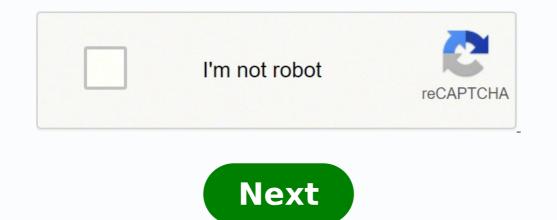
<u>Ratzel' s organic theory</u>



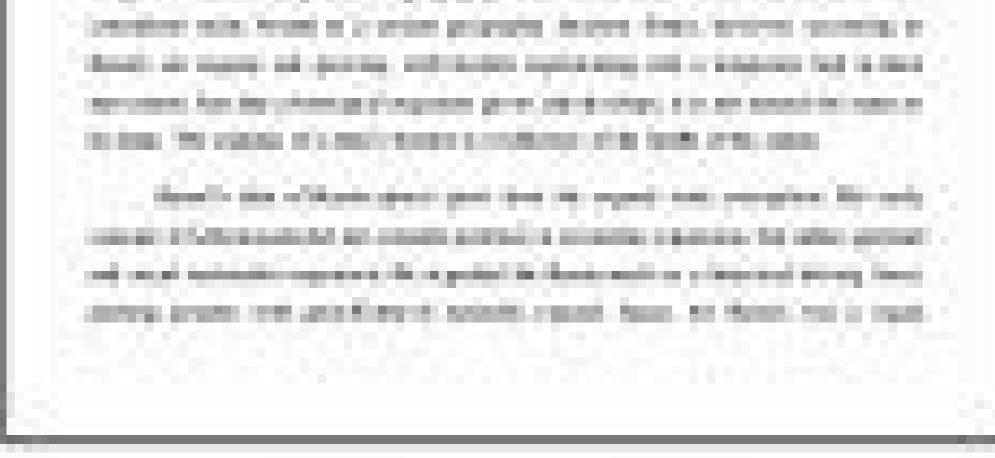
Ratzel' s organic theory



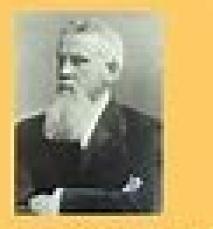




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Ratzel's organic state theory



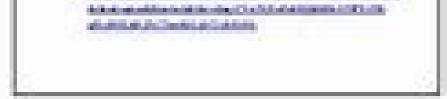
 Friedrich Ratzel (1844-1904). German geographer. First used the term Lebensraum ("living space") in the sense that the National Socialists later would.

Conductions

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What is organic theory. Ratzel's organic theory. Ratzel's organic theory examples. Ratzel organic state theory. Ratzel's organic theory ap human geography. Friedrich ratzel organic theory.

