

## Government Notes

### Types of governments

#### Autocracy

One person in charge

Dictator/absolute monarch

#### Constitutional monarchy

Monarch w limited power

#### Theocracy

Gov based in religious rules

#### Oligarchy

Rule by a small group

#### Democracy

Athens

Direct democracy

Rome

Republic

Empire

### Fall of Roman Empire leads to rise of feudalism

Small local systems

Based on authority of nobility

No equal justice

No education

### Rise of kingdoms

Early Renaissance through the 17<sup>th</sup> century

Discovery of ancient texts (re: government)

Colonization (Americas)

Nation-states

### Enlightenment

New political ideas

American Revolution

French Revolution

Rise of nationalism

### Revolution spread throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century

1848

Limiting the power of governments

Industrialization and its effects

Wallerstein's World Systems/Core-Periphery Model

Marxism vs Communism

Mass media/leisure

### 20<sup>th</sup> century

implementation of Marxist ideology: Russian Revolution

WWI

GB, France, Russia (Italy & US) vs Germany, Austria & Ottoman

Empire

WWII

Germany, Japan, Austria\*, USSR\* vs everybody else

Rimland/Heartland Theory

Cold War

US and allies vs USSR and allies

Decolonization

Vietnam-Domino Theory

Stalin  
Totalitarian government/command economy  
5 year plans  
effect of cold war on developing countries (India/Afghanistan)  
Rise of China

### State Notes

#### State

##### Centripetal forces

Unify State or nation  
Nationalism  
Unifying institutions  
Organization/administration  
Transportation/communication  
Ex: Yugoslavia

##### Centrifugal forces

Destabilize state or nation  
More common in states w multiple nationalities  
Terrorism  
Subnationalism  
Self-determination  
Devolution of power  
Separatist movements  
Ex: Basques, Palestinians, Sikhs  
Ex: Yugoslavia

#### Stateless nations

No territory

#### Nation-states

Nation that has political autonomy/sovereignty

#### Territory

*size & shape can influence political stability, but not determine social, political, or economic well being.*

Macro vs micro

Russia vs USA

#### Territory shapes

Compact

Fragmented

Elongated

Prorupt

An area that extends from a compact area

Perforated states

Broken by another country

Exclaves

Enclaves

Buffer States

#### Boundaries

Vertical plane that cuts through the airspace to determine ownership

Problems:

Lack of knowledge of resources underground when boundaries are created

defined

usually legally by someone not involved (written)

delimitation

mapped

demarcation

marked w walls, fences, posts, etc

Types

Geometric

Straight line unrelated to the geographic features

Physical/political or natural

Conform to the features of physical landscape

Genetic

Antecedent

Defined or delimited before humans settled

Subsequent

Developed according to cultural landscape

Superimposed

Forcibly drawn across a culturally unified landscape

Redistricting/Gerrymandering

Relict

Ceased to function, still evident in cultural landscape

Disputes

Territorial/definitional

Positional/locational

Functional/operational

Resources/allocational

Supranational Organizations

European Union