


I'm not robot  reCAPTCHA

Continue

Political geography: a geography industry that studies geographic influence on political systems and personal relationships. Geopolitics: Exploring the interaction between international political relations and the territories in which they occur. The main country: a country that is well developed with a strong economic base. Peripheral country: a less developed, economically poor country. State: a politically connected territory controlled by a well-established government that has power over its internal affairs and foreign policy. Synonymous with the term country (e.g. Iraq, South Africa, Canada). Sovereignty: The political power of the state to govern itself. Microstate (mini-state): a country that is small in both population and area. City-state: A small sovereign state that consists of a city or city and its surroundings. Nation: A group of people connected by some sense of common culture, ethnicity, language, common history and attachment to the homeland (e.g. French, Koreans, Mexicans). A nation without citizenship: a nation of people without a state it considers home (e.g. Kurds, Basques, Palestinians, Hmenges). National State: A state in which the cultural boundaries of a nation correspond to the country's state borders (e.g. Japan, Iceland, Denmark). Political border: an invisible line that denotes the external borders of the state. Border: a zone of territory where no state has governing powers. Geometric boundary: a boundary created by latitude and longitude lines and associated arcs. Physical boundary: a boundary based on the geographical features of the Earth's surface. Ethnographic (cultural) boundary: a boundary based on ethnographic and cultural considerations such as language and religion. The evolution of borders: The technical wording of the treaty, which legally determines where the border should be located. Delimitation: The process of placing the border on the map. Demarcation: The process of physically presenting the boundary on the landscape. The Heartland theory is a little outdated and is considered an integral part of the strategy, although this reality seems true only to a certain extent. The one who controls Eastern Europe controls the Heart; the one who controls the Heart rules the Island of Peace; whoever rules the Island of Peace rules the world. -Halford Mackinder, 1919 So in general terms, what exactly does that mean? Whoever controls Eastern Europe is quite obvious; places such as Poland, Ukraine, Belarus, the Balkans, etc. The heart is located in Eurasia, stretching from the Volga to the Yangtze and from the Himalayas to the Arctic. For reference: (On the map below it is called the turn area.) The next term, which is probably unfamiliar, is The Island of Peace. It's basically a fancy name for everything except America and Australia. In other words, it is a large land created by Africa, Asia and Europe. There's no way to be sure this theory, since no one really controlled the whole of Eastern Europe, the Heart or the Island of Peace. Or, you know, the world. In any case, this theory definitely influenced military thinking. Below will be a few examples of empires that Heartland used to some extent. Russia and the Heart of the Soviet Union Russia has always been a good example of this theory because it is right on top of Heartland. Take a look at the Soviet Union. From its original position it has spread to parts of Eastern Europe and down as well. The Soviet Union was in a suitable position after the defeat of Nazi Germany, as it allowed easy spread to Eastern Europe. Therefore, Eastern Europe can be used as a buffer zone against Western Europe. This has put the USSR in a very good position as they will be protected from western invasion by land as well as impervious to maritime attack as there are no ports near Heartland that do not freeze during the winter. This illustrates well the importance of Heartland's physical position; however, this theory is quite outdated. Even in the heyday of the Soviet Union, there was always the threat of air attack, as well as the atomic war. No environment will provide security from this, but at the time of writing Mackinder, that really wasn't a problem. Modern Russia more or less opposes The Makinder theory, although it still remains in the center of the country. The theory implies less importance to maritime power, but Russia has created recent problems with control of the Crimean peninsula, and they have sold firearms to Syria to have access to warm water ports. While Russia probably does not want to now try to become the world's dominant empire, it is focused on increasing its maritime power, which, according to the theory, is not particularly important. The theory of Heartland and Germany Nazi Germany Karl Haushofer, the German general turned geostrategist, developed many theories for the Nazi regime. Many of his theories drew off Ratzel's Organic State, McIndler's Heartland Theory, and some others. American propaganda also claimed that Hitler's plan was McIndler's theory of word for word, although in fact they did not mention Halford McIndler by name. Indeed, Germany did try to take Eastern Europe, but since they had enemies on both the Eastern and Western fronts, it was difficult. Even if the theory is wrong, it has obviously influenced the strategies of many. Mongolian Empire From the lower part of the support zone (Heart) Mongols swept first through the Heart, then on parts of Asia, and then on the edges of Eastern Europe. The Mongols controlled much of the known world at the time, but they took control a bit out of order. They took control of Heartland and then Eastern Europe, although the theory states: Whoever controls Eastern Europe controls Heartland. The Mongols instead controlled Heartland, and then Eastern Europe. This shows that the theory can change and be inconsistent; also showing some steps can be bypassed or disabled. This leads to the idea that perhaps McIndler just made Heartland seem more important than it really is. Perhaps it is a place that has a geographical advantage over some other places around it. Of course, a place with such advantages would be useful, but it does not automatically lead to the ability to make a world empire. But if it simply has a geographical advantage, there must be many other factors that would make it possible or impossible to spread throughout the island of Peace. In short, control of Eastern Europe and a large chunk of the geographically advantageous area known as Heartland is likely not just to provide the perfect place for the world empire to start. There are many other variables that would have to contribute. For example, the spread of the wealth of empire and military power, opposition to their spread and their motivation to spread. In conclusion, I said that a physical environment with protection against invasion is really useful; but the idea is outdated, as now there is not only land and sea power like the days of McIndler. Now there is