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**
- **COMPACT** – distance from geometric center is similar
- **ELONGATED** – a.k.a. attenuated
- **FRAGMENTED** – two or more separate pieces (BIFURCATED = TWO)
- **PERFORATED** – territory completely surrounds that of another state
- **PROTRUDED** – a.k.a. prorupt; have a protruded area that extends from a more compact core

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

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

**Origin-Based Classification (a.k.a. genetic boundary types)**
- **ANTECEDENT** – existed before the cultural landscape emerged
- **SUBSEQUENT** – developed contemporaneously with the evolution of the cultural landscape
- **SUPERIMPOSED** – placed by powerful outsiders on a developed landscape, usually ignores pre-existing cultural-spatial patterns
- **RElict** – has ceased to function, but its imprint can still be detected on the cultural landscape

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

- **GERMAN** school – sought to explain why certain states are powerful and how to become powerful.
- **FRIEDRICH RATZEL** (1844-1904) – postulated a theory claiming that a state resembles a **BIOLOGICAL** organism – birth, maturity, decline, death.
- A state receives nourishment through the acquisition of less powerful **TERRITORIES (STATES)**; space is essential.
- This “**ORGANIC THEORY**” (as stated above): led to the expansionist **NAZI** policies of 1930s.
- **BRITISH/AMERICAN** school – sought to offer strategic advice for states and explain why countries interact at the global scale the way they do.
- **HEARTLAND** 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 “**WORLD ISLAND**”
  “Who rules EAST EUROPE commands the Heartland.
  Who rules the HEARTLAND commands the World Island.
  Who rules the WORLD ISLAND commands the world.”
- **RIMLAND** Theory (1944): Nicholas Spykman; the Eurasian rim, not the heart is the key to global power.
- A **MULTI**-polar world existed in the 19th century (U.K., France, Germany, Russia, U.S. & Japan); a **BI**-polar world emerged after WWII (U.S. & U.S.S.R.).
- After the USSR collapsed, politicians hoped a **NEW WORLD ORDER** would evolve, reducing nuclear risks and improving relations.
- Today a new **MULTI**-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**

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

**The Law of the Sea** (not in the text)

- The Law of the Sea began with the **TRUMAN PROCLAMATION** (1945) – the U.S. claimed natural resources up to continental shelf
- Later, in 1946, **ARGENTINA** claimed the water above
- **UNCLOS III** - 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 **EEZ** (Exclusive Economic Zone) extends up to 200 nautical miles from the coastline (countries have rights to any natural resources up to continental shelf)
- The **MEDIAN-LINE** 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 **SOUTH CHINA SEA** - an area of major disputes; Spratly Islands (rich in oil, claimed by six states); this, however, is the exception, not the rule.