Unit 8.3 How does geopolitics help us understand the world? What are Supranational organizations, and 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)

- **Organic Theory** (German 1844-1904) 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)

- **Heartland 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 ___________ .
- **Rimland 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 and 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.

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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 (__________________________), WHO (__________________________) which work to benefit all humanity.
  - The UN ___________________________ help maintain stability in regions of conflict.
  - The UNHCR (__________________________) aids 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 the continental shelf
- 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 (__________________________) 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. Others issues to be reconciled are: Long standing disputes with ____________, over Cyprus & concerns about their ____________, record (treatment of the ____________)

- NAFTA = ____________________________, ACS = ____________________________, Ecowas = ____________________________
- Mercosur = ____________________________
- 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.

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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.**