

Borders Around the World

Friday, Dec. 20





Notes: Borders



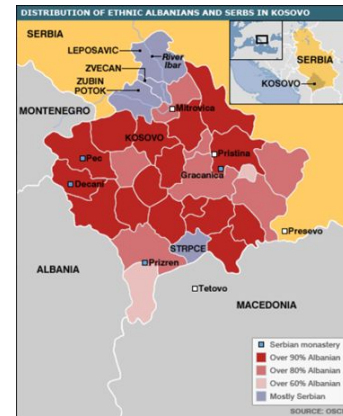
Importance of Clear Borders

- **Centripetal Forces**

- States with clearly defined borders promotes unity and cultural cohesion

- **Centrifugal Forces**

- The more boundaries and nationalities possessed by a state the higher the likelihood of conflict
 - Separatists movements
 - Regionalism
 - External threats



Type of Borders - Physical

Utilize natural landforms

to create separations

Rivers, lakes, mountains,
deserts, etc.



Ex. Pyrenees Mountains
between Spain and France

Type of Borders - Geometric

Straight lines that create separation and are **unrelated to landforms or culture**



Ex. Border between Libya and Chad

Type of Borders - Ethnic

Borders that attempt to reflect the **cultural differences** of people living in a particular area

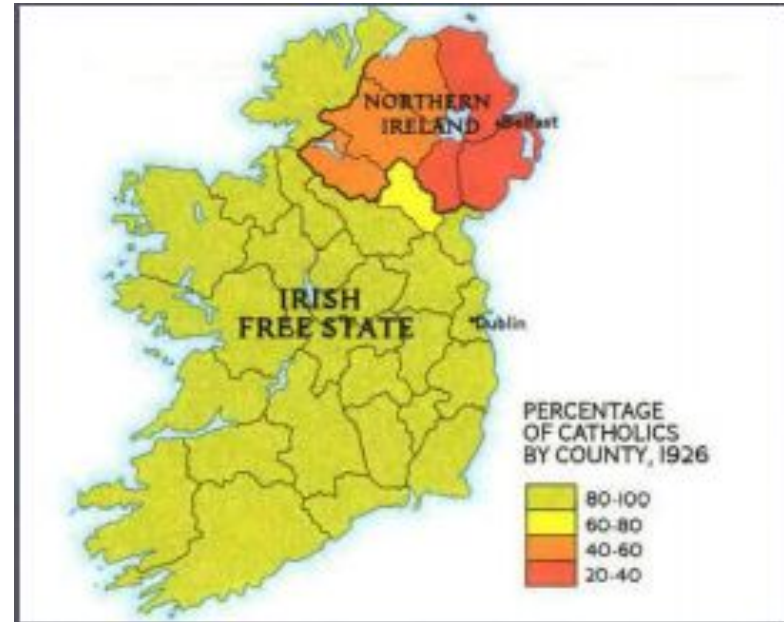
Often result in **ethnic enclaves** and **exclaves**



Ex. New borders between former Yugoslavian countries.

Type of Borders - Language/Religion

Boundaries that divide
different religious groups
or language families.



Ex. Religious divide between the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland

Enclaves and Exclaves

Enclave

Territories **completely surrounded** by another country but are culturally/ethnically different.



Exclave

Regions that are **geographically separated** from the rest of the **country** but **not** wholly surrounded by one state





Subsequent vs. Antecedent Boundary

Subsequent Boundary

A boundary that is established **after** the settlement with an attempt to **accommodate cultural differences.**

Developed with the evolution of the cultural landscape and is adjusted as the cultural landscape changes.

Ex. Canada and the U.S.

Antecedent Boundary

A boundary that **already existed** before the present settlement in that area occurred.

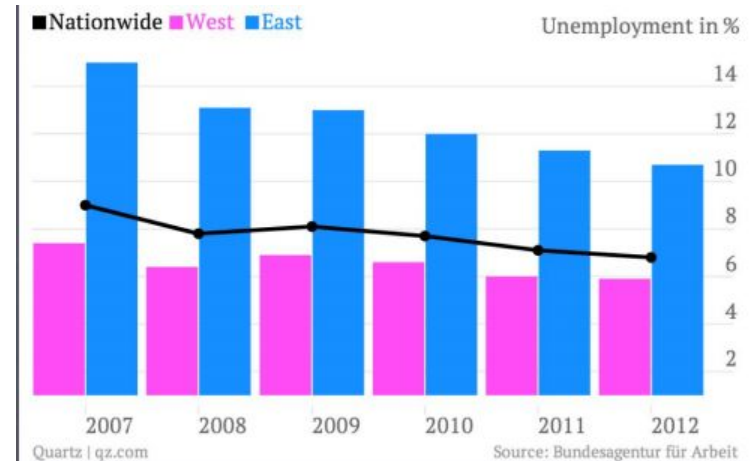
The cultural landscape **emerged** and stayed in place while people began to occupy the surrounding areas.

