

Territorial Issues



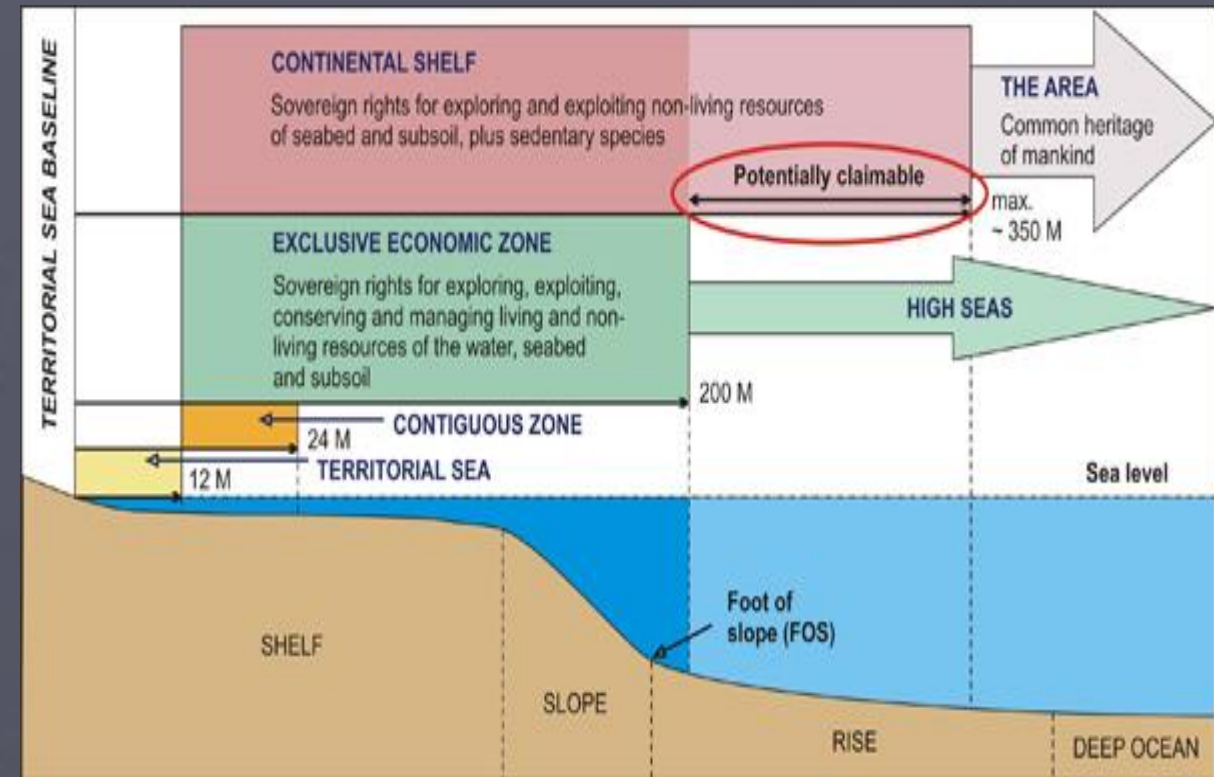
Establishing Borders

- **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



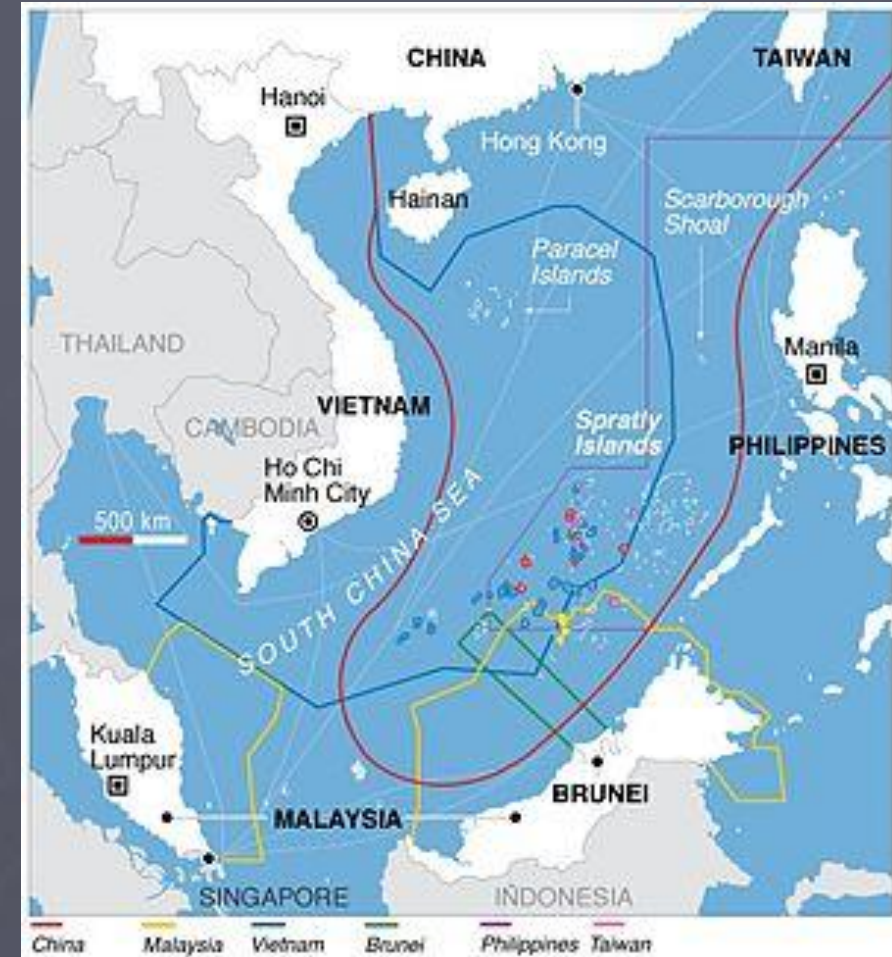
Maritime Boundaries

- 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
- United Nations Convention on the Law of the Seas (UNCLOS)
 - Attempts to set fair and equal divisions of maritime boundaries



