



Unit 04 Glossary
 APHUG

The vocabulary list is structured according to the course outline found in the most recent *AP[®] Human Geography Course Description* published by the College Board.

Term	Definition
Annexation	the formal act of acquiring something (especially territory) by conquest or occupation
Antarctica	an extremely cold continent at the south pole almost entirely below the Antarctic Circle
Apartheid	a social policy or racial segregation involving political and economic and legal discrimination against non-whites
Arab Spring	series of anti-government protests, uprisings and armed rebellions that spread across the Middle East in early 2011
Balkanization	process by which a state breaks down through conflicts among its ethnicities
boundary	Vertical planes between states that cuts through rocks below, and the airspace above the surface.
Boundary, disputes (definitional, locational, operational, allocational)	<p>Definitional- Disputes that arise from the legal language of the treaty definition of the boundary itself; one of the countries involved will usually sue another country in the International Court of Justice (World Court).</p> <p>Locational- Disputes that arise when the definition of the border is not questioned but the intention of the border is, as when the border has shifted (ex., a river shifts its course, changing the landscape).</p> <p>Operational- Disputes that arise from two abutting or adjacent countries disagreeing about a major functionality of the border, as when the United States and Mexico disagree over the issue of illegal immigration into the United States.</p> <p>Allocational- Disputes that usually involve conflicting claims to the natural resources of a region and the drilling or mining of it.</p>

<p>Boundary, origin (antecedent, subsequent, superimposed, relic)</p>	<p>Antecedent- a boundary that existed before the cultural landscape emerged and stayed in place while people moved in to occupy the surrounding area.</p> <p>Subsequent- a boundary that developed with the evolution of the cultural landscape and is adjusted as the cultural landscape changes.</p> <p>Superimposed- A political boundary that ignores the existing cultural organization of the landscape, a superimposed boundary is usually placed by a higher authority, such as a superpower or a delegation of superpowers, to ease tension and satisfy the demands of the superpower alliances rather than the needs of the country in which the boundary is dividing the population. A boundary that is imposed on the cultural landscape which ignores pre-existing cultural patterns (typically a colonial boundary).</p> <p>Relic- they no longer exist as international boundaries</p>
<p>Boundary, process (definition, delimitation, demarcation)</p>	<p>Definition- The phase in which the exact location of a boundary is legally described and negotiated</p> <p>Delimitation- putting it on a map</p> <p>Demarcation- The process of showing the physical representation of a boundary on the landscape; Phase in which the boundary is visibly marked on the landscape by a fence, line, sign, wall or other means</p>
<p>Boundary, type (natural/physical, ethnography/cultural, geometric)</p>	<p>Natural/physical- Boundaries created with naturally occurring features.</p> <p>Ethnographic/cultural- Boundaries that are outlined by cultural factors such as language, religion, or ethnic groups.</p> <p>Geometric- Boundaries created with latitude and longitude features or with other straight lines.</p>
<p>Buffer State</p>	<p>a small neutral state between two rival powers</p>
<p>Capital</p>	<p>a seat of government</p>
<p>Centrifugal</p>	<p>tending to move away from a center, tending away from centralization, as of authority</p>
<p>Centripetal</p>	<p>tending to unify</p>
<p>colonialism</p>	<p>practice of acquiring full or partial political control over another area, occupying it with settlers, and exploiting it economically</p>

confederalism	the act of forming an alliance or confederation
Conference of Berlin (1884)	formalized the scramble to gain colonies in Africa and set up boundaries for each country's colonies
decolonization	the action of changing from colonial to independent status
devolution	the delegation of authority from a central to a regional government
domino theory	if one nation comes under Communist control then neighboring nations will also come under Communist control
EEZ (Exclusive Economic Zone)	established in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, a zone of exploitation extending 200 nautical miles (370 km) seaward from a coastal state that has exclusive mineral and fishing rights over it.
Electoral Region	different voting districts that make up local, state, and national regions
Enclave/Exclave	an enclave is a country or part of a country mostly surrounded by the territory of another country or wholly lying within the boundaries of another country (Lesotho). An exclave is a country which is geographically separated from the main part by surrounding alien territory (Azerbaijan).
Ethnic conflict	An ethnic conflict is a war between ethnic groups often as a result of ethnic nationalism or fight over natural resources. Ethnic conflict often includes genocide. It can also be caused by boundary disputes. Example: The ethnic conflicts in Africa (Darfur, Sudan)
European Union	an international organization of European countries formed after World War II to reduce trade barriers and increase cooperation among its members
Federal	Federalism is a political philosophy in which a group or body of members are bound together with a governing representative head. Federalism is the system in which the power to govern is shared between the national & state or provincial governments. This system stresses giving local areas more control and is usually found in multinational countries as a way to deal with cultural differences
forward capital	symbolically relocated capital city for strategic reasons

