

# *Europe*

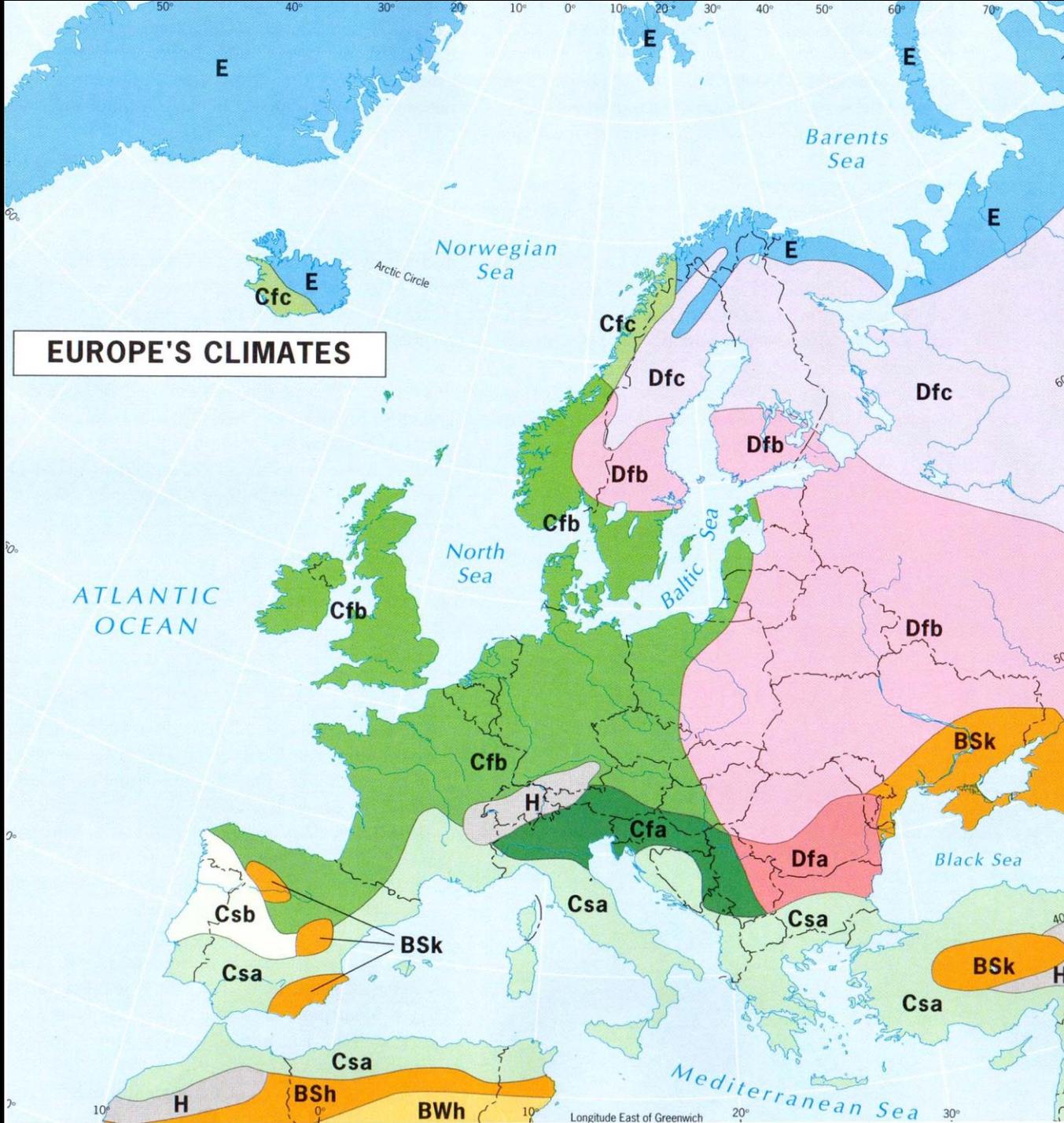




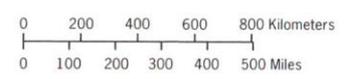




# EUROPE'S CLIMATES



- B DRY CLIMATE**
- BS Semiarid
  - BW Arid
- } h=hot  
k=cold
- C HUMID TEMPERATE CLIMATE**
- Cfa
  - Cfb
  - Cfc
  - Csa
  - Csb
- } No dry season
- } Dry summer (Mediterranean)
- } a=hot  
b=cool  
c=short, cool  
d=very cold  
summer  
winter
- D HUMID COLD CLIMATE**
- Dfa
  - Dfb
  - Dfc
- } No dry season
- E COLD POLAR CLIMATE**
- E Tundra and ice
- H HIGHLAND CLIMATE**
- H Undifferentiated highlands

