

## Geopolitics and identity

### Geopolitics

1. The difference between propaganda and truth, is where you stand on particular issues

### BBC world service

1. This disseminates news around the world from a **British perspective**
2. This service has been repeatedly jammed by the **Chinese government** to prevent an alternative (British) perspective being heard within its territory
3. We could argue the same about Fox news or CNN

### Identities between the global and individual

1. The idea of **propaganda** is often used as an opposite of the self-evidently true position of the speaker
2. This is true whether talking about national identities or individual ones
3. Who we think we are and who others think we are, is critical to how we evaluate popular culture, whether popular culture is **propaganda or just entertainment**
4. Is determined not by its content but by the identity of the consumer

### Identity

1. Identity is a very politicized as ways for people to conceive of themselves as located within society
2. Since then, processes of globalisation have **heightened identity** and the efforts to bolster **place-based identity**
3. Possible identities might draw on numerous overlapping geographical definitions
4. Culture is also produced and consumed in new places
5. Identity has therefore moved to the forefront of both popular culture and geopolitics

### Geopolitics

1. **Geopolitics** – is about shaping places in various ways and demarcating places and people who do the shaping and those who not
2. Identity is key to geopolitics as well as popular culture
3. Popular geopolitics is a **niche within political** geography
4. Which looks at the everyday experiences of geopolitics
5. Is also explores political behaviour **through geography**

### What is geopolitics

1. The term geopolitics was coined in 1899 by Rudolf Kjellen (**Swedish political scientist**)

2. State and society should be viewed tougher
3. There were other strands of **geopolitical thinking in the UK and US**.
4. Geopolitics came back into fashion around the 1970s as notions **of power, politics and geography the importance of the** media/popular culture came to be recognised.

#### **Popular geopolitics**

1. Popular geopolitics is about studying the media in all its forms

#### **The mediation of the world**

1. The mediatisation of the world is geopolitical because it occurs in ways that associate values and behaviours with various parts of the world which influences the ways in which people interact
2. Geopolitics plays out in **films and television**
3. Geopolitics is about who we are and what other people are like

#### **Star Trek and geopolitics**

1. The original star trek was about the **USS Enterprise**, tasked with the advancement of scientific knowledge, and was part of Starfleet - itself an extension of the United Federation of Planets
2. An interstellar coalition of alien races which are dominated though by humans from earth
3. The Federation resembled, in some ways, the current United Nations, from its logo to its founding in San Francisco, to its focus on peace, progress, justice, universal rights, self-determination, and equality
4. Thus, **Star Trek** seemed to indicate that in the future racism, poverty, cold war will disappear
5. Instead liberal American ideals become universal, expand to incorporate the entire planet
6. A more **cynical viewer** might note that Starfleet's explorations seemed to colonize new planets
7. When the Cold war ended, and the Berlin wall came down, **Star Trek also reflected** this,
8. With the Klingons in Star Trek: The Next Generation, no longer the enemy of the federation
9. James Bond has been written about in relation to geopolitics but currently *Homeland* also could be analysed in relation to geopolitics