

Geog 4712 Fall 2007

Review for Final exam – use recitation sheets for the readings

A) World-systems theories

A Single Capitalist World Economy

A System of Multiple States

3- Tier Hierarchy/ 2 Processes

global “division of labor.”

4 processes of B phase

Antisystemic movements

5 stage sequence of gaining (and losing) hegemony (Wallerstein – innovation, production, trade,

finance, culture/political

Wallerstein’s 3 short hegemonies – how defined, dates, locations

Where are the semi-peripheries? Types of semi-peripheries.

4 activities of states in capitalist world economy

Critiques of Wallerstein’s approach (5 criticisms)

Similarities of Wallerstein and Modelski models (4 similarities)

Differences between Wallerstein and Modelski models (5 differences)

Modelski model – 5 cycles (100 years) – dates, hegemon, challengers (at least one in each cycle)

formative wars, ideology of each hegemon

4 generational phases of each cycle

Criticisms of Modelski (6 critiques)

“The territorial trap”

Why US military spending should be disproportionately on navy (Modelski)

“Why Decline of state autonomy – arguments for/arguments against

Hierarchy of world cities – and regional linkages (examples – e.g. New York, Miami, Rio)

“alienation” of voters (Marx definition)

“anomie” (Durkheim)

‘cultural hegemony’ (Gramsci)

B) Africa:

Neo-colony (definition and examples)

Sahel – location and general environmental conditions

CPRs, traditional and cash farming, indigenous knowledge

Wheat trap – how it hurts food production -> food dependency

Concentration of coups (instability) in Africa – where and why?

Habermas – 3 crises -Crisis of legitimacy, crisis of rationality, crisis of motivation

Example of Ghana – linking economic and political changes – weakness of regimes

Politics of failure – cycles of democracy and coups d’etat – reasons for this pattern

C) Nationalism

Define “nationalism”

Distinguish between state, nation, nation-state, self-determination, homeland

“jus sanguinis” (rights by blood/ethnicity) vs. “jus soli” (rights by legal residence)

Immigrant and citizenship rules –civic and ethnic nationalism
Nationalism as a “modernist” phenomenon
Primordialist vs. social constructionist perspectives on nationalism
“Imagined communities” (Anderson)
“internal colonialism” (Hechter)
Distinguish between proto-nationalism, separation nationalism, unification nationalism, renewal nationalism, irredentist nationalism
Geographic study of nationalism – blend primordialist and social constructionist with focus on territory – necessary and sufficiency conditions – example of Scotland
How nationalism is mobilized – example of Ireland- use of culture, symbols, education, etc
Lessons of Irish nationalist experience for other movements
Role of internal disparities and sense of relative deprivation in minority areas
Hypothetica – know 6-8 types of territorial conflicts and example of each
Soviet nationalities policy –how implemented by Stalin
Russianization and Russification
Nationalist mobilization – role of education
Use of the national identity by ethnic cadres to make the grievance argument

D) Conflict and Post-Conflict

Pseudo-states – characteristics and locations
Identity building in the TMR – examples of social construction
Preferences for separatism and controlling a “homeland” – what explains them? Examples from Bosnia-Herzegovina and the North Caucasus
Why is separatist sentiment much stronger in BiH?
Biggest differences in separatist sentiment are by socio-demographic categories, not by ethnicity
How to look at the world in the early 21st century – Hobbesians versus Kantians
4 ways (incomplete) of examining conflict from political science and economics
How do conflicts diffuse?
How to build an empire – 3 ways
Ratio of international to civil wars – over time
War distributions, types and causes in early 21st century
The legacy of an atrocity - Beslan
Perceptions of the US around the world =- general trends over past decade