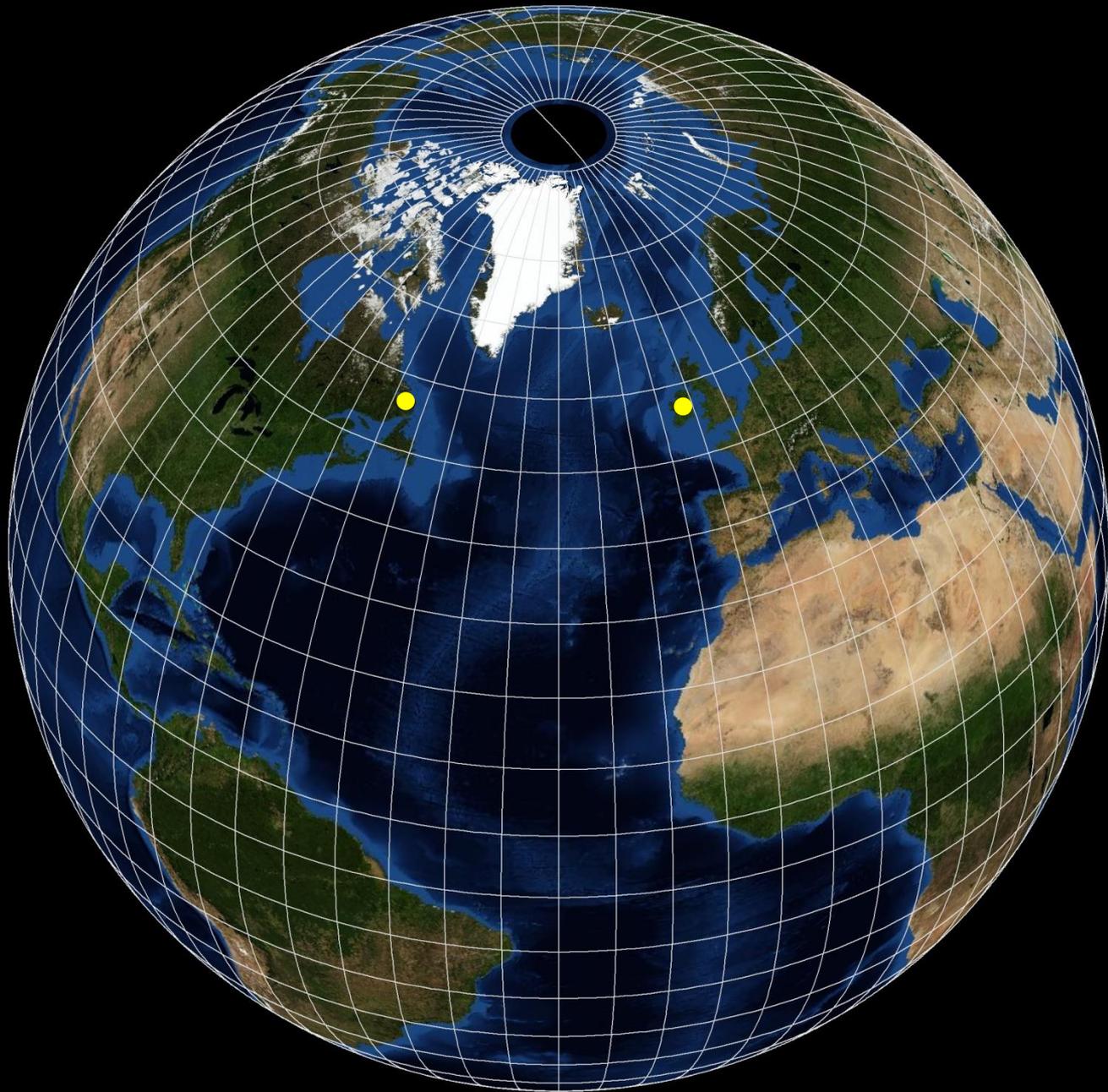


# Koppen Cfb



# Koppen Csa





*Ireland (53°N)*



*Labrador (53°N)*



# Terms and Concepts

**Boundaries** – treaties between states that lay out an agreement as to the physical location of a shared border.

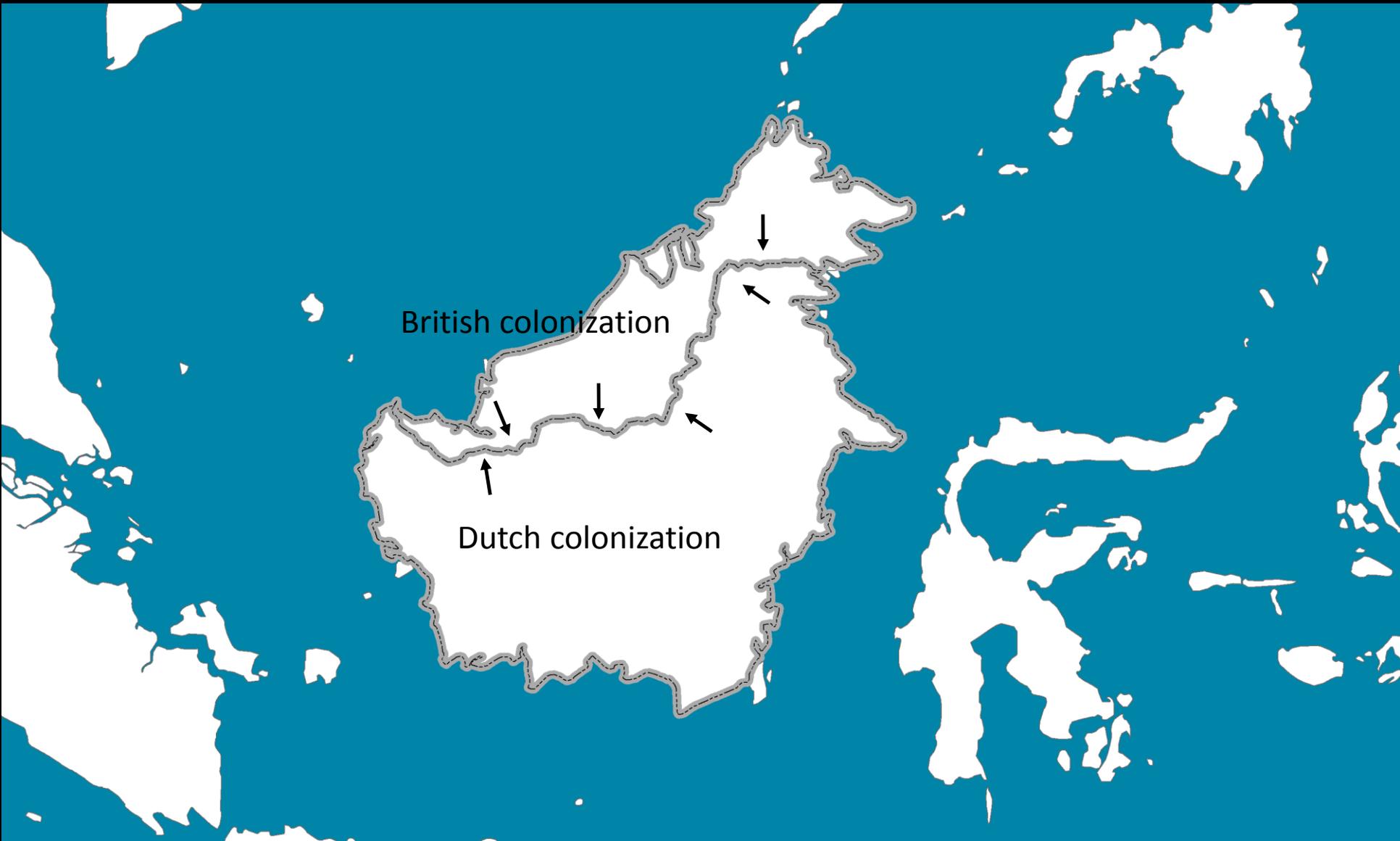
**Process of establishing a boundary:**

- **Definition** – an often elaborate description of the boundary.
- **Delimitation** – the cartographic process of interpreting the definition and mapping the boundary.
- **Demarcation** – marking the boundary on the landscape.

**Boundary categories:**

- **Physiographic** – boundary follows a physical feature on the landscape.
- **Anthropogeographic** – boundary follows breaks and transitions in cultural landscape features.
- **Geometric** – boundaries without reference to either physical or cultural features.

**Antecedent boundary** – a boundary that existed *before* the cultural landscape emerged and stayed in place while people moved in to occupy the surrounding area.



**Subsequent boundary** – a boundary that developed *with* the evolution of the cultural landscape and is adjusted as the cultural landscape changes.



**Superimposed boundary** – a boundary that is imposed on the cultural landscape which ignores pre-existing cultural patterns (typically a colonial boundary).

British imposed boundary



**Relict boundary** – boundary that ceased to function but whose imprint on the cultural landscape can still be detected.



***Territorial Morphology*** - Physical shape of a state. May affect the state's condition, depending on the site and situation. States typically do not strive for a particular shape.

**Compact State** – Encloses a maximum amount of surface area within a minimum amount of perimeter. The actual size of the state does not matter.



***Perforated State*** – A state that completely surround another state.



**Protruded State** – Also called *extended* states. Usually have a compact region and a peninsular corridor or extension (either landlocked or coastal).

