

Forming Borders



Defining Borders

- **Boundaries** - Limit the jurisdiction and authority of one entity in favor of another
 - Limits defense, laws, rights, services, taxation
- **Political Borders** – Represent the spatial limits of a political organization
 - Boundary Demarcation
 - The clear marking of boundaries by the building of walls, signs, etc...
 - Often cause conflict between states
 - Can also serve as clear cultural dividing points

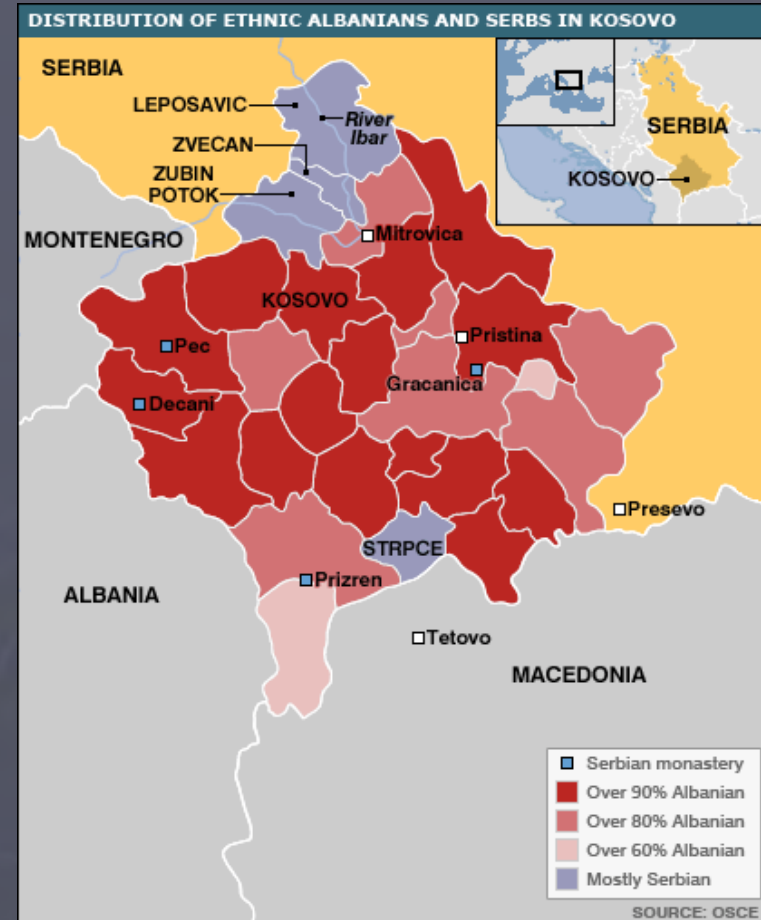


Scales of Borders

- Supra-National Scale – Organizations that transcend the boundaries of multiple countries
 - Example: The United Nations
- State Scale – The political division of the Earth's surface among different countries
- Intra-State Scale – Further division of a state into smaller entities
 - Example: Provinces of Canada

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
 - Separatist movements
 - Regionalism
 - External threats



Types of Borders

- Physical Boundaries
 - Utilize natural landforms to create separations
 - Rives, lakes, mountains, etc...



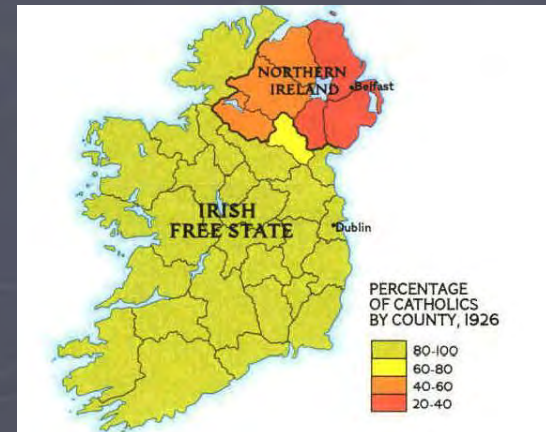
Types of Borders

- Geometric Borders
 - Straight lines that create separation and are unrelated to landforms or culture



Types of Border

- Ethnic Borders
 - Borders that attempt to reflect the cultural differences of the people living in a particular area
 - Often leave to ethnic enclaves and exclaves
- Religious/Language Borders
 - Boundaries that divide different religious groups or language families



