

Unit 4

Boundaries and the Geopolitical World Order

Political Geography

The following information corresponds to Chapter 8 in your textbook. Fill in the blanks to complete the definition or sentence. Note: All of the following information in addition to your reading is important.

Territorial Morphology

- _____ – distance from geometric center is similar
- _____ – a.k.a. attenuated
- _____ – two or more separate pieces
- _____ – territory completely surrounds that of another state
- _____ – a.k.a. prorupt; have a protruded area that extends from a more compact core



Evolution of Boundaries

- _____ – a vertical plane that cuts through the subsoil & airspace (even *outer* space)
- _____ – legal document or treaty drawn up to specify actual points in the landscape
- _____ – cartographers put the boundary on the map
- _____ – boundary is actually marked on the ground w/ wall, fence, posts,...

Types of Boundaries

- _____ – straight-line, unrelated to physical or cultural landscape, lat & long (US/Canada)
- _____ (natural-political) – conform to physiologic features (Rio Grande: US/Mexico; Pyrenees: Spain/France)
- _____ – mark breaks in the human landscape (Armenia/Azerbaijan)

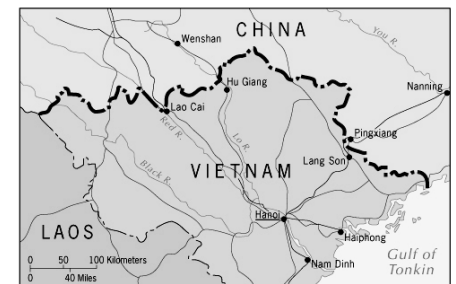
Origin-Based Classification (a.k.a. genetic boundary types)

- _____ – existed before the cultural landscape emerged
- _____ – developed contemporaneously with the evolution of the cultural landscape
- _____ – placed by powerful outsiders on a developed landscape, usually ignores pre-existing cultural-spatial patterns
- _____ – has ceased to function, but its imprint can still be detected on the cultural landscape

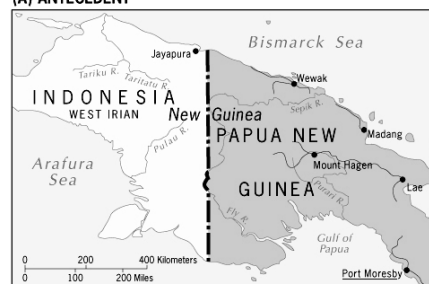
GENETIC POLITICAL BOUNDARY TYPES



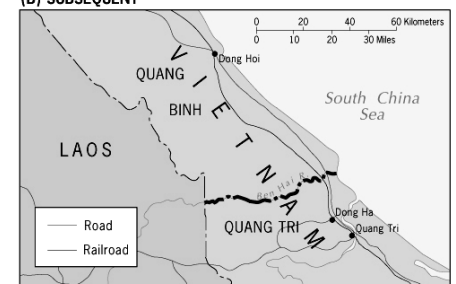
(A) ANTECEDENT



(B) SUBSEQUENT



(C) SUPERIMPOSED



(D) RELICT

Boundary Disputes

- _____ – focus on legal language (e.g. median line of a river: water levels may vary)
- _____ – definition is not in dispute, the interpretation is; allows mapmakers to delimit boundaries in various ways
- _____ – neighbors differ over the way the boundary should function (migration, smuggling)
- _____ – disputes over rights to natural resources (gas, oil, water)
- _____ – zone of separation, a territorial “cushion” that keeps rivals apart

Classical Geopolitics

- _____ school – sought to explain why certain states are powerful and how to become powerful.
- _____ (1844-1904) – postulated a theory claiming that a state resembles a _____ organism – birth, maturity, decline, death.
- A state receives nourishment through the acquisition of less powerful _____ (_____); space is essential.
- This “_____” (as stated above): led to the expansionist _____ policies of 1930s.
- _____/_____ school – sought to offer strategic advice for states and explain why countries interact at the global scale the way they do.
- _____ Theory (1919): Halford Mackinder; the heart of world power is in Eurasia – a resource-rich, land-based “pivot area”, Eastern Europe is the key to the “_____”.
“Who rules _____ commands the Heartland.
Who rules the _____ commands the World Island.
Who rules the _____ commands the world.”
- _____ Theory (1944): Nicholas Spykman; the Eurasian rim, not the heart is the key to global power.
- A _____-polar world existed in the 19th century (U.K., France, Germany, Russia, U.S. & Japan); a _____-polar world emerged after WWII (U.S. & U.S.S.R.).
- After the USSR collapsed, politicians hoped a _____ would evolve, reducing nuclear risks and improving relations.
- Today a new _____-polar world is emerging; (US, China, Russia, EU, Japan) – making conflict more likely.
- List several challenges to the current world order:



Multinationalism on the Map

- _____ - a venture involving three or more states for: political (UN), economic (EU), military (NATO), and/or cultural (African Union) objectives.
- The UN (_____) was established after WWII (much more successful than the League of Nations established after WWI); 191 members; states commit to _____ approved standards of behavior
- The UN has many _____, such as the Security Council, the World Health Organization, even the UNPO - for _____ people (51 members today)
- _____ – the first major modern multinational union; established no tariffs, quotas, licenses; joined EEC later.
- The EU (_____) developed out of the EEC (European Economic Community) in 1992; many members have adopted the _____ as their uniform monetary unit; the EU is far from a United States of _____ – there are issues with the balance of power (e.g. _____ = largest economy & exceeds deficit spending limits), new applicants are also pending (e.g. _____ – Muslim, weaker economy),...

The Law of the Sea (not in the text)

- The Law of the Sea began with the _____ (1945) – the U.S. claimed natural resources up to continental shelf
- Later, in 1946, _____ claimed the water above
- _____ - the UN Convention on Law of Sea was signed by 157 states (not US) in 1982; it established territorial sea up to 12 nautical miles from the coastline; a country's _____ (Exclusive Economic Zone) extends up to 200 nautical miles from the coastline (countries have rights to any natural resources up to continental shelf)
- The _____ - _____ Principle is necessary when a country's territorial sea or EEZ conflicts with another; a boundary is established midway between two states' coasts
- One example is in the _____ - an area of major disputes; Spratly Islands (rich in oil, claimed by six states); this, however, is the exception, not the rule.