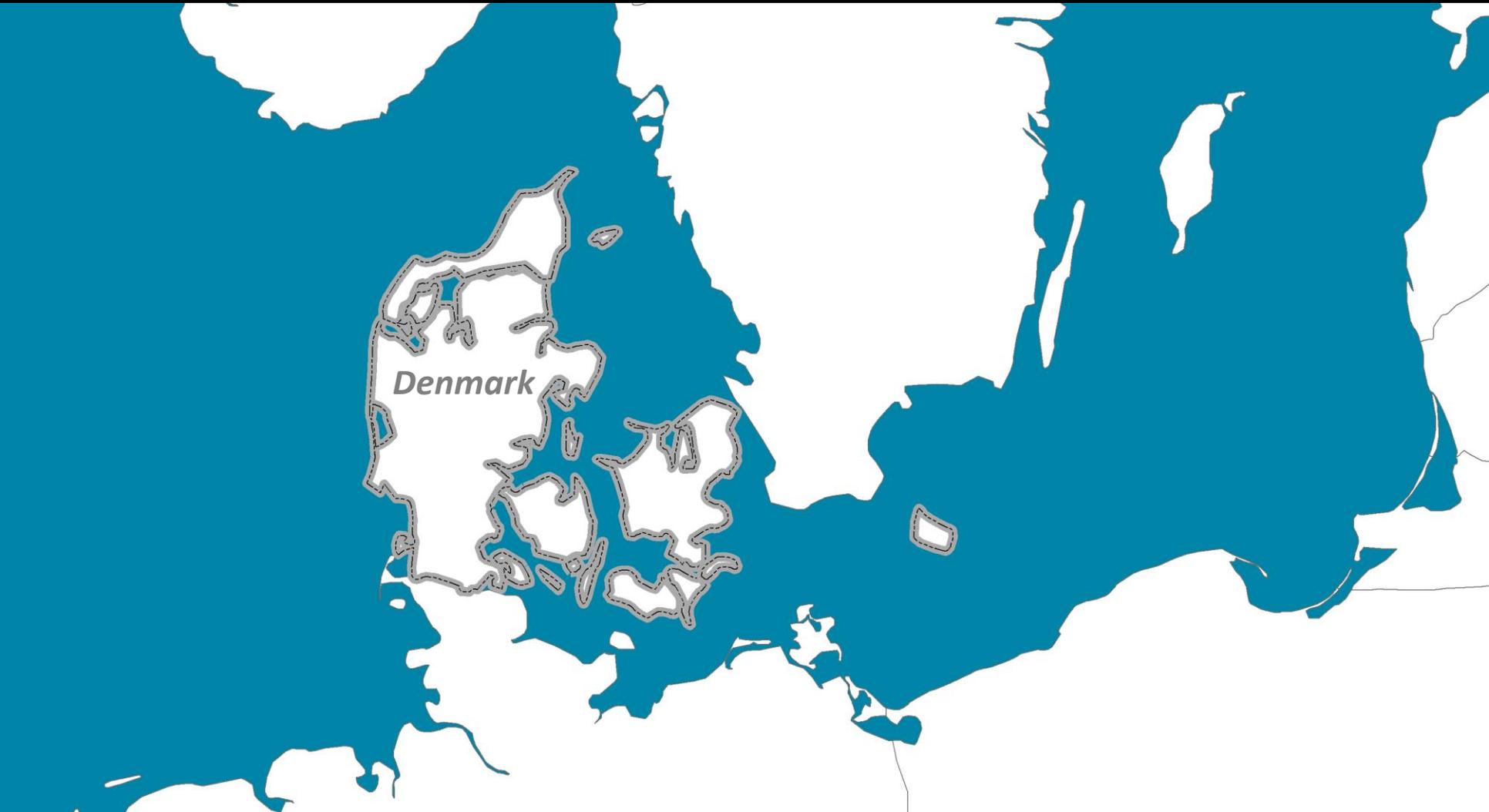


**Elongated State** – Also called an *attenuated* state. Has territorial dimensions where its length is at least 6x its width. Typically formed based on physiographic characteristics (e.g. Chile and the Andes).



***Fragmented State*** – Consists of 2+ territorial units separated by another country or water.

Subtypes: (1) **Mainland – Mainland**, (2) **Mainland – Island**, (3) **Island – Island**.

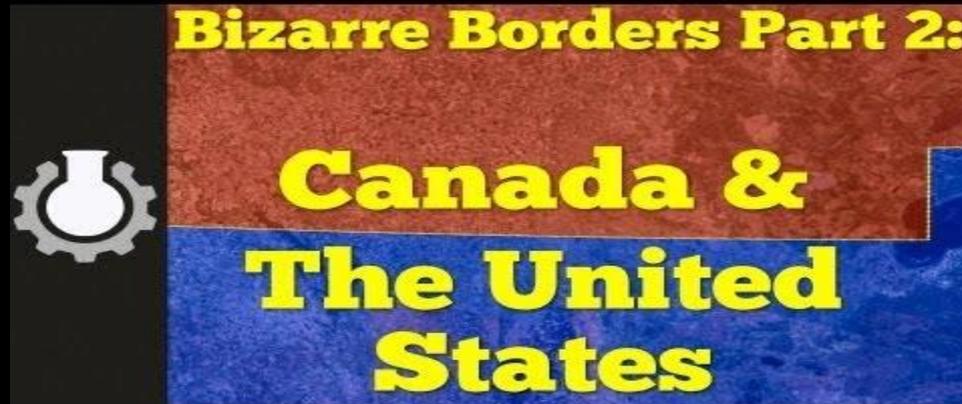




Canada

United States

# How Border Issues Arise



# **Supra-nationalism and Devolution**

***Supra-nationalism*** - a voluntary association among 3 or more independent states willing to yield some sovereignty (e.g. the ability to make certain unilateral decisions) for their mutual benefit.

# EUROPEAN SUPRANATIONALISM



The European Union was founded for a variety of reasons:

- Create a single, unified market.
- To lower tariffs and foster trade among members.
- Quicken the pace of economic recovery after WWII.
- Stabilize a fractured Europe.

# The European Union Explained

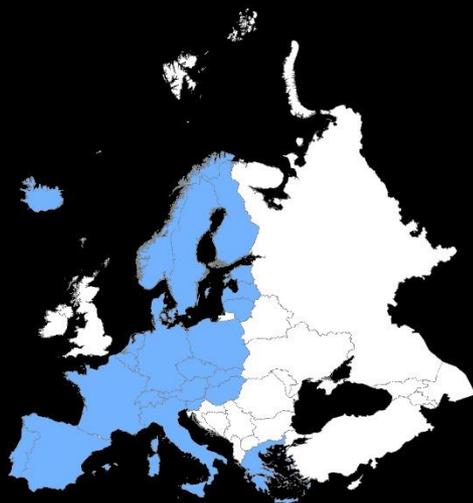
**European Union (EU):** A supra-national political and economic union of 28 (in 2014) members with common laws, regulations, tariffs, citizenship, etc... where member countries pay membership dues and vote in EU elections.

