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Examples of subsequent boundaries

A subsequent boundary is a political boundary that was created after two groups have already settled there. This type of boundary is often used to separate different groups of people based on their ethnicity or cultural background, and so it is often also called an ethnographic boundary. It's often established to reduce tensions between two groups. An example of a subsequent boundary is the border between Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland. This boundary was created to separate the majority protestant north and the majority Catholic south. In human geography studies, a subsequent boundary is a boundary established after the settlement of a region. The word 'subsequent' means after. It is the opposite of an antecedent boundary, which was established prior to the settlement. The word 'antecedent' means before. Subsequent boundaries are established as a result of both diplomatic agreement and conflict. How the boundary is established doesn't affect the definition - rather, the only criteria is that a boundary is established after settlement has occurred. A boundary can be both subsequent and other types of boundaries. For example, the Korean Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) is subsequent, consequent, demarcated, and militarized. The green line between Israel and Palestine was established in 1949 as a ceasefire line after the Arab-Israeli War. The purpose of the green line was to serve as a temporary border until a more permanent solution could be reached. However, over the years the green line has come to be seen as the de facto border between Israel and Palestine. The green line is not an internationally recognized border, and there is no passport control or customs between the two countries. However, the green line has a significant impact on the lives of Palestinian and Israeli citizens. Palestinians living on the Israeli side of the green line are subject to military law, while Israelis living on the Palestinian side are subject to civil law. As a result, the green line has come to symbolize the divide between Israelis and Palestinians, also known as the two-state solution. The line of control (LOC) is the de facto border between India and Pakistan. The LOC was established in 1972 after the Simla Agreement between India and Pakistan. The Simla Agreement was a peace treaty signed after the Indo-Pakistani War of 1971. The LOC is not an internationally recognized border, and there are no passport controls or customs between the two countries. However, the LOC is heavily militarized, and there have been many skirmishes and conflicts along the border. People living on either side of the LOC are not allowed to cross without a special permit, and there are strict restrictions on trade and travel. The Korean Demilitarized Zone, or DMZ, is a 4-kilometer-wide strip of land that runs along the border between North and South Korea. The DMZ was established at the end of the Korean War in 1953 as a way to create a buffer zone between the two countries. It separated the communist north and the capitalist south. Sadly, it separated many families and friends, as the border was a result of warring ideological groups rather than cultures. Today, it is one of the most heavily fortified borders in the world, with barbed wire, concrete walls, and land mines dotting the landscape. Despite its name, the DMZ is far from being a peaceful place. In fact, it is considered one of the most dangerous places on Earth, as tensions between North and South Korea remain high. If war were to break out again, the DMZ would likely be one of the first places to see fighting. The Berlin Wall was a physical barrier erected by the German Democratic Republic (GDR, East Germany) starting on 13 August 1961. It completely cut off capitalist West Berlin from communist East Germany. The barrier included guard towers placed along large concrete walls, which circumscribed a wide area (later known as the "death strip") that contained anti-vehicle trenches, "fakir beds" and other obstacles. The Eastern Bloc claimed that the wall was erected to protect its population from fascist elements conspiring to prevent the "will of the people" in building a socialist state in East Germany. In practice, the Wall served to prevent the massive emigration and defection that marked Germany and Berlin during the post-World War II period. The Berlin Wall is an example of a subsequent boundary because it was established in the middle of a built-up city, well after the two groups - the capitalists and communists - were already there. Lesotho is a small landlocked country located in Southern Africa. It is bordered by South Africa on all sides. The borders of Lesotho were established in a series of wars and skirmishes throughout the 19th Century between a coalition of indigenous tribes led by King Moshoeshoe I and the Boer colonizers. King Moshoeshoe and his warriors managed to maintain sovereignty over their land despite attempted settlements by the colonizers and, subsequently, signed a range of treaty agreements allowing them to establish an internationally recognized land border. While the British eventually managed to rule Lesotho between 1869 and 1966, the borders of Lesotho were well-established, and in 1966, the nation managed to establish its independence once more. Today, Lesotho is a constitutional monarchy, with King Letsie III as its head of state. The Dominican Republic and Haiti are two countries located on the island of Hispaniola in the Caribbean Sea. The Dominican Republic is predominately Catholic, while Haiti is predominantly Protestant. Ethnically, the Dominican Republic is mostly made up of people of Spanish and African descent, while Haiti is mostly made up of people of African descent. There have been a number of border disputes between the Dominican Republic and Haiti throughout history. One of the most notable disputes occurred in the late 19th century, when the two countries fought a series of wars over control of the border region known as the Cibao. In 1934, the Dominican Republic and Haiti signed the Treaty of Saint-Germain-en-Laye which officially established their shared border. Prior to this, the boundary between the two countries was largely undefined. Under the terms of the treaty, Haiti ceded approximately 158 square miles of territory to the Dominican Republic. This area includes the important border town of Ouanaminthe, as well as several surrounding villages. In exchange, the Dominican Republic agreed to pay Haiti \$750,000. The treaty also delineated the exact course of the border, which runs from the Caribbean Sea in the south to the northern tip of the island, where it meets the Atlantic Ocean. The boundary between Portugal and Spain was established to separate the Muslim caliphate in Spain and Catholic Portugal back in 1139. The border has been disputed at various times in the centuries since, but this was the origin of the sovereign Portuguese state. In the Battle of Ourique, the Portuguese forces led by Alfonso Henriques defeated the Moors to the east. This victory was significant as it marked the first time the Portuguese minority had been able to successfully resist Moorish attacks. Prior to the