# Territorial Morphology Power point Notes

# What is human territoriality?

## \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the attempt to control what goes on in a specific geographic area

## A country’s sense of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and attachment toward its territory, expressed by its determination to keep it inviolable and defended

# What does sovereignty mean?

## \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is the final authority over a territory’s political and military affairs.

## Authority to rule

# \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ morphology refers to…

## Territorial morphology refers to the size, shape and relative location of a state (country)

## This affects the potential for communications and conflict with neighbors

## \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ means “the form and structure of an organism or one of its parts”

# Territorial Morphology(\_\_\_\_\_\_)

# 5 basic shapes:

### \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (Uruguay, Zimbabwe, Poland)

### \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (extension out) usually for access to river or ocean Thailand,Myanmar, Namibia, India(not the usual poster boy)

### \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(Chile) Vietnam

### \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(difficult to defend; Philippines, Indonesia, Sweden

### \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(country that surrounds another) South Africa

# 1.Compact States

## Distance to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to any boundary does not vary significantly.

## Ideally, a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

## Beneficial for most smaller states because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is easier

## Just as likely to experience civil war and ethnic conflict

## Easier to defend than states of other shapes.

## Examples: Poland, Kenya and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

# 2.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ States

## Includes several \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pieces of territory

### 1)fragmented by\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(Fiji, Indonesia)

### 2)fragmented by other \_\_\_\_\_ Russia (Kaliningrad), US (Alaska)

# 3.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

## States with a long and narrow shape

## Suffer from poor internal communications

## Isolation of one region from capital

## Examples: Italy, Chile, Malawi

# 4.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_States

## Otherwise compact state with a large projecting extension

## Created for access to a resource, such as water

## Or, created for separation of two states that would otherwise share a boundary

## The projecting territory of Democratic Republic of Congo was made by the Belgians to give the state, then a colony of Belgium, access to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

## Other Examples: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

# 5.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ States

## A state that completely surrounds another state

## South Africa/Lesotho

# Boundaries…

## a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_plane that cuts through the subsoil & airspace (even outer space)

## transcend soil, water, \_\_\_\_

## mark the limits of state jurisdiction

# \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

## differ in morphological terms

### Geometric: straight line boundaries

### physical-political or natural-political: rivers or mountains

### Cultural: political-ethnically based

# Boundary Type examples

## 1. Physical: mountains, rivers, lakes like Rio Grande bw/US /Mexico & Pyrenees Mountains bw/\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_&\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. Geometric- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

## 3. Cultural: separated by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ -India & Pakistan

# Boundary Origins

## 1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: border before populated

### boundary that was created before the present day cultural landscape developed Ex: U.S. not taking ethnic groups or languages into account

## 2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: border drawn after

### 2 types:

#### Consequent (Ireland & N. Ireland)

#### Superimposed (British India, Africa after the scramble)

## 3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Boundary: historical boundary, no longer valid. Great wall of China, Berlin Wall

# Boundaries

## are often a source of dispute

## are defined, delimited, and then demarcated

### \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_:legal document drawn up

### \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_:boundary put on a map

### \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_:boundary marked on the ground

# Types of Boundary Disputes

### 1. Locational: over \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

### 2. Functional/operational: over policies (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)

### 3.Resource /Allocational: Over resources like \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

### 4. Territorial- irredentism

# Exclave and Enclave

## Small outliers of territory which are separated from the rest of the territory by another state

## The separated territory is referred to as an exclave of the country it is associated with

## If the piece of territory lies within another country, it is known as an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of the surrounding country

# Naxcivan is an exclave of Azerbaijan; This is an enclave of Azerbaijan and an exclave of Armenia