

Unit 4

Supranationalism, Devolution, and the New World Order

Political Geography

The following information corresponds to Chapters 16 & 17 in your textbook. Fill in the blanks to complete the definition or sentence. Note: All of the following information in addition to your reading is important, not just the blanks you fill in.

Multinationalism on the Map

- _____ - a venture involving three or more states for: political (UN), economic (EU), military (NATO), and/or cultural (African Union) objectives.
- _____ - the first multinational union; established no tariffs, quotas, licenses; joined EEC later
- The EU (_____) developed out of the EEC (European Economic Community) in 1992; 12/15 members have adopted the _____ as their uniform monetary unit; the EU is far from a United States of _____ - there are issues with the balance of power (e.g. Germany has the largest economy & also exceeds their limits on deficit spending), new applicants are also pending (e.g. Turkey - Muslim, weaker economy),...
- The UN (_____) was established after WWII (much more successful than the League of Nations established after WWI); 191 members
- The UN has many _____, such as the Security Council, the World Health Organization, even the UNPO - for _____ people (51 members today)
- The UN is not a world _____, for example, it has no standing army but relies on its members.

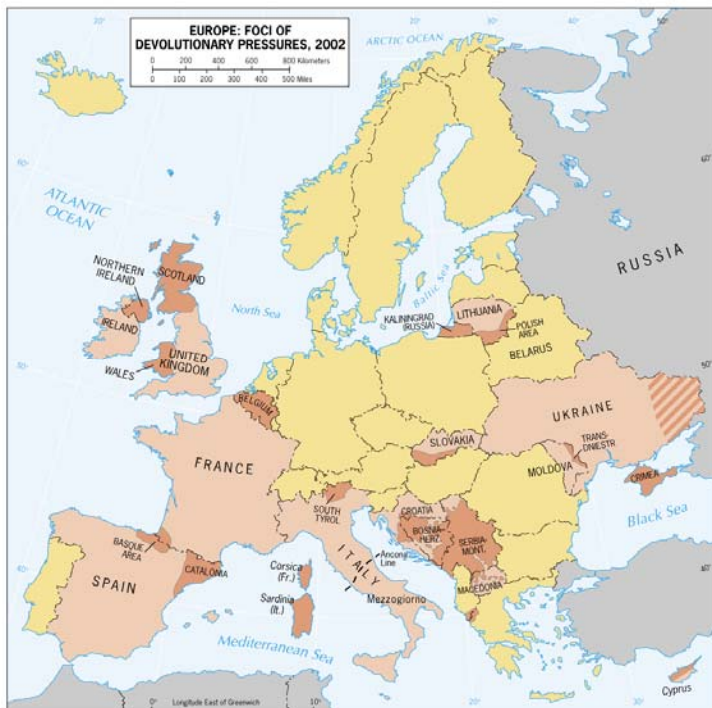


The Law of the Sea

- The Law of the Sea began with the _____ (1945) - U.S. claimed natural resources up to continental shelf
- Later, in 1946, _____ claimed the water above
- _____ - 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 _____ (Exclusive Economic Zone) extends up to 200 nautical miles from the coastline (countries have rights to any natural resources up to continental shelf)
- The _____ - _____ 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 _____ - an area of major disputes; Spratly Islands (rich in oil, claimed by six states); this, however, is the exception, not the rule

Devolutionary Forces in the World

- _____ occurs when regions within a state gain political strength and growing autonomy at the expense of the central government; these regions may even break away from the state altogether
- _____ is the love for your nation and can be seen in several areas around the world:
 - Scotland - voted in favor of greater autonomy, but have mixed feelings for independence from GB
 - Spain - Basque, Catalonia: 17 Autonomous Communities were established as a result
 - Belgium - Flemish (Dutch) region in the north vs. Walloons (French) in the south
 - Yugoslavia - six "republics" were established after the Dayton Accords (1995); split Bosnia between a Serb "Republic" & a Muslim-Croat "Federation"



- One of the most powerful devolutionary forces deals with _____ concerns; some examples include:
 - Spain - Catalonia (industrially strong region)
 - Italy - Northern regions (industrially strong)
 - France - Corsica (island in the Mediterranean)
 - Brazil - South (claim a misuse of taxes)
- Another major devolutionary force is inherently _____ - distance, remoteness & peripheral location are all allies of devolution

After the Cold War

- The USSR split into 15 republics, initially referred to as the "_____ " (cultural regions along the post-Soviet periphery that were expected to rely more heavily on Russia than has actually happened)

- Russia still has _____ problems today (e.g. Chechnya); a diverse country with many nationalities
- The _____ was expected to be the international situation after the collapse of the USSR, where a balance of _____ terror between two superpowers would no longer determine the destiny of the states of the world (US is only superpower in the world today)
- We live in a _____ world today; 4 major cores exist: _____ and _____ - the future is uncertain (peace or conflict?)
- _____ is the expansion of economic, political & cultural activities to a global scale, the importance of states' traditional positions have been _____ by networks of interaction
- The political system of _____ has affected virtually all regions; with little progress in North Africa & Southwest Asia (e.g. *one-party democracy*)

Current Trends

- Growing influence of _____ - fundamentalism vs. secularism (Islamic vs. Judeo-Christian "worlds")
- Antiquated _____ framework - a 21st c. world with 19th c. borders (most devolving movements occur in the periphery of states, and in regions with differing nationalities)
- Rise of _____ - superpowers supplied allies with weapons during Cold War; increasing threat of nations with nukes, chemical & biological weapons, suicide missions = potential to unite or divide world