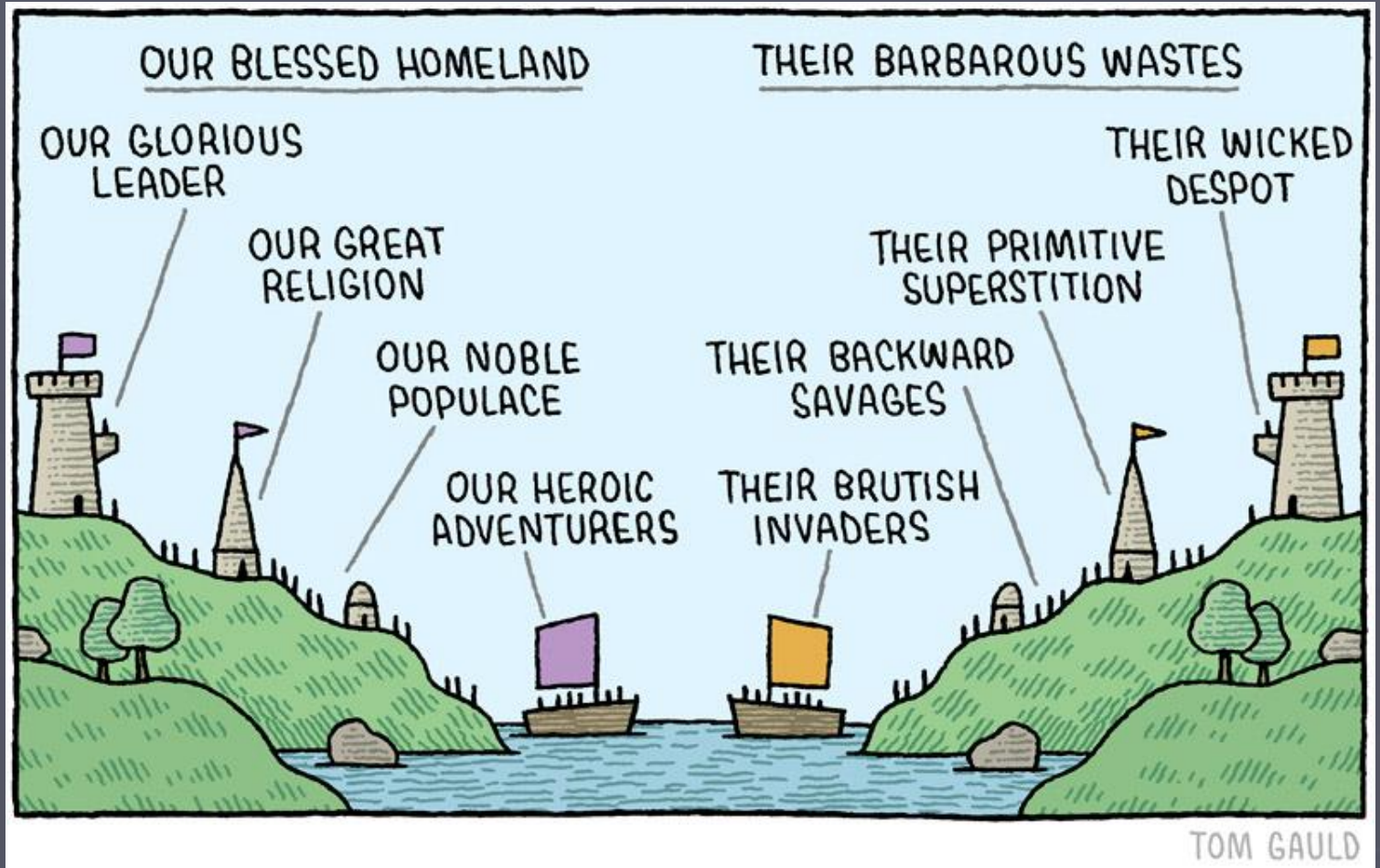
Importance of Borders

- 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



Issues with Borders: Nationalism

- Nationalism and Patriotism
 - Nationalism: A desire by a large group of people to form a separate country with a government that represents them or rejoin a country it had been separated from
 - Patriotism: Love and loyalty felt towards ones own country



Issues with Borders: Multi-National States