frontier	A frontier is a zone where no state exercises complete political control. It is usually uninhabited or sparsely inhabited. It separates countries where a boundary cannot be found. A current example can be found between Saudi Arabia and Yemen
genocide	
geopolitics	the study that analyzes geography, history and social science with reference to international politics. It examines the political and strategic significance of geography, where geography is defined in terms of the location, size, and resources of places.
gerrymander	Redistricting for advantage, or the practice of dividing areas into electoral districts to give one political party an electoral majority in a large number of districts while concentrating the voting strength of the opposition in as few districts as possible.
heartland/rimland/organic	Heartland is the central region of a country or continent; Rimland is the maritime fringe of a country or continent. Organic (Ratzel) means state growth is like organism growth; must grow to survive.
iron curtain	division of the Western European states, which employed the traditions of democracy and capitalism, from the Eastern European states, which employed the traditions of totalitarian leadership and communism
irredentism	claiming a right to territories belonging to another state on the grounds of common ethnicity and/or prior historical possession, actual or alleged
Israel/Palestine	the State of Israel was established in 1948, the term is usually used also in reference to the earlier phases of the same conflict, between Zionist pioneers and the Arab population living in Palestine under Ottoman or British rule
landlocked	Enclosed by land
law of the sea	Law establishing states rights and responsibilities concerning the ownership and use of the earth's seas and oceans and their resources.
Mackinder, Halford	One of the founding fathers of Geopolitics (heartland theory)
median-line principle	lines made to distribute water ways when states are within 200 miles of each other
microstate	state or territory that is small in both size and population. Andorra, Monaco, San Marino, Liechtenstein, Nauru, Palau,

	Tuvalu, Saint Kitts and Nevis and the Holy See (Vatican) are all microstates
nation	people who share common customs, origins, history, and frequently language
nation-state	refers properly to the parallel occurrence of a state and a nation
reapportionment	Process by which seats in the House of Representatives are reassigned among the States to reflect population changes following the decennial census
regionalism	regionalisation is a process of dividing a political entity — typically a country — into smaller regions, and transferring power from the central government to the regions.
religious conflict	religious extremism carried to the point of violence
reunification	the act of coming together again
satellite state	a country that is formally sovereign but is in fact dominated by a larger hegemonic power
self-determination	a principle in international law that a people ought to be able to determine their own governmental forms and structure free from outside influence
shatterbelt	area of instability between regions with opposing political and cultural values
sovereignty	exclusive right to exercise supreme authority over a geographic region, government free from external control
state	politically organized territory that is administered by a sovereign government and is recognized by a significant portion of the international community
stateless nation	a nation that does not have a state
supranationalism	a venture involving 3 or more national states political economic or cultural cooperation to promote shared objectives
territorial morphology (compact, fragmented, elongated, prorupt, perforated)	<p>Compact- a state that possesses a roughly circular, oval, or rectangular territory in which the distance from the geometric center is relatively equal in all directions; examples include Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, and Uganda.</p> <p>Fragmented- A state that is not contiguous whole but rather separated parts. An example is Indonesia.</p> <p>Elongated- A state whose territory is long and narrow in shape. An example is Chile.</p> <p>Prorupt- A country that has a protrusion extending out from its main base; A type of territorial shape that exhibits a narrow, elongated land extension leading away from the main body of the territory; example is the Caprivi Strip.</p>

	Perforated- A state whose territory completely surrounds that of another state. An example is Lesotho.
territoriality	to gain and defend a fixed and exclusive area maintained by an individual or group
theocracy	state whose government is under the control of a ruler who is deemed to be divinely guided
UNCLOS (United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea)	code of maritime law approved by the United Nations in 1982 that authorizes, among other provisions, territorial waters extending 12 nautical miles (22 km) from shore and 200-nautical-mile-wide (370-km-wide) exclusive economic zones.
Unitary	a form of government in which power is held by one central authority
USSR collapse	1991; end of the Cold War, breakup of USSR territory, formation of 14 independent countries as a result