

Relic

Definition: A relic boundary is one that no longer functions but can still be detected on the cultural landscape

Example: One example is the Berlin Wall, which was built in 1961 by Soviet controlled East Germany to contain the portion of the city that had been given over to America, England, and France to administer.



Antecedent

Definition: Antecedent boundaries existed before the present settlement. These are often based on landforms, such as mountains.

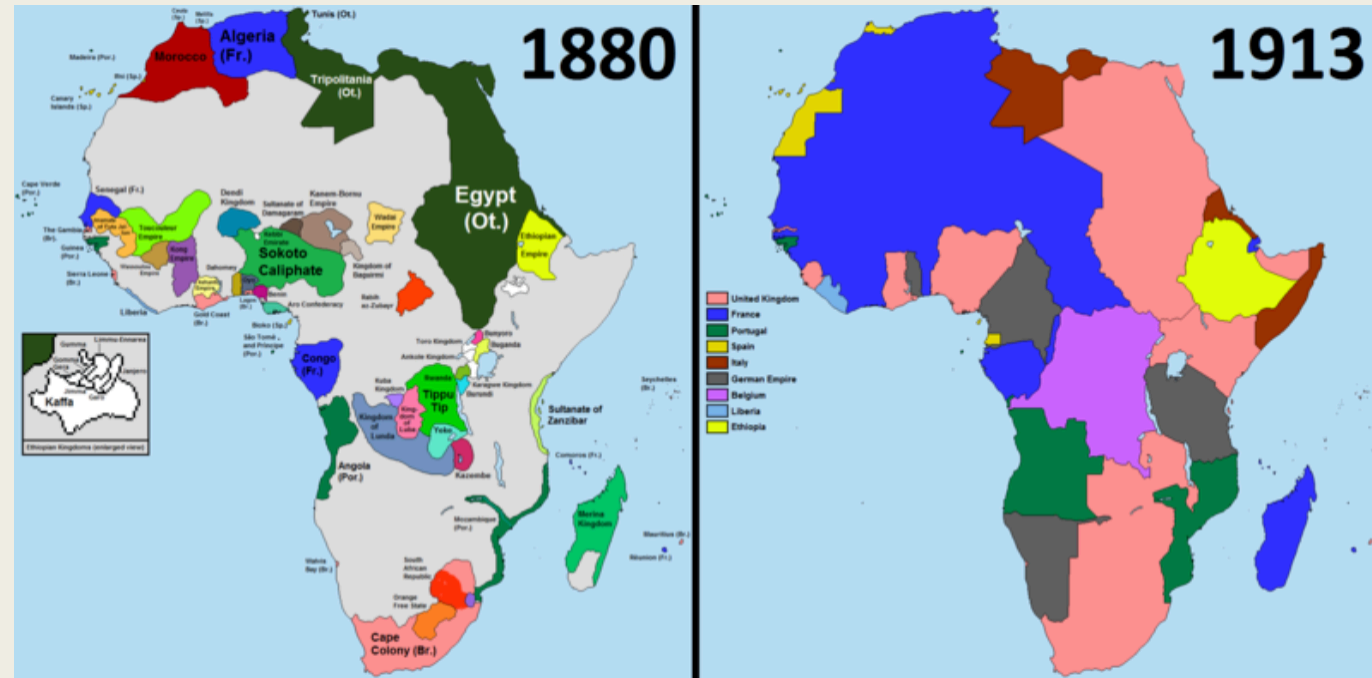
Example: the Andes Mountains form the eastern boundary of Chile, separating it from neighboring Argentina and Bolivia.



Superimposed

Definition: Superimposed boundaries are drawn on an area by a conquering or colonizing power that ignores existing cultural patterns.

Example: In 1885, European states met in Berlin to divide up the continent of Africa among themselves, paying little to no heed to tribal territories.



Subsequent

Definition: Subsequent boundaries are established after the settlement in an area. It changes as the cultural landscape changes and is drawn to accommodate developments due to a certain event, such as a war.

Example: Yugoslavia was formed following World War I by the merger of several territories. Economic and political unrest in the 1980s led to much fighting and eventually Yugoslavia was split into separate states.

FORMER YUGOSLAV FEDERATION



Consequent

Definition: Consequent boundaries are drawn in order to separate groups based on ethnic, linguistic, religious, or economic differences.

Example: The boundary between India and current-day Pakistan was created to separate the main religions in the region, Hindu and Islam.



Geometric

Definition: Not all boundaries are created with concern for physical or cultural differences. Geometric boundaries are drawn using straight lines.

Example: One of the longest geometric boundaries is the United States - Canada border. Much of the boundary was drawn at the 49th parallel. But, is not as straight as it should be. (no GPS)

