

Good essay about geography

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Question 1 Distinguish between centripetal and centrifugal political forces.

Why is Nationalism both a centripetal and centrifugal? What are some of the ways national cohesion and identity are achieved? Centrifugal force refers to the tendency of an object moving in a curved path to fly outwards away from the curve's centre. In short it can be defined as inertia that is the resistance to change from a state of motion or rest. When defined from a political perspective, it can be defined as the tendency to resist from changing from ideologies of a previous regime. On the other hand, centripetal force is a counteractive force that counters the centrifugal force (Arthur Getis, 1987, pg12). It keeps the object moving along a particular path. When viewed from a political ground, it can be termed as ideologies or elements that tend to bring conflicting individuals. Such elements may include a common language or common currency and presidency. Nationalism refers to the spirit or feeling that one belongs to a given country or state. In a typical nation, it is certain that there will be individuals loyal to a given regime and those opposed to it. The radicals that tend to disassociate themselves from the regime are represented by the centrifugal force. Nevertheless, there exists an element in any nation that irrespective of one's ideologies gives a sense of belonging. Such elements may include national events and holiday's acts as centripetal force-they hold the nation together.

Question 2 Why does it matter how boundaries are drawn around electoral districts? Theoretically, is it always possible to delimit boundaries "fairly"? Support your answer

Marking of borders is a very critical undertaking, if mishandled it can have grave consequences. In handling boundary matters, it is important to consult with the locals, find their interests, as well as dig into their history (Arthur

Getis, 1987, pg12). Drawing of borders helps properly manage large districts, help pass devolution to the grass root not forgetting that it results to proper management of public resources. It is important to note that borders are to account for a bigger proportion of conflicts all over the globe. Correct drawing of borders can help reduce such conflicts; secondly it helps create a sense of security among the inhabitants. Lastly, the sovereignty of any country is marked by how well it manages its borders (drawing and protecting the borders) Theoretical delimiting of boundaries is a possible but strenuous job, not only does it demand great level of expertise but also calls for knowledge of the area in question. Unless one visits the grounds and interacts with the locals, there is a possibility that delimiting new borders can spark off resistance (Arthur Getis, 1987, pg32). Another major concern is splitting of communities plus natural endowments. An example is how you are going to divide common resources such as rivers, forest and roads among different communities? Lastly, what are the significant features to mark the boundaries? Question 3 What is the Law of the Sea, why is it important, and how powerful is it? The law of the sea refers to an international treaty that protects the oceans/ seas and also preserves them as a common place for the humanity. The law of the sea oversees the activities happening on, in and under the sea, the law of the sea commonly known as the UNCLOS (UN Convention on the Law of the Sea. Some of the importance of the treaty is that through its institutions it helps resolve border disputes for countries sharing a common coastline. Secondly, it helps protect the earth's resources as well as preserving the sea as a common place that can be accessed by all individuals (Arthur Getis, 1987,

pg117). The powers of this treaty are illustrated by its globally recognized marine institutions; it has an international recognized frame work. Other features include its powers that define the Exclusive Economic Zones. Lastly, more than 162 countries have signed and ratified the treaty. Question 4 what is irredentism? Explain specific cases. Irredentism refers to special cases of Session; it is a move to justify ownership of a given piece of land on the basis of historical or ethnic affiliations. It is a popular part of political geography and it is advocated by pan-nationalists and nationalist. The territory facing claims is often referred to as an Irredenta. An example is the territories lost during the implementation of the terms of Versailles treaty-after the First World War. Another example is the territories reclaimed during the unification of west and East Germany separated during the Second World War. Another definition may be a political move aimed at reoccupying a lost homeland. The loss of the Irredenta is often attributed to unfair treatment from a superior power in the past. An example is the situation where Germany was forced to give Rhineland by the terms of the Versailles treaty. Another case may be brought by drawing of new boarders-a common case in African states where the boundaries were drawn buy colonialist with consulting the natives.

ReferencesIntroduction to geography. (2014).