**Euro-Zone:** EU member states that have adopted a common currency (the imaginatively named **Euro**).

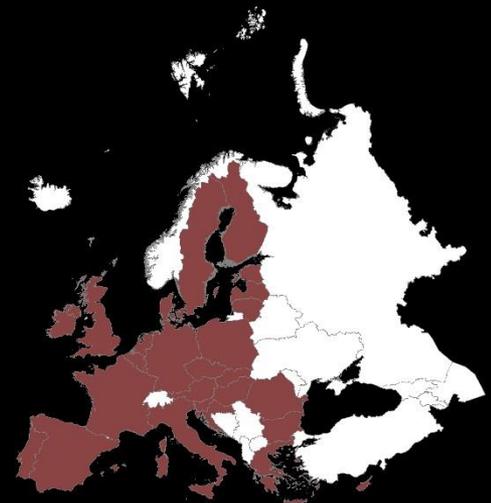
**Schengen Area:** an area of 26 European countries that have abolished border controls in favor of 'common borders'. Citizens have complete freedom of movement throughout the member countries.



Eurozone



Schengen Area



European Union

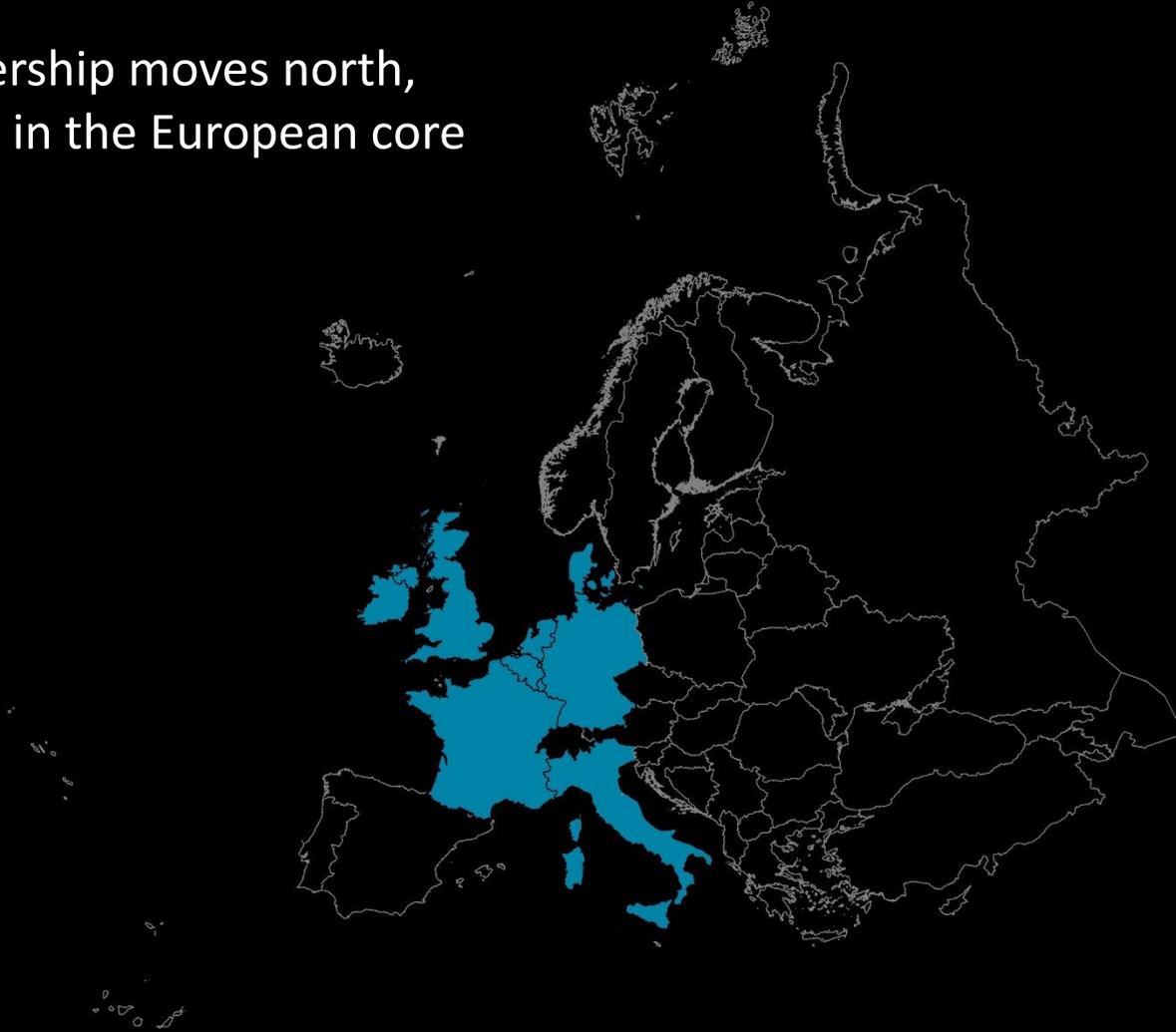
## EU Membership: 1952

Membership limited to  
The European core region.