Ex. Saharan Desert between North Africa and Sub-Saharan Africa.

Relict Boundary

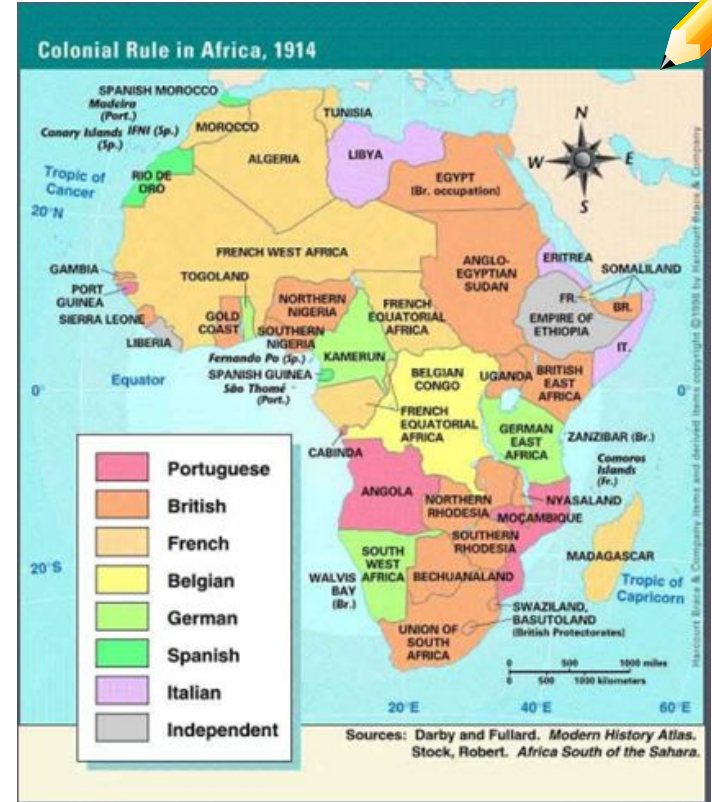
A political boundary that has **ceased to function** but the **imprint** of which can still be **detected** on the cultural landscape.

Ex. Berlin/East Berlin and the Berlin Wall



Superimposed Boundary

A political boundary placed by **powerful outsiders** on a **developed landscape.**



Ex. Colonial and post colonial borders in Africa



Fortified Boundary

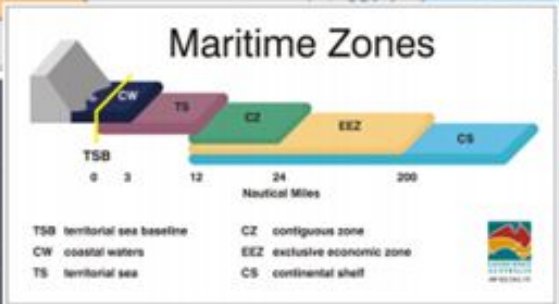
The creation of walls or barriers to either prevent foreigners from getting in or your own citizens from getting out.





Maritime Boundaries

- Divisions of different claims to the oceans around the shores of the country.
- **Territorial Waters: 12 miles** from shoreline
 - Control all movement **above** or **below** water
- **Exclusive Economic Zone: 200 miles** from shoreline
 - Control all economic enterprise **below** the water's surface
- **Median Line Principle:** Water **equally divided** among countries located close to each other
- Decided by **UNCLOS** - **United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea**



see also 1347 length
 projection centre
 MP 02/343.30

Borders - Assignment

1. Examine the chart comparing the United States to Mexico. Discuss the chart and its implications using the questions listed.
2. Using an atlas find two examples of each type of border. You must list the two countries, states, provinces, etc. that make up each border example.
3. Choose one of the questions and answer it in complete sentences on the back.