

Directions: Read through the [Boundaries StoryMap](#). As you read, complete the questions, tables, notes and quiz below. Then brainstorm the FRQ that follows.

Definition	Delimitation	Demarcation
What happened at the Berlin Conference? A:	Provide three different scales of delimitation. A:	Provide three different examples of demarcation. A:

Directions: For the next section, write the alphanumeric combination that matches the boundary type with its description (**LETTER**) and example (**NUMBER**). For example, one answer will be “B2.”

Boundary type	Description	Example
Physical boundary _____	A. A boundary line established before the area in question is well populated.	1. U.S./Canada
Geometric boundary _____	B. A boundary line that coincides with some cultural divide, such as religion or language; also known as an ethnographic boundary.	2. India/Pakistan & Bangladesh
Antecedent boundary _____	C. Political boundary defined and delimited (and occasionally demarcated) as a straight line or an arc; also known as an artificial boundary.	3. Malaysia/Indonesia
Subsequent boundary _____	D. Political boundary defined and delimited (and occasionally demarcated) by a prominent physical feature in the natural landscape—such as a river or the crest ridges of a mountain ridge; also known as a natural boundary.	4. African states
Consequent boundary _____	E. A former boundary line that is still discernible and marked by some cultural landscape feature, such as a fence.	5. U.S./Mexico
Superimposed boundary _____	F. A boundary line that is established after the area in question has been settled and that reflects the cultural characteristics of the bounded area.	6. The Great Wall of China
Relic (Relict) boundary _____	G. A boundary line placed over and ignoring an existing cultural pattern.	7. China/Vietnam

Example	Type(s) of boundary
A. North African boundaries between Egypt, Libya and Sudan	A:
B. Berlin Wall	A:
C. Andes Mountains, particularly between Chile & Argentina	A:
D. Boundary between Spain & Portugal	A:
E. Territorial claims in Antarctica	A:
F. Boundary between the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland (UK)	A:
G. Boundaries of Iraq & Syria	A:
H. The separation of North & South Vietnam during the Cold War	A:
I. The boundary between Indonesia and Papua New Guinea	A:
J. The boundary between Spain & France	A:

Directions: For the next section, please write ONE KEY NOTE about each boundary dispute. Then examine real-life disputes and identify the type of dispute.

Disputes	
Definitional (position): •	Locational (territorial): •
Operational (function): •	Allocational (resource): •

Scenario	Type of dispute
Uruguay was permitted to operate two paper mills on the Uruguay River, which forms the border with Argentina and both countries formed a joint pollution monitoring regime.	_____
Periodic violent skirmishes with South Sudanese residents over water and grazing rights persist among related pastoral populations along the border with the Central African Republic	_____
Afghan & Pakistan military meet periodically to clarify the alignment of the boundary on the ground and on maps.	_____
Ethnic Serbian municipalities along Kosovo's northern border challenge the final status of the Kosovo-Serbia boundary	_____

Directions: For the next section, please take general notes about the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS).

United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)
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Directions: For the final section of the StoryMap, read through the first six case studies, taking notes on a specific section of ESPN+DC. Then choose TWO more case studies and take more general notes, again looking for aspects of ESPN+DC. Begin by clicking on the icon for the “Spratly Islands,” then you will be able to scroll through the remainder of the StoryMap.

Spratly Islands (Economic)	Sao Paulo’s Walled Communities (Social)
• • •	• • •
The DMZ (Political)	Brazil/ Bolivia (Natural)
• • •	• • •
European Union (Demographic)	Northern Ireland (Cultural)
• • •	• • •
1st Choice (You do not need to complete every section below, just the ones that are relevant to your case study)	2nd Choice (You do not need to complete every section below, just the ones that are relevant to your case study)
Economic • Social • Political • Natural • Demographic • Cultural •	Economic • Social • Political • Natural • Demographic • Cultural •

Boundaries serve a variety of functions around the world. They can promote cooperation or conflict, depending on who is doing the drawing, who is on either side, how fortified it may be or whether it is a terrestrial or maritime boundary.

- A. Identify ONE example of a wall or barrier built by countries in the twentieth or twenty-first centuries.
- B. Explain the purpose of the example you identified in part A.
- C. Describe ONE political consequence of superimposed boundaries in Africa.
- D. Describe ONE cultural consequence of superimposed boundaries in Asia.
- E. Compare the principles of territorial seas and Exclusive Economic Zones as outlined in the UNCLOS agreement.
- F. Describe ONE way supranationalism has affected the functions of international boundaries in Europe.
- G. Explain how boundaries can have an environmental impact on countries of either side.

A. Identify	
B. Explain	C. Describe
D. Describe	E. Compare
F. Describe	G. Explain