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

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 in 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.