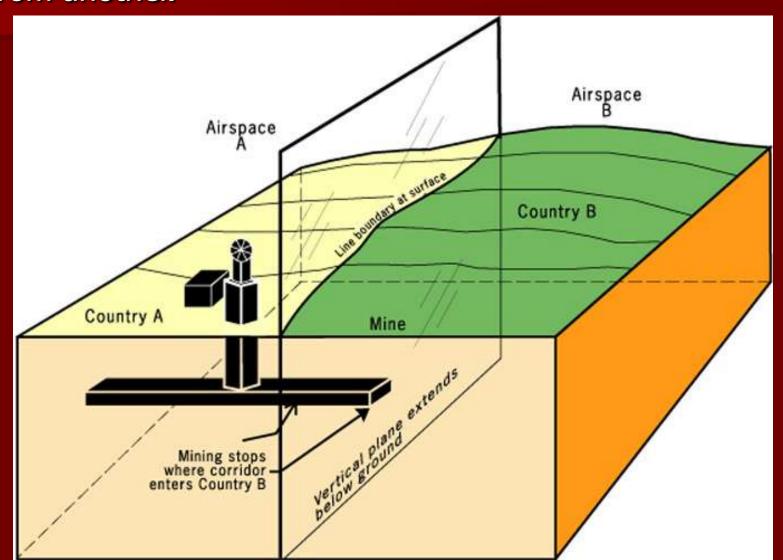
APHG CHAPTER 8: POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY

KQ3: HOW ARE BOUNDARIES ESTALBISHED, AND WHY DO **BOUNDARY** DISPUTES OCCUR? (7 SLIDES)

- Definition of a 'boundary'
 - Vertical plane that cuts through the subsoil and the airspace above, divided one state territory from another
 - Therefore, we aren't just talking about the signs we see that separate states; we are talking about airspace, water, minerals, resources, etc.

Boundary — a vertical plane that cuts through the rocks below and the airspace above, dividing one state territory from another.



Boundaries
often divide
resources, such
as oil between
Kuwait and Iraq



- Established a boundary includes four steps
 - 1)States define the boundary through a legal document(by listing actual points in the landscape or by using latitude & longitude)
 - 2)Cartographers delimit the boundary by drawing it on a map
 - 3)States can demarcate it---marking the boundary(pillars, fences, walls, etc)
 - 4)States must administrate it—determine how it will be maintained, how goods & people will cross it

- TYPES OF BOUNDARIES
 - GEOMETRIC
 - Using latitude/longitude lines, township/range lines
 - PHYSICAL-POLITICAL
 - Follow an agreed-upon feature in the geographic landscape(river, crest of a mountain range, sea, etc)
- With so many different boundaries, it leads to a situation where there are states with many different shapes

- Another way to classify boundaries depends on how they were evolved
 - Antecedent: existed before human cultures developed(example: a river)
 - Subsequent: settlement happens, then a boundary is drawn(example: U.S./Can. Border)
 - Superimposed: forcibly put on a landscape by outsiders(example: Israel border)
 - Relict: no longer functions, but used to(example: Berlin Wall)

- FIVE SHAPES OF COUNTRIES
 - 1)COMPACT: Borders are equidistant from the center
 - 2)ELONGATED: At least twice as long in one direction as another
 - 3)FRAGMENTED: Pieces not attached to the mainland
 - 4)PERFORATED: Has an entire state within its state boundaries
 - 5)PRORUPTED: Has a protusion sticking out from the base
 - EACH SHAPE CREATES ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES

- COMPACT: Easy to travel, communicate, mobilize
- ELONGATED: Location determines ease or lack of ease; lack of unity can be a problem
- FRAGMENTED: hard to attack, hard to control/communicate, more of a widespread presence
- PERFORATED: state in the middle can be swallowed up and influenced; state on the outside could also be affected
- PRORUPTED: similar problems for elongated states







