

**Unit 8.3 How does geopolitics help us understand the world? What are Supranational organizations, & what is the future of the state?**



Pgs.262-272 Information contained in the worksheet, not just the blanks, is important, but the worksheet alone does not replace the need for a careful reading of the text.

**How do geopolitics and critical geopolitics help us understand the world?**

**Geopolitics : Organic Theory (German )**

- \_\_\_\_\_ (German 1844-1904) -**Organic Theory** claimed that a state resembles a biological organism – birth, maturity, decline, death, needs nourishment by acquiring territories of competitors (\_\_\_\_\_ ) associated with \_\_\_\_\_ expansionism.
- This “\_\_\_\_\_” led to the expansionist \_\_\_\_\_ policies of 1930s.

**Heartland and Rimland Theories (British/American)**

- \_\_\_\_\_ Theory (1919): Halford Mackinder; the heart of world power is in Eurasia – a resource-rich, land-based “pivot area”, from Eastern Europe to Siberia is the key to the “\_\_\_\_\_”. “Who rules \_\_\_\_\_ commands the Heartland. Who rules the \_\_\_\_\_ commands the World Island. Who rules the \_\_\_\_\_ (Eurasia) commands the world.” (Important in the Railroad era)
- Mackinder proposed strategies for keeping the Soviets in check – an alliance around the North Atlantic (this became \_\_\_\_\_) and the US began the \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Theory (1944): Nicholas Spykman; the Eurasian rim, not the heart is the key to global power (important as ships improved)



Heartland & Rimland Theories

**Critical Geopolitics**

- Critical geopolitics constructs ideas about places, which influence & reinforce their \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. These ideas affect how people process their own notions of place and politics. American intellectuals of statecraft have \_\_\_\_\_ politics into a world of “us” versus “them”
- During the Cold War, President \_\_\_\_\_ coined the term \_\_\_\_\_ for Soviet Union and represented the US as “the \_\_\_\_\_”.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ has replaced the Soviet Union as the “they” in effect dividing the globe into \_\_\_\_\_ political camps
  - A \_\_\_\_-polar world emerged after WWII (U.S. & U.S.S.R.); followed by a \_\_\_\_\_ following the fall of communism when the US emerged as single leader or \_\_\_\_\_ with allies following rather than joining in political decision making: but in early 2000 with the action of the US in Iraq a new \_\_\_\_-polar world in emerging (U.S., China, Russia, EU). Challenges to American unilateralism come from the processes of \_\_\_\_\_, the diffusion of \_\_\_\_\_, the emergence of \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_ as global powers, the growth of \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_ strength of the \_\_\_\_\_.

**What are Supranational Organizations, and What is the Future of the State?**

- \_\_\_\_\_ = a group of three or more states that form an association for mutual benefit and shared goals in \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ spheres.
- \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_ are two of \_\_\_\_\_ or more supranational organizations. Participation in these \_\_\_\_\_ associations make it less likely for conflict within the group, but there can be serious \_\_\_\_\_ on those left out.
  - \_\_\_\_\_, US President, proposed the \_\_\_\_\_ following WWI, The US never joined due to the policy of \_\_\_\_\_, but \_\_\_\_\_ states did participate, but without enforcement power, it was ineffective, but it did pave the way for the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - The Permanent \_\_\_\_\_ was established to adjudicate \_\_\_\_\_ disputes and \_\_\_\_\_.
  - The League of Nations initiated international negotiations on \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_ which were not finalized until decades later under the United Nations.

After WWII (1947) the \_\_\_\_\_ was created to foster international security and cooperation.

- Membership in the United Nations is extremely high (192 of about 200 states in 2006). The United Nations \_\_\_\_\_, and the \_\_\_\_\_ have been joined by organizations under the umbrella of the United Nations, including FAO (\_\_\_\_\_), UNESCO (\_\_\_\_\_), WHO (\_\_\_\_\_) which work to benefit all humanity.
  - The UN \_\_\_\_\_ help maintain stability in regions of conflict.
  - The UNHCR (\_\_\_\_\_) aides refugees in crisis and establish precedent for human rights groups working in the world today.