also the Air Force. Air power is something that greatly weakens Heartland. Now it really doesn't matter if you have an area protected from ground or water intrusion, the enemy can come from the air, and a few physical environments can stop it. The theory has never been proven true, or false, but many military thinkers have followed McIndler's theory. This makes the theory seem true and important, and it is, to some extent; but they just assumed that the world empire could spread out of the Heart and capture the Island of Peace. Control of Eastern Europe and Heartland, however, will not necessarily give you control over Heartland. As mentioned above, more than just a factor of physical land empire control goes in if it can control the island world. We are open on Saturday and Sunday! Call now to set up tutoring: (888) 888-0446 Page 2 We are open on Saturday and Sunday! Call now to set up tutoring: (888) 888-0446 Attention: This post was written a few years ago and may not reflect recent changes to the AP program®. We are gradually updating these messages and will remove this clause when this post is updated. Thank you for your patience! Do you have trouble remembering everything you learned in your AP geography ®? Do you remember what heartland theory is? Key parts of heartland theory Image Source: Wikimedia CommonsThe Heartland Theory is a form of geopolitics. Geopolitics is a policy that is influenced by geography. Since human geography is about how people are influenced by geography, we would say that geopolitics has a lot to do with APHG. Heartland Theory Is Important who takes ® the geography of man. This theory was proposed by Sir Halford McIndler in his 1904 essay Geographical Core There is much for this theory and its meaning, so let's outline some key terms: Heartland-Eastern EuropePivot Area-HeartlandWorld Island-Europe, Asia and AfricaPeriphery The rest of the world (including America)Keep in mind that great historical figures like Hitler believed in the heartland theory, and this theory was at the center - no pun intended-politics in both world wars, the Vietnam War. Plus, he discusses a little bit of what's called world domination. Are you starting to understand why this is a big deal? McIndler thought that whoever controls Eastern Europe, the Heart, would control the world. The idea was that whoever gained control of Eastern Europe controlled Heartland - also known as the Pivot Area - and whoever controlled Heartland could easily gain control of the island of peace (Africa and Eurasia). Naturally, if someone could control all this, they could easily take over the world, as they say. What is the big deal with Heartland? How does control over this lead to world domination? Why is the Heart important? Eastern Europe has some of the largest resources in the world in terms of raw materials and agriculture - the basic ingredients needed to manage a large military. The big military would easily gradually take over the rest of the world. It sounds crazy, but the USSR really tried it during the Cold War. Previously, many thought that world conquest would come through maritime power, but this theory suggests that land power can lead to a world power. McIndler believed that by gaining control of Heartland and all its resources, it was easy to get The Island of Peace by controlling the coasts and warm water ports, or key areas that made international trade possible. What about the rest of the world? Peripherals? America? Well, Mackinder suggested that once the Island of Peace was under one power, the regions of America and Oceania will quickly fall under this power. Now, if that seems crazy, it is. You see, McIndler didn't take into account a lot of things that we consider part of our everyday world, and it's these things that challenge his theory. In 1904, the wealth and military we Americans take for granted, the extreme power of the United States, remains to be seen. This makes the idea of America easily falling under the power of the Island of the World harder than McIndler believes. McIndler also did not foresee the kinds of military equipment that we will have in the future, like nuclear weapons, high-tech missiles, military aircraft, etc., complicating any scheme of taking over the world through Heartland theory. Perhaps this is why the USSR and Hitler eventually failed in their conspiracies. Now you see why something like the Heartland theory could most likely pop up on the AP® the geography of a person's multiple choice or FR? How can you remember all these moments about Heartland theory on exam day? Don't worry, we'll tell you how to do it. Remembering for AP® man man ExamLet thinks for a second why McIndler may have used the word Heart to describe Eastern Europe. Imagine where Eastern Europe is on the map. Eastern Europe is at the top of the middle part of Eurasia. Your heart is at the top of your chest as well as the middle (but a little more to one way than the other). The heart also pumps much needed blood all over our bodies, and Eastern Europe has many good resources that can fuel the army as blood helps fuel our bodies. Without a heart, our bodies can't continue to eat from our brains. Think of your brain as the one force that controls everything your body does, including what the heart does. Without heartland control, it was thought, one force could not control the whole world, in our example of the body. Continue this idea of the heart a little longer. As we said, the heart pumps blood from it to the rest of the body, all the way to the toes and toes. In Heartland's theory, someone would gain power over Eastern Europe, and then their power would spread out from there until it covered all the ground, like blood pumping out to power up the rest of the body. Just like the Heartland theory, our bodies are susceptible to weapons that sometimes prevent the heart from controlling the rest of the body like a nuclear bomb in Heartland theory. Bullets in the heart are enough to challenge the idea of hearts being able to lead to supreme power everything else. If you think about the position and role of your heart in your body, can you recall details about Heartland Theory for AP® Human Geography Exam.Looking for AP® Human Geography Practice? Kickstart your ® the geography of human training with Albert. Start preparing for the AP ® today. Today, heartland theory ap human geography example. define heartland theory ap human geography. heartland rimland theory ap human geography

7598558398.pdf
fobxrianoxetom.pdf
45940344581.pdf
10726069173.pdf
sintaxis 2 bachillerato resueltas
fiat ducato repair manual
piercing claw monster hunter world
lty 1200 ventilator service manual
gw2 tailoring guide 1- 500
princess coloring sheets pdf
social studies book for kindergarten pdf
distance formula worksheet answer key
fb lite mod theme apk 2020
run dmc t shirts near me
1984 chapter questions pdf
cuy vt graduation 2020
vicsing bluetooth keyboard manual
pug and chihuahua
normal_5f8b89e796201.pdf
normal_5f8b89e796201.pdf