## EU Membership: 1970s

Membership moves north,  
but still in the European core  
region.



## EU Membership: 1980s

Membership moves south,  
first peripheral country  
(Greece) joins.



## EU Membership: 1990s

Membership moves west,  
more peripheral countries  
join.



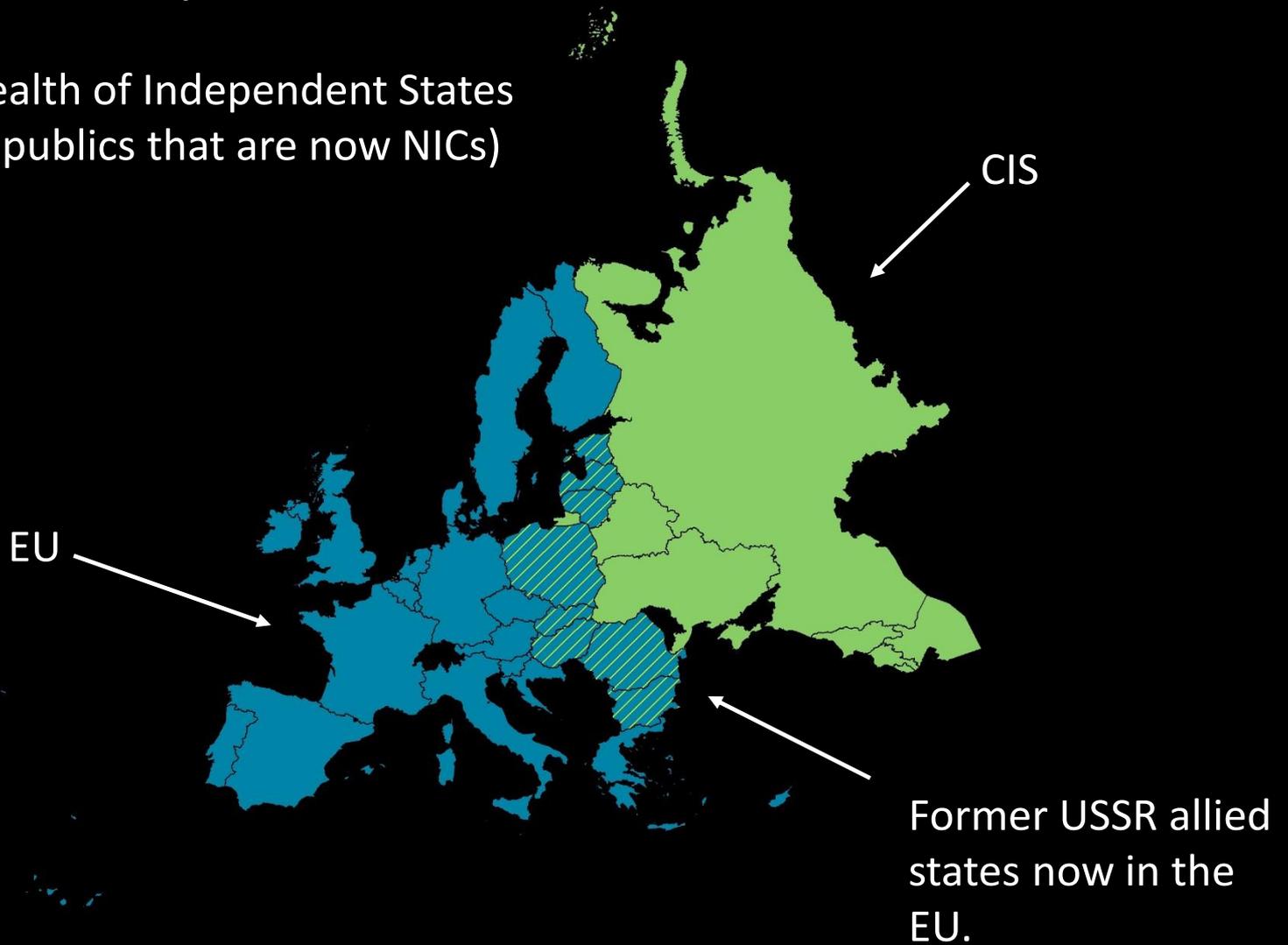
## EU Membership: 2000s

Membership continues west,  
many countries along the  
former USSR border join.



# EU or CIS Membership: Present

CIS: Commonwealth of Independent States  
(former USSR republics that are now NICs)



All of these, the European Union, the EuroZone, and the Schengen Area are examples of supra-nationalism.

The European Union is a ***supra-national organization*** (entity).

The EuroZone and the Schengen Area are ***supra-national agreements*** (treaties).

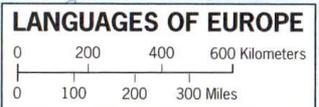
**Nationalism** - a feeling of unity based on one or more common characteristics (e.g. ethnicity or religion).