**UNCLOS - The Law of the Sea**

- The Law of the Sea began with the **Truman Proclamation (1945)** - 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 the 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;



**Regional Supranational Organizations in Europe**

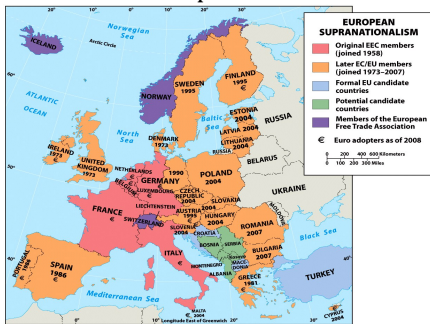
- \_\_\_\_\_ = (Belgium, the Netherlands, & Luxembourg) established for economic cooperation created common \_\_\_\_\_ & eliminated \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_.
- Following WWII the US \_\_\_\_\_ helped to finance European economic recovery for 16 Western European states (the USSR declined assistance for its Satellite states) and Western Germany. This helped revive the European national economies but also spurred a movement toward \_\_\_\_\_ among European states.

**The European Union**

The European Union evolved from a series of cooperative organizations following the Marshall Plan. The OEEC (\_\_\_\_\_), the ECSC (\_\_\_\_\_) leading in 1958 to the EEC (\_\_\_\_\_) with ever broadening membership and cooperation in economic transactions.

\*The European Union had 12 members in the late 1980's, which initiated the program of cooperation and unification that lead to the formal establishment of the EU (\_\_\_\_\_) in 1992. Three more members were quickly added and today there are 27 members of the EU.

\*The EU established a single currency, the \_\_\_\_\_, which was implemented completely on \_\_\_\_\_, when the euro coins and notes were introduced. NOT ALL EU members are a part of the "\_\_\_\_\_ " zone.



- Integration of the European states has not been easy. \_\_\_\_\_ practices & policies vary widely.
- \_\_\_\_\_ countries have had to \_\_\_\_\_ (provide financial support) to the \_\_\_\_\_ countries.
- States must give up some of their traditional state \_\_\_\_\_ (sovereignty) in a region with histories of \_\_\_\_\_
- During \_\_\_\_\_ economic times differences are less of a concern, but during \_\_\_\_\_ economic times \_\_\_\_\_ forces can and have reasserted themselves.
- \_\_\_\_\_ has petitioned to become a member of the EU, although a tiny part is in Europe, most is located in \_\_\_\_\_ creating questions about the limits of expansion. Other issues to be reconciled are: Long standing disputes with \_\_\_\_\_ over Cyprus & concerns about their \_\_\_\_\_ record (treatment of the \_\_\_\_\_)

NAFTA = \_\_\_\_\_, ACS = \_\_\_\_\_

MERCOSUR = \_\_\_\_\_ ECOWAS = \_\_\_\_\_

APEC = \_\_\_\_\_ CIS = \_\_\_\_\_

Economic \_\_\_\_\_ is a sign of the times, a grand \_\_\_\_\_ still in progress.

The EU, though not a \_\_\_\_\_, nor a simple organization of \_\_\_\_\_, has taken on a life of its own, with a \_\_\_\_\_ government, \_\_\_\_\_ capitals, and billions of \_\_\_\_\_ flowing through its treasury. It is extending its decision making power into \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ policies, & \_\_\_\_\_ policies

Other major challenges to the state are \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, (N. Korea, Iraq), \_\_\_\_\_ (Internet, increased mobility making national borders virtually meaningless.), the role of \_\_\_\_\_, with a new **bi-polar** international system with the \_\_\_\_\_ on one side and the \_\_\_\_\_ on the other.

\_\_\_\_\_ has produced economic, social, and cultural geographies that look less and less like the \_\_\_\_\_ on the map. **The state may seem natural & permanent, but Political geographers wonder what the future of the state maybe.**