The following information corresponds to Chapters 16 & 17 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, not just the blanks you fill in.

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 first multinational union; established no tariffs, quotas, licenses; joined EEC later
- The EU (____________ __________) developed out of the EEC (European Economic Community) in 1992; 12/15 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. Germany has the largest economy & also exceeds their limits on deficit spending), new applicants are also pending (e.g. Turkey – Muslim, weaker economy), …
- The UN (____________ __________) was established after WWII (much more successful than the League of Nations established after WWI); 191 members
- The UN has many _____________, such as the Security Council, the World Health Organization, even the UNPO - for ______________ people (51 members today)
- The UN is not a world _______________, for example, it has no standing army but relies on its members.

The Law of the Sea

- The Law of the Sea began with the ______________ (1945) – 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
Devolutionary Forces in the World

- ___________ occurs when regions within a state gain political strength and growing autonomy at the expense of the central government; these regions may even break away from the state altogether.

- ___________ is the love for your nation and can be seen in several areas around the world:
  - Scotland – voted in favor of greater autonomy, but have mixed feelings for independence from GB
  - Spain – Basque, Catalonia: 17 Autonomous Communities were established as a result
  - Belgium – Flemish (Dutch) region in the north vs. Walloons (French) in the south
  - Yugoslavia – six “republics” were established after the Dayton Accords (1995); split Bosnia between a Serb “Republic” & a Muslim-Croat “Federation”

- One of the most powerful devolutionary forces deals with ___________ concerns; some examples include:
  - Spain – Catalonia (industrially strong region)
  - Italy – Northern regions (industrially strong)
  - France – Corsica (island in the Mediterranean)
  - Brazil – South (claim a misuse of taxes)

- Another major devolutionary force is inherently ___________ - distance, remoteness & peripheral location are all allies of devolution

After the Cold War

- The USSR split into 15 republics, initially referred to as the “_________ _________” (cultural regions along the post-Soviet periphery that were expected to rely more heavily on Russia than has actually happened)

- Russia still has ___________ problems today (e.g. Chechnya); a diverse country with many nationalities

- The ___________ ___________ was expected to be the international situation after the collapse of the USSR, where a balance of _________ terror between two superpowers would no longer determine the destiny of the states of the world (US is only superpower in the world today)

- We live in a ___________ world today; 4 major cores exist: ____________, __________, __________, and __________ – the future is uncertain (peace or conflict?)

- ___________ is the expansion of economic, political & cultural activities to a global scale, the importance of states’ traditional positions have been ____________ by networks of interaction

- The political system of ___________ has affected virtually all regions; with little progress in North Africa & Southwest Asia (e.g. one-party democracy)

Current Trends

- Growing influence of ___________ – fundamentalism vs. secularism (Islamic vs. Judeo-Christian “worlds”)

- Antiquated ___________ framework – a 21st c. world with 19th c. borders (most devolving movements occur in the periphery of states, and in regions with differing nationalities)

- Rise of ___________ – superpowers supplied allies with weapons during Cold War; increasing threat of nations with nukes, chemical & biological weapons, suicide missions = potential to unite or divide world