1.1.Education: German "organic school" Friedrich Ratzel (1844 1904) may be considered the "father" of geopolitics, even if he himself did not use this term in his writings. He wrote about political geography. His main work, which saw the light in the 1897, is called Political Geographies. Ratzel graduated from Karlsruhe Polytechnic, where he took courses in geology, paleontology and zoology. He completed his training in Heidelberg, where he became a pupil of Professor Ernst Haeckel (who first used the term "ecological"). Ratzel's vision of the world was based on evolution and Darwinism and was coloured by a marked interest in biology. Ratzel participates in the 1870's war, where he returns as a volunteer and receives the Iron Cross for his bravery. In the 1890s he joined Karl Peters in the Pan-German League. He travels a lot in Europe and America and adds ethnological studies to his scientific interests. He became a professor of geography at the Technical Institute of Munich, and in the 1886 he moved to a department similar to Leipzig. In the 1876 Ratzel defended his thesis on emigration to China'and in the 1882 he published in Stuttgart his fundamental work, Ratzel shows that the soil is the fundamental, immutable fact around which the interests of the peoples revolve. The movement of history is predetermined by the soil and the territory. What follows is an evolutionary conclusion that'the State is a living organism', but an organism' noted in the ground'. Thus, The State reflects an objective geographical reality and a subjective national understanding of this reality, expressed in politics. Ratzel considers the state to be the most organically combining the nation's geographical, demographical, demogr studied from a geographical point of view. As ethnography and history show, states develop on a spatial basis, more and more coupling and fusion with it drawing more and more coupling and fusion with the drawing more and more coupling and fusion with the drawing more and more coupling and fusion with the drawing more and more coupling and fusion with the drawing more and more coupling and fusion with the drawing more and more coupling and fusion with the drawing more and more coupling and fusion with the drawing more and more coupling and fusion with the drawing more and more coupling and fusion with the drawing more and more coupling and fusion with the drawing more and more coupling and fusion with the drawing more and more coupling and fusion with the drawing more and more coupling and fusion with the drawing more and more coupling and fusion with the drawing more and more couplin series of phenomena of expansion of life, being the highest point of these phenomena (Political Geography) (1)From this "organist a" approach, it is clear that the spatial expansion of the state is understood by Ratzel as a process of natural life, similar to the growth of living organisms. Ratzel's organic approach is also evident in relation to space itself (space). This condition is as follows: 126: Moving from a category of guantitative material to a new guality, becoming a category of materials From here follow two other important terms of Ratzel? 127th? What? (NoSubspecificstatus) These terms are close to each other and denote a particular guality inherent in geographical systems and predetermine their political design in the history of peoples and states. All these theses are fundamental principles of geopolitics, in the form in which it will develop a little later among the followers of Ratzel. Moreover, the attitude towards the state as a living territorial organism rooted in the soil is the idea and the main axis of geopolitical little later among the followers of Ratzel. technique. This approach is focused on one synthetic of the A complex of phenomena, regardless of whether they belong to the human or non-human sphere. Space as a concrete expression of nature, the environment, is considered as a continuous vital body of an ethnic group, it is the living space. The structure of the material itself dictates the proportions of the final work of art. In this sense, Ratzel is the direct heir to the entire school of German sociology, whose most important representative was Ferdinand Tennis. 1.3. The political Geography": the state is formed as an organism attached to a certain part of the earth is the surface and its characteristics develop from the characteristics of the people and the soil. The most important features are size, location and boundaries. The following are the types of soil together with vegetation, irrigation and, finally, the relationship with the other conglomerates of the earth~128; A surface, and first of all, with adjacent seas and uninhabited lands, which, at first sight, are not of particular political interest. All these characteristics make up the country (das Land). But when they talk about our country, to this everything that a person has created and all the memories connected with the earth is added. Thus, from the beginning a purely geographical concept becomes a spiritual and emotional bond between the inhabitants of the village and their history. The state is an organism not only because it articulates people's lives on immobile soil, but because this bond reinforces each other, becoming something unique, unthinkable without one of the two components. Unique spaces, incapable of feeding the state, are a historical steam field. Inhabited space, on the other hand, contributes to the development of the State, especially if it is surrounded by natural boundaries. If the Naturally felt on their territory, they will constantly reproduce the same characteristics that, coming from the ground, will be inscribed in it. The attitude towards the state as a living organism implied a rejection of the concept of â the inviolability of borders. The state is born, grows, dies, like a living being. Therefore, its spatial expansion and contraction are natural processes associated with its inner life cycle. Ratzel in his book "On the Laws of Spatial Growth of States" (1901) identified seven laws of expansion: 1. The extent of States increases with the development of their culture2. The spatial growth of the state is accompanied by other manifestations of its development of their culture2. absorbing and absorbing the political units of lesser importance.4. A board is an organ located on the periphery of a state (understood as an organism).5. By expanding its space, the state tries to cover the regions most important for its development: coasts, river basins, valleys and generally all the rich territories.6. The initial impetus for expansion comes from outside, since the state is caused by the expansion of the state (or territory) with a clear civilisation. 7. The general tendency to assimilate or absorb weaker nations encourages an even greater increase of territories in a movement that is nourishing. Not surprisingly, many critics accused Ratzel of writing the catechism for the imperialists. At the same time, Ratzel himself did not attempt to justify any German imperialism by any means, although he did not hide the fact that he adhered to nationalist beliefs. It was important for him to create a conceptual tool for a proper understanding of the history of states and peoples in their relationship to space. Basically, to awaken the Raumsinn (sense of space) among the leaders of Germany, for whom the geographical data of Academic science more often seemed to be a pure abstraction. 1.5 weltmacht and the Searatzel were strongly influenced by the knowledge of him with North America, which studied well and dedicated to two books: maps of the city and North American civilization (1874) and the United States of America (1878 1880). He noted that the "sense of space" among Americans is highly developed, given that they were in charge of developing "empty" spaces, having behind them a significant "political-geographical experience" of European history. As a result, Americans deliberately implemented what the old world came to intuitively and gradually. So at Ratzel we meet the first formulations of another important geopolitical concept of the concept of a A ¢ † â ~ ~ † â; Â (weltmacht). Ratzel noted that large countries have a tendency towards top geographical expansion, which is gradually reaching the planetary level. As a result, sooner or later, geographical development must arrive at its continental phase. The application of this principle, deriving from the American experience of political unification and strategic to continental spaces, to Germany, Ratzel predicted its fate of continental power. He anticipated another important argument of geopolitics, the importance of the sea for the development of civilization. In his book $\tilde{A} \notin \hat{a} \in \hat{a} \in \hat{c}$ and states (England, Spain, Holland, etc.) takes place the planetary scale of full expansion. The fact that some peoples and states (England, Spain, Holland, etc.) takes place spontaneously, the land powers (Ratzel, of course, meant Germany) should be made significantly: the development of the fleet is a condition needed to approach to the status of "global powers" (weltmacht). Ratzelà ¢ â € Sea powerwill are already connected, even if only in later geopolitics (Mehan, Mackinder, Haushofer, in particular Schmitt) will be connected theme becomes complete and central. Ratzell's works are a necessary basis for all geopolitical studies. In a reduced form, his works cover almost all the main points that will form the basis of this science. Swedel Chellen and German Haushofer based their ideas on Ratzel's books. His ideas were taken into consideration by French Vidal de la Blach, English Mackinder, American Machan and Russian Eurasians (P. Savitsky, L. Gumilev, etc.). It should be noted that Ratzel's political sympathies are not random. Almost all geopolitics has been characterized by a strong national feeling, regardless of whether it has been coated with democratic forms (Anglo-Saxon geopolitics of Mackinder, Mahan) or "ideocratic" (Haushofer, Schmitt, Eurasian).

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