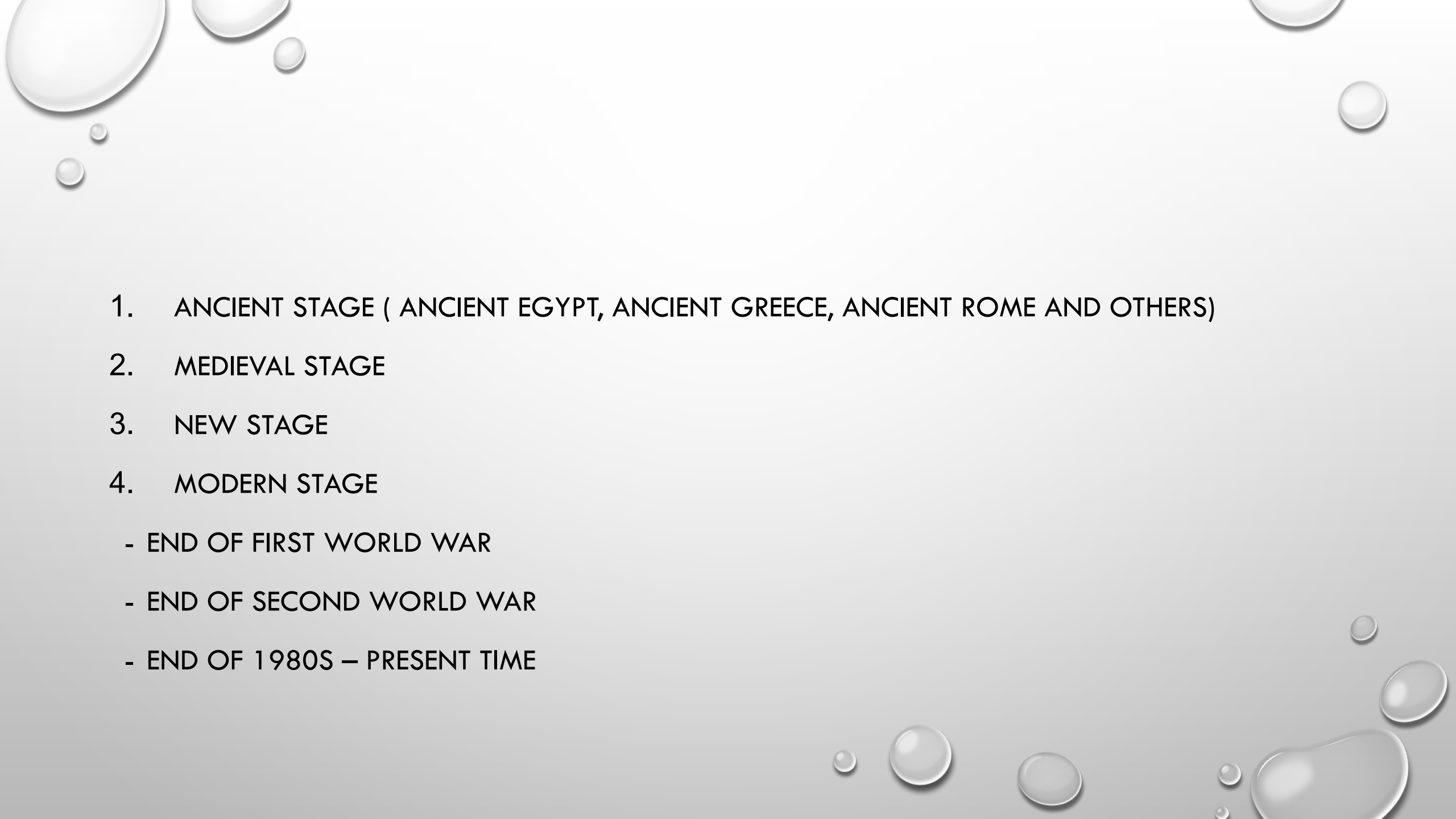


The background of the slide is a light gray gradient with several realistic water droplets of various sizes scattered across it. The droplets have highlights and shadows, giving them a three-dimensional appearance.

FORMING OF POLITICAL WORLD MAP

STAGES OF POLITICAL WORLD MAP

- 
1. ANCIENT STAGE (ANCIENT EGYPT, ANCIENT GREECE, ANCIENT ROME AND OTHERS)
 2. MEDIEVAL STAGE
 3. NEW STAGE
 4. MODERN STAGE
 - END OF FIRST WORLD WAR
 - END OF SECOND WORLD WAR
 - END OF 1980S – PRESENT TIME

STATES AND TERRITORIES AS A OBJECTS OF POLITICAL MAP



TERRITORIES

NON-SELF GOVERNING
(НЕСАМОУПРАВЛЯЮЩИЕ
СЯ)

DISPUTED (СПОРНЫЕ)

(МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЕ)

Membership within the [United Nations](#) : 193 [member states](#),^[1] 1 non member state Vatican (holy see)

Definitions

- **Definitions :**

The state is the most universal and most powerful of all social institutions. The state is a natural institution. Aristotle said man is a social animal and by nature he is a political being. To him, to live in the state and to be a man were identical.



EACH STATE HAS:

1. State Territory (государственная территория)



THE ELEMENTS OF STATE

Territory

There can be no state without a fixed territory. People need territory to live and organize themselves socially and politically. It may be remembered that the territory of the state includes **land, water and air – space**.

The modern states differ in their sizes. Territory is necessary for citizenship. As in the case of population, no definite size with regard to extent of area of the state can be fixed. There are small and big states.