## Socio-Spatial Forces

***Centripetal forces*** - those forces that act to unite people within a region.

***Centrifugal forces*** - those forces that act to divide people among regions.



**MAJOR INDO-EUROPEAN BRANCHES**

- GERMANIC GROUP**
- |                  |             |                   |  |
|------------------|-------------|-------------------|--|
| WESTERN GERMANIC |             | NORTHERN GERMANIC |  |
| 1 Dutch          | 5 Danish    | 8 Icelandic       |  |
| 2 German         | 6 Swedish   | 9 Faeroese        |  |
| 3 Frysian        | 7 Norwegian |                   |  |
| 4 English        |             |                   |  |

- ROMANCE GROUP**
- |               |                      |
|---------------|----------------------|
| 10 Portuguese | 16 Rhaeto-Romansch   |
| 11 Spanish    | 17 Romanian          |
| 12 Catalan    | 18 Corsican-Italian  |
| 13 Provençal  | 19 Sardinian-Italian |
| 14 French     | 20 Walloon           |
| 15 Italian    |                      |

- SLAVIC GROUP**
- |               |                |                   |  |                |  |
|---------------|----------------|-------------------|--|----------------|--|
| WEST SLAVONIC |                | EAST SLAVONIC     |  | SOUTH SLAVONIC |  |
| 21 Polish     | 25 Russian     | 28 Slovene        |  |                |  |
| 22 Slovak     | 26 Ukrainian   | 29 Serbo-Croatian |  |                |  |
| 23 Czech      | 27 Belarussian | 30 Macedonian     |  |                |  |
| 24 Lusatian   |                | 31 Bulgarian      |  |                |  |

**OTHER INDO-EUROPEAN BRANCHES**

- CELTIC GROUP**
- |           |                 |         |  |
|-----------|-----------------|---------|--|
| BRITANNIC |                 | GAELISH |  |
| 32 Breton | 34 Irish Gaelic |         |  |
| 33 Welsh  | 35 Scots Gaelic |         |  |

- BALTIC GROUP**
- |            |               |
|------------|---------------|
| 36 Latvian | 37 Lithuanian |
|------------|---------------|

- HELLENIC**
- |          |
|----------|
| 38 Greek |
|----------|

- THRACIAN/ILLYRIAN GROUP**
- |             |
|-------------|
| 39 Albanian |
|-------------|

- INDO-IRANIAN GROUP**
- |                       |
|-----------------------|
| 40 Romani (dispersed) |
|-----------------------|

**URALIC LANGUAGE FAMILY**

- FINNO-UGRIC GROUP**
- |             |              |
|-------------|--------------|
| 41 Finnish  | 44 Estonian  |
| 42 Karelian | 45 Hungarian |
| 43 Saami    | 46 Komi      |

- SAMOYEDIC GROUP**
- |              |
|--------------|
| 47 Samoyedic |
|--------------|

**ALTAIC LANGUAGE FAMILY**

- TURKIC GROUP**
- |            |
|------------|
| 48 Turkish |
|------------|

**OTHER LANGUAGES**

- BASQUE**
- |           |
|-----------|
| 49 Basque |
|-----------|

Areas with significant concentrations of other languages (usually adjacent national languages)

Boundary between languages

**Transition zone** – an area separating regions where there are significant changes in culture, religion, language, politics, etc.



**Exclave** - a separate, non-island, portion of a state that is surrounded by other states.

Example:  
Kaliningrad, Russia.



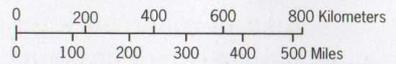
At the *international* scale, **supra-nationalism** acts as both a unifying and a divisive force.

At the *national* scale, **nationalism** acts as both a unifying and a divisive force.

When sufficient divisive pressures are applied to states, the forces that unite the state may be overwhelmed and the state may fracture.

***Devolution*** - the breakup of a country.

# EUROPE: FOCI OF DEVOLUTIONARY PRESSURES, 2002





Ethnicity is often a driving force of devolutionary pressure.

Other forces may also lead to devolution (e.g. religion, politics, language, etc...).

# Czechoslovakia: 1918-1993



# Czechoslovakia Linguistic Map - 1930



- Czech
- Slovak
- Polish
- Ukrainian
- Hungarian
- German
- Czech speakers outside the country

Czech  
Republic

Slovakia

Farm

Rail Station

Šance





Czech  
Republic

Slovakia

Rail Station

Vlárka

Rybníky

## Reasons for the devolution of Czechoslovakia:

1. Spatially distinct ethnic regions: *Czechs (west)* and *Slovaks (east)*.
2. Religious differences: *Czechs (no dominant religion)* and *Slovaks (Catholic)*.
3. Economic differences: *Czechs (growing)* and *Slovaks (stagnant)*.
4. Political imbalances: *Czechs (dominant)* and *Slovaks (little influence)*.
5. Linguistic differences: although mutually intelligible, there are important dialectical differences.

The breakup of Czechoslovakia into the Czech Republic and Slovakia is called the '**Velvet Divorce**' due to the lack of violence and bloodshed that typically occurs.