THE GAMBIA 60 km 40 miles SENEGAL Njau Atlantic Ocean Farafenni Dankunku Sutukoba Mansa Konko Soma Serekunda Georgetown (Jangjang-bureh) o O Banjul Abuko OJufureh Fatoto • Tanji Abuk Brikama NR Kiang Diabugu • Basse West NP Santa Su Sibanor Kanilai Kartong SENEGAL GUINEA-BISSAU



CHILE

Arica Parque Nacional
Lauca
BOLIVIA

• Calama

1.50

Antofagasta

Atacama Desert PARAGUAY

URUGUA

BRAZIL

Copiapó

La Serena

Viña del Mar

Concepción @

San Juan

Valparaiso Santiago

Rancagua

Talca

ARGENTINA

Valdivia Temuco

Parque Nacional • Volcán Osorno Puyehue Puerto Montt

Chiloè

Coyhaique

Parque Nacional Laguna San Rafael

ATLANTIC OCEAN

Parque Nacional o

Strait of Arenas

PACIFIC OCEAN



0 600 km 0 400 miles

INDONESIA VIETNAN BANGKOKO **OMANILA** CAMBODIA PHNOM PENHO • HO CHI MINH CITY OCEAN(Saigon) THAILAND PALAU BANDAR SERI KUALA BEGAWAN LUMPUR BRUNE OSINGAPORE Kalimantan Sumatra Maluku Sulawesi Irian Jaya O Jakarta **NUSA TENGGARA** Java Bali Flores Lombok Komodo INDIANEAST TIMOR OCEAN & Rinca Darwin 500 km 300 miles AUSTRALIA

PHILIPPINES Batenes Islands Babuyan Islands Laoag Vigano Bontoc Sagada Banaue San Fernando Luzon Catanduanes Philippine Sea @Manila 200 km Lubang Island 100 miles Lake Taal Puraran Puerto Galera • Mayon Volcano Mindoro Viriato Boracay Island . Samar SOUTH CHINA Panay Tacloban SEA Iloilo Cityo Palawan o Cebu Puerto Princesa Chocolate Negros Hills Sulu Sea Butuan Mindanao Mt Apo A O Davao Zamboanga o Lake Sebu Mindanao Sea



- Many types of boundary disputes can occur
 - -DEFINITIONAL: dispute over the legal agreement
 - LOCATIONAL: interpretation of the boundary is disputed
 - -OPERATIONAL: involve neighbors who disagree over the way their border should function
 - ALLOCATIONAL: involves the resources in, near or below the boundary

KQ4: HOW DO GEOPOLITICS AND CRITICAL **GEOPOLITICS HELP** US UNDERSTAND THE WORLD? (10 SLIDES)

- Definition of geopolitics
 - Interplay among geography, power, politics and international relations
- Two different ways of looking at it
 - -1)Trying to explain why certain states are powerful and how to become powerful(called the "German school")
 - -2)Trying to explain why states interact globally the way they do(called the "British/American school")

- The German school of geopolitics
 - Devised by 19th century German scholars
 - Based on the concept that a state is a living thing that wants to grow, expand, etc
 - Somewhat justified actions of the Nazis
- The British/American school of geopolitics
 - Most prominent scholar was Sir Halford Mackinder
 - His writings and beliefs eventually became known as the "Heartland Theory"

HEARTLAND THEORY

- If you rule Eastern Europe, you command the heartland(looked at it this way because Eastern Europe is in a pivotal area---close to Asia, Western Europe, Middle East, etc.)
- If you rule the heartland, you therefore command Eurasia
- If you rule Eurasia, you command the world
 - This theory became big BEFORE American political power emerged

- A theory was created after the Heartland Theory which was termed the "Rimland Theory"
 - Nicholas Spykman theorized that the Heartland controls the land; but the Rimland controls the sea
 - Rimland is on the outer parts of the Heartland
 - Also theorized that is was critical for rimland places to forge alliances with either themselves or heartland members for protection

Mackinder's Heartland Theory:

"Who rules East Europe commands the Heartland Who rules the Heartland commands the Eurasia(the World Island") Who rules the World Island commands the world"



- Geopolitics has evolved into "critical geopolitics"
 - Definition: intellectuals will construct ideas about places and these ideas will influence their political behaviors & policies
- Concept of politics and geopolitics has really changed in last 50 years
 - Was an "us" vs. "them" environment during Cold
 War
 - Today, if anything is "them", its not the Soviet Union---it's the concept of terrorism

- During the Cold War, therefore, there was a bipolar "World Order"---two major powers
- After WWII, the USA, USSR and UK were looked at as the major powers
 - Could have led to these situations instead
 - US & USSR allied(UK as the enemy)
 - UK & USSR allied(with us as the enemy)
 - UK, USA & USSR all allied together
 - UK, USA & USSR all enemies with each other
 - UK & USA as allies; USSR as the enemy(this is what happened)
- Eventually, the lack of military might & population made the UK a lesser power than the other two

- Cold War terms
 - CONTAINMENT: U.S. policy was to contain the spread of communism, not necessarily stop it
 - DOMINO THEORY: belief that if one country fell to communism, its neighbors would eventually fall
- Results of the Cold War
 - NATO creation/Warsaw Pact creation
 - Korean War
 - Vietnam War
 - Emergence of communism in eastern Europe

- Downfall of the Soviet Union totally changed the world order
- Since 1991, a sense of "unilateralism" has emerged
 - U.S. is the major power---most allies follow our lead
 - Some countries have animosity towards us because we act unilaterally instead of cooperatively sometimes
- Every time period of unilateral power in world history eventually ended
 - Resulted in the emergence of a new power
 - Big question---if and when that happens, who will it be?

- The other big possible change is the fact that one single state might not be a unilateral power...or even a bipolar power
- As the emergence of organizations such as the EU develop, there could be groups or clusters of countries that emerge as group powers
 - -The next key question talks about these organizations' roles

KQ5: WHAT ARE SUPRANATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS, AND WHAT IS THE FUTURE OF THE STATE? (6 SLIDES)

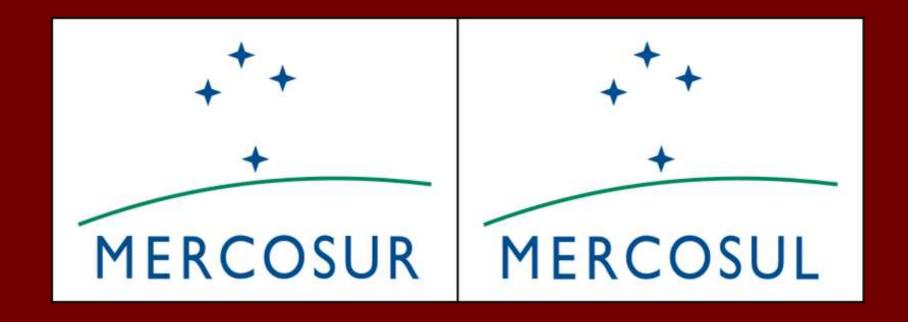
- Definition of "supranational organization"
 - Entity composed of three or more states that create an association and form an administrative structure for mutual benefit and in pursuit of shared goals
- 20th century witnessed the establishment of numerous supranational organizations(politically, economically, culturally, and militarily)
- Today there are over 60 supranational organizations; many of which has smaller organizations within them

- Began with the League of Nations
 - Created after WWI with mission to prevent another global war from happening(had 63 members...we never joined due to isolationist beliefs---even though Woodrow Wilson proposed it; many countries dropped out prior to WWII----Germany was one
- United Nations was created after WWII(has 191 members today)
 - Organization has benefitted humanity greatly