2. BORDERS

DEMARICATION

DELIMITATION

OROGRAPHIC

GEOMETRIC

3. CAPITAL

- MAIN CITY IN A COUNTRY,
- PLACE OF GOVERNMENT (WHITE HOUSE IN US, AKORDA IN KAZAKHSTAN)
- STATUS OF CAPITAL IS DEFINED BY LAW OF STATES
- IT IS NOT A LARGE CITY OF THE COUNTRY

4. OFFICIAL TITLE

- (KAZAKHSTAN IN OFFICIAL THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSATN, GREAT BRITAIN AS UNITED OF KINGDOM AND ETC.)

OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

- STATE LANGUAGE: IN KAZAKHSTAN IS KAZAKH, RUSSIAN IS RUSSIA, UK IS ENGLISH, IN SWITZERLAND – 4 LANGUAGES **GERMAN, FRENCH, ITALIAN** AND **RUMANTSCH**

STATE SYMBOLS

The National Flag of the Republic of Kazakhstan



The State Emblem of the Republic of Kazakhstan



The National Hymn of the Republic of Kazakhstan

The golden sun shines in the sky,

The golden seed lays in the steppe,

The legend tells about brave men,-

Look at my homeland!

Our glory has come

From hoary antiquity;

My Kazakh people

Are proud and strong.

Chorus:

Oh, my homeland! Oh, my homeland!

I am a flower grown by you,

I am a song coming from your lips.

My Kazakhstan, that's where I was born!

Here are my vast expanses

And the way into the future.

Here is my independent,

Solidary, and united nation.

Our happy nation, our people

Welcome the new time

As an eternal friend.

Chorus:

Oh, my homeland! Oh, my homeland!

I am a flower grown by you,

I am a song coming from your lips.

My Kazakhstan, that's where I was born!

FORM OF GOVERNMENT

POLITY OR REPUBLICS (A KIND OF ENLIGHTENED DEMOCRACY). – PRESIDENT, PARLIAMENT, PRESIDENT AND PARLIAMENT

MONARCHY (CONSTITUTIONAL, ABSOLUTE, THEOCRATIC)

FEDERATION, UNITARY AND CONFEDERATION

Great geographical discoveries, the development by Europeans of lands in the New World led to the emergence of dependent (non-self-governing) territories: colonies, protectorates, dominions, condominiums, mandated and trust territories, associated states.

The colony (from the Latin *colonia* - settlement) is a country or territory under the rule of a foreign state (metropolis), devoid of economic and political independence and is governed on the basis of a special regime. The system of protectorate established obviously unequal contractual relations. In fact, protectorates were colonies, external economic, defense and political relations were transferred to the protector state. By the system of protectorates there was a colonial system of Great Britain in Africa.

Condominium - joint ownership (from Latin *Con* (cum) - together and *domonium* - possession), joint ownership of the same territory by two or more states. As a rule, the status of a condominium is used as a way to resolve territorial disputes.

So Sudan (Anglo-Egyptian Sudan) was jointly owned by Great Britain and Egypt in 1899-1951. Since 805 the condominium of France and the Urchelian bishopric (Spain) is Andorra, while the co-rulers are the head of state - the president of France and the Bishop of Urchels.

The system of mandates of the League of Nations provided for three categories of mandated territories in terms of the degree of dependence on the states that received these mandates:

1) the territories of mandate "A" (Syria, Palestine, Lebanon, Iraq, Trans-Jordan) were formally independent states, but they had to be under the control of one of the European powers until they had acquired the skills of independent management;

2) the territory of mandate "B" (the former German colonies in Africa - Cameroon, Tanganyika, Togo, Rwanda-Urundi, Germanic East Africa) were transferred to the administration of European powers;

3) the territory of mandate "C" (former island possessions in Germany and South-West Africa); this mandate provided for the inclusion of the territory in question as part of the European state as an "indivisible part".

The UK received the largest number of mandates: Iraq, Palestine, Transjordan, part of German East Africa - Tanganyika.

Togoland and Cameroon were divided between Britain and France; Germanic South-West Africa (Namibia) passed to the South African Union; part of German East Africa (the territories of Rwanda - Urundi) - to Belgium; German New Guinea - to Australia; Caroline, Marshall Islands, Mariana Islands and Palau - to Japan, the islands of Nauru and Western Samoa - to New Zealand.

After the Second World War, the mandate system of the League of Nations was replaced by the UN guardianship system, which extended to former mandated territories and territories that had been torn away from states that had been defeated in the Second World War, as well as territories that were included in the guardianship system by the states responsible for their control. Within the framework of the UN, a Trusteeship Council was established to ensure international observation and ensure political, economic and social progress. In the second half of the twentieth century. under the management of 7 states there were 11 trust territories. By 1995, all the trust territories had moved to self-government or had become independent, the last of them - the Republic of Palau, in 1994, by results of the referendum, accepted the status of free association with the United States.

Dominions are self-governing colonies. This status in 1867-1947. had parts of the British Empire - Australia (since 1901), Canada (since 1867), New Zealand (since 1907), South African Union (since 1910), Southern Ireland (since 1921).

The first territory seized by Europeans in the New World was Ceuta and Melilla, located on the northern coast of Africa, in the modern territory of Morocco. These rich cities were the final points of the trans-Saharan caravan trade (in Ceuta they brought gold, exchanged by Arab merchants in West Africa for fabrics and salt), they in 1415, practically without resistance, fell under the onslaught of Portuguese troops. With the development of navigation, the Europeans mastered and conquered territories in Asia, America, Africa, Australia and Oceania.

Decolonization - liberation from colonial dependence, began in the XVIII century. The first to receive US independence (1776), during the XIX century. independence has received most of the colonies in Latin America. The countries of Asia became independent, mainly after the Second World War, Africa - after 1960 (the "year of Africa"), when 17 countries - 14 French and 3 English colonies gained independence.