- Country with multiple nationalities contained within it's borders
 - Can lead to cultural convergence and the creation of a hybrid culture
 - Can result in conflict



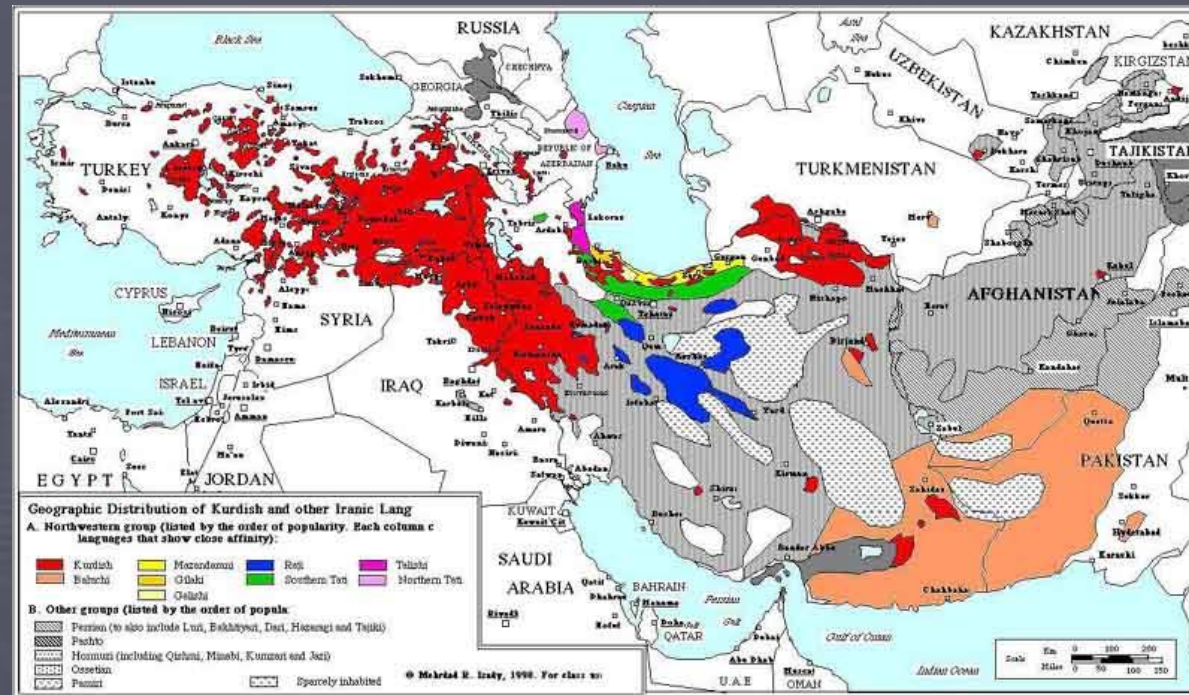
Issues with Borders: State-less Nations

- A large group of people from a particular ethnic group in a territory that is without a sovereign state of its own
 - Minority ethnic group in multiple states
 - Often leading to persecution and resentment



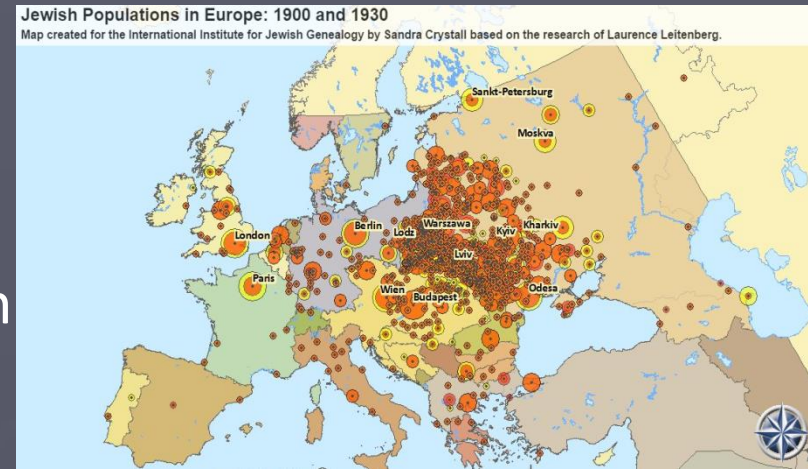
Case Study: Kurdistan

- Ethnic Kurds scattered throughout Western Asia
 - Especially in Turkey, Iraq, and Iran
- Persecuted throughout history by hosts



Case Study: Israel

- Jewish peoples scattered over thousands of years of history
 - Often facing brutal persecution
- Jewish state formed in 1948
 - Zionist movement: Encouraged the movement of Jews back to historic homeland
 - Created heavy tension with residing Palestinians



Case Study: Palestine

- Creation of Israel immediately displaced 700,000 people
- At current Palestinians only occupy Gaza and West Bank
 - Leading to major conflict between Israel, Palestinians, and Arab neighbors



Case Study: Yugoslavia

- Created in 1918 but faced many problems due to many ethnicities
 - Nationalist movements resulted in division of Yugoslavia in 1993



Effects of Nationalism: Separatist Movements

- The desire of a group of people to break away from existing government and create a new state
- Main reasons for movements
 - Cultural differences
 - Governmental Differences
 - Military Occupation
 - Ethnic/Racial Conflict
 - Economic differences
- Often spark counter-Nationalist movements

Separatist Movements of Europe



Case Study: Kosovo

- Kosovo is mostly ethnic Albanians, not Serbs
 - Predominantly Sunni Muslims, not Orthodox Christians like Serbs
- Could set precedent in area that would allow for redrawing lines of nearby countries



Case Study: Quebec

- Many cultural differences between Quebec and “English Canada”
- Referendum for separation in 1995 barely failed
 - 50.58% of Quebec voted against separation



Dangers of Nationalism: Genocide and Ethnic Cleansing

- Genocide – The attempt to eradicate all peoples of a racial, ethnic, or religious group
 - Has been criminalized in 1948 and requires action under international law
- Ethnic Cleansing – The aim of establishing cultural homogeneity
 - Does not necessarily use methods of mass killings
 - Linked by International Criminal Court as a “War Crime” or “Crime Against Humanity” and since 1998 is punishable

Case Study: Armenian Genocide

- Undertaken by Ottoman government during World War I in 1915
 - Led to death of estimated 1.5 million Armenian Christians (Roughly 66%)
 - Use of primitive gas chambers
 - Death Marches
 - Witnessed by German soldiers and used as justification for Genocide
- Those responsible not punished



Case Study: Cambodian Genocide

- Led by communist leader Pol Pot of the Khmer Rouge from 1975 to 1979
 - Tried creating classless society
 - 1.5 million died from starvation, overwork, and execution
 - Bodies buried in mass graves called “Killing fields”
 - Out of total population of 7-8 million
- Pol Pot and Khmer Rouge removed by Vietnamese
 - Few leaders of Khmer Rouge tried as war criminals



Case Study: Rwandan Genocide

- Ethnic difference between Hutu and Tutsi
 - Tutsi were minority group placed in power by Belgians
 - Hutu used position to persecute Tutsi
 - Leading to 800,000 to 1 million dead
 - 2 Million Displaced
- International criminal tribunal established for trials



Case Study: Bosnian Ethnic Cleansing

- In 1992 Bosnia separated from Yugoslavia
 - Bosnia Serbs backed by Serbian and Yugoslavia military embarked on Ethnic cleansing mission
 - Targeting Bosniaks(Bosnian Muslims) and Croats
 - Around 100,000 killed
 - Lasted until 1995
- NATO stepped in and ended hostilities
- International court placed leaders on trial



Case Study: Darfur Ethnic Cleansing

- Struggle between African Darfuri and Arabic Sudanese Government
 - Government using *Janjaweed* or “Devils on Horseback”
 - To date over 400,000 killed and 2.7 million displaced
- Sudanese president indicted by ICC
 - Including other top officials
- Conflict is ongoing