- Some things the U.N. does
 - General Assembly & Security Council deals with renegade actions; looks to sanction & punish these countries
 - Other U.N. agencies & actions have helped mankind
 - World Health Organization
 - Food & Agriculture Organization
 - UNESCO---UN Educational, Scientific & Cultural Organization
 - Creation of a Universal Declaration of Human Rights
 - Sends peacekeepers to areas of conflict

- There are dozens of regional supranational organizations
 - The Benelux agreement (Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg)
 - NATO/Warsaw Pact(NATO is still around)
 - -EU
 - -NAFTA
 - -MERCOSUR
 - –AU(African Union)
 - ASEAN(Southeast Asian economic alliance)
 - OPEC



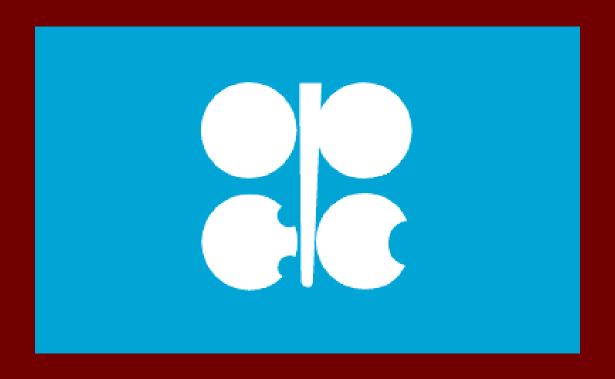






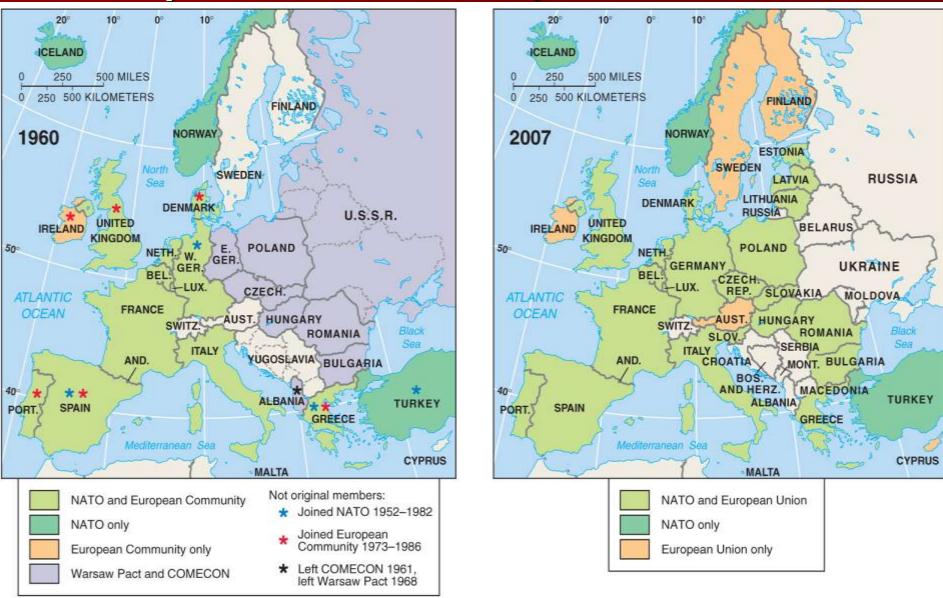








European Alliances, 1960 & 2007



- The impacts that supranational organizations have on states can be small...or incredibly big
 - It all depends on how much authority is given from the state to the organization
 - By joining such an organization, a state is willing to give up some of its influence
 - EXAMPLES FOR DISCUSSION
 - Did the U.S. give up economic power by joining NAFTA?
 - Did Germany give us political power by joining the EU?

- What does this mean for the future?
 - The number and size of supranational organizations could greatly lessen the influence of individual states
 - 20 years ago, no European country had as much economic influence as the USA
 - Today, some view the EU has being a bigger economic power than us
 - Could even lead to political merging of states
 - On the flip side, states may determine they want to regain their independence/sovereignty that they've somewhat lost...could lead to the downfall organizations