Enclaves and Exclaves

Enclaves

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



Exclaves

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



Subsequent vs Antecedent Boundary

Subsequent Boundary

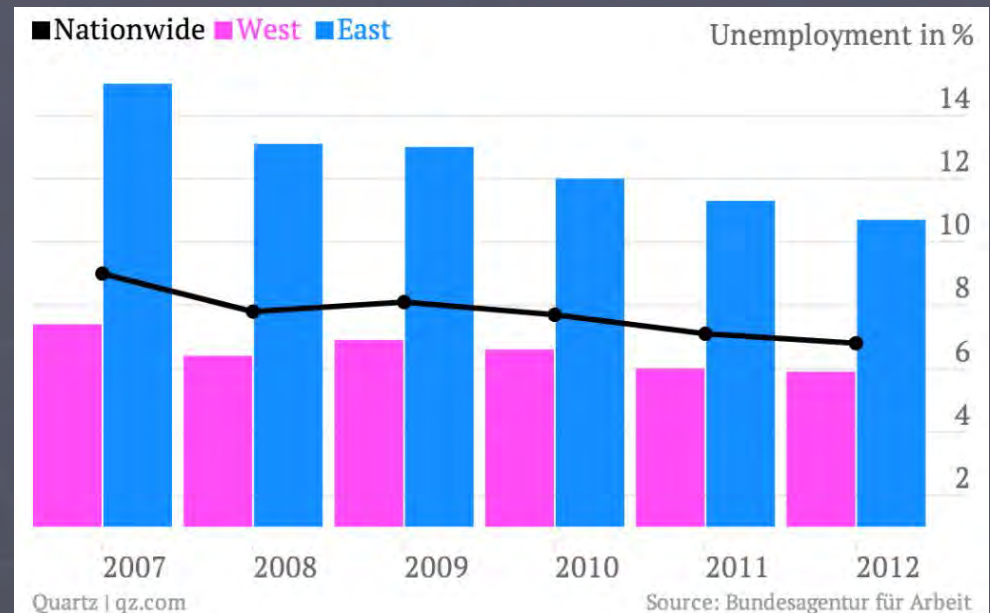
- A boundary that is established after the settlement with an attempt to accommodate cultural differences. It developed with the evolution of the cultural landscape and is adjusted as the cultural landscape changes.

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 moved in to occupy the surrounding area.

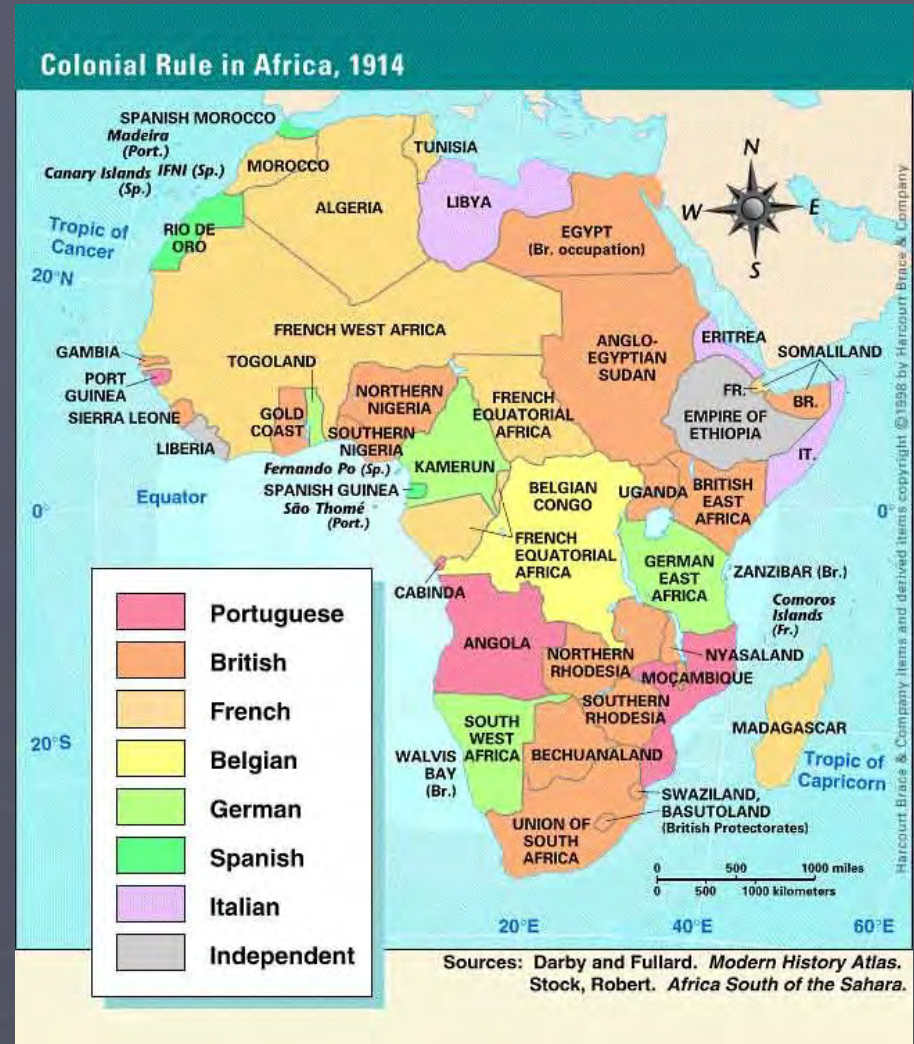
Relict Boundaries

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



Superimposed Boundary

- A political boundary placed by powerful outsiders on a developed human landscape



Fortified Boundaries

- The creation of walls/barriers to either prevent foreigners from getting in, or its citizens from getting out



Maritime Boundaries

- Division of different claims to the oceans around the shores of the country
 - Generally accepted to be 200 miles
 - Water equally divided among countries located close to each other