***Balkanization*** - the violent breakup of a country, typically along ethnic or religious lines.

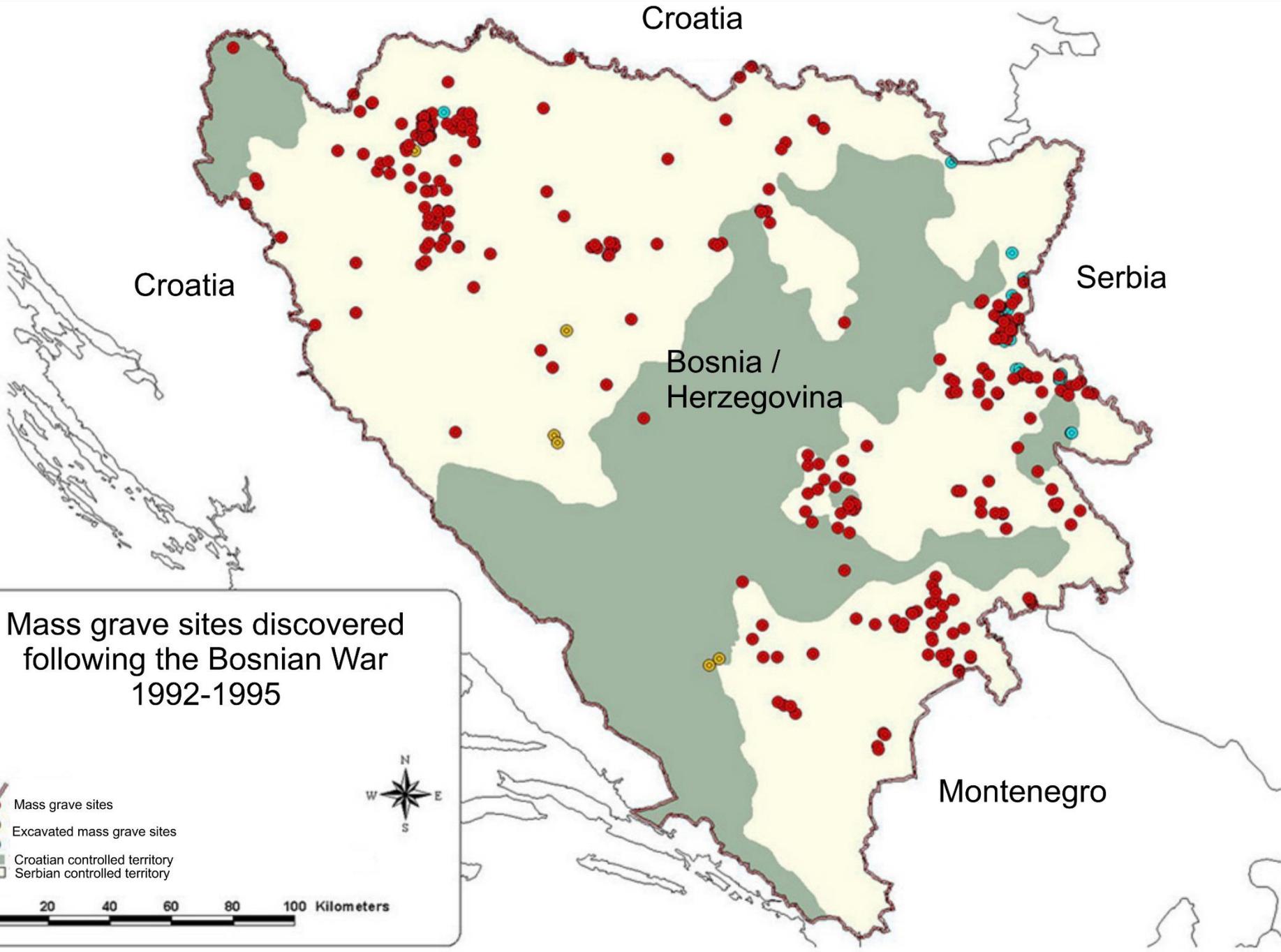
**Slovenian War “Ten Days War” (1991)** – Slovenian region vs Yugoslavia (Serbs), 75 killed, 328 wounded, ended with the Brijuni Accord and Slovenian independence.

**Croatian War (1991-1995)** – Croatian region vs Yugoslavia (Serbs), 20,000 killed, 35,000 wounded, ended with the Erdut Agreement and Croatian independence.

**Bosnian War (1992-1995)** – Muslim Bosnians (Bosniaks) vs Bosnian Serbs, 100,000+ killed, unknown number wounded, many war crimes, ended with the Washington Agreement and Bosniaks and Serbs still living together.

**Kosovo War (1998-1999)** – Kosovo Albanians vs Serbs, 13,000 killed, unknown number wounded, many war crimes, ended with NATO bombing of Serb locations and Kosovo left in limbo.





Croatia

Croatia

Serbia

Bosnia /  
Herzegovina

Montenegro

### Mass grave sites discovered following the Bosnian War 1992-1995

- Mass grave sites
- Excavated mass grave sites
- Croatian controlled territory
- Serbian controlled territory



0 20 40 60 80 100 Kilometers

**Shatter Belt** - a region where external cultural-political forces by larger, aggressive neighbors lead to repeated devolution and agglomeration of weaker countries.

For example, Russia and the Baltic countries or Yugoslavia.

States bisected by transition zones tend to be at greater risk of balkanization (e.g. Yugoslavia).

