

Geog 4712 Fall 2009

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

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)

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

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?

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

Conflict as “development in reverse” (Collier)

“The conflict trap” (Collier)

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)

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 national identity by ethnic cadres to make the grievance argument

D) Conflict and Post-Conflict

Building a post-conflict society? The examples of Bosnia-Herzegovina and quasi-states (TMR and Abkhazia)

Identity building in the TMR – examples of social identity construction

Pseudo-states – characteristics and locations

Post conflict Terms: Consociationalism, Partition, Proxy wars, Secession, State-building (compared to nation-building)

war effects- iconographic and ordinary landscapes, problem of landmines

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

What characterizes the geographic approach to conflict study?

Ratio of international to civil wars – over time

How to build an empire – 3 ways

War distributions, types and causes in early 21st century

Perceptions of the US around the world = general trends over past decade