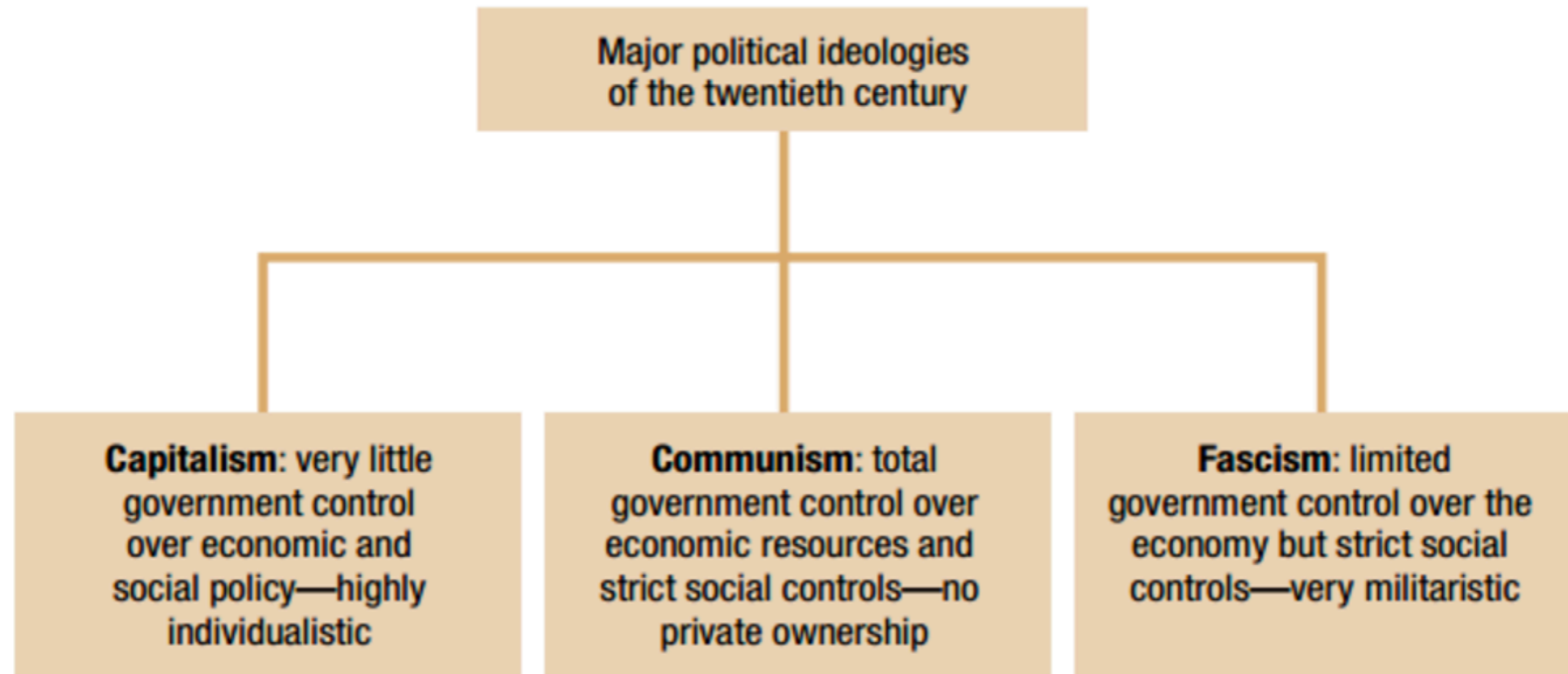




ISRAEL AND PALESTINE

CAUSES OF POLITICAL TENSION

2. Ideologies



11.4.5 Major political ideologies of the twentieth century



HONG KONG AND SOVEREIGNTY

Vox

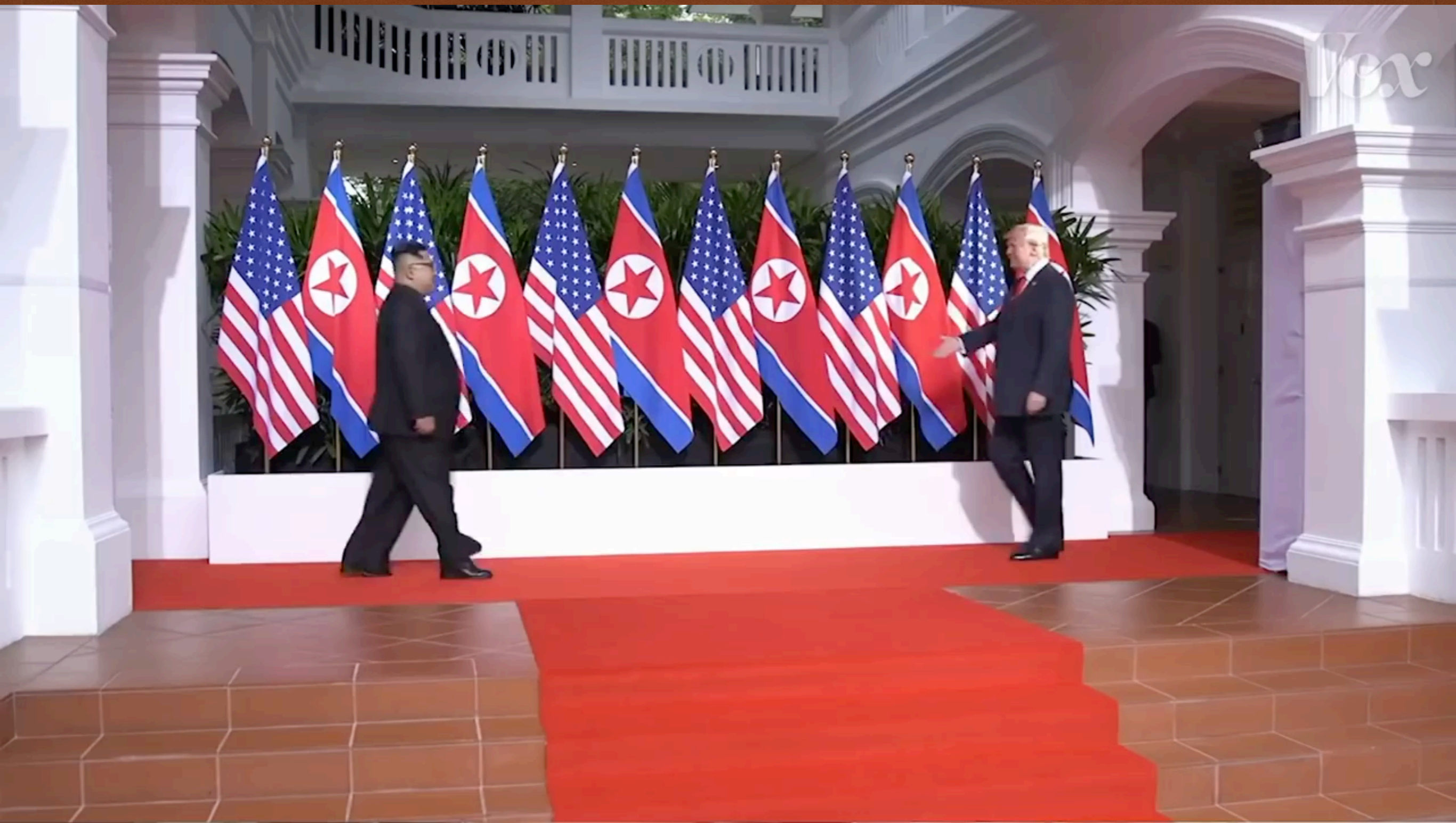


HONG KONG PROTESTS

CAUSES OF POLITICAL TENSION

3. Nationalistic Conflict

- Tension between states
- Tension between Ethnic groups; countries in Africa, borders changed in Eastern Europe.
- Economic nationalism
- Social Class
- Indigenous Rights and Peoples



Vox

NORTH KOREA

CAUSES OF POLITICAL TENSION

4. Economic Instability

- Countries and groups in regions try to maintain economic stability so that friendly relationships are maintained.
- When there a rise in unemployment and inflation of currency, tension can arise between nations



TRTWORLD

*If you look at
what countries like China*

TRADE WARS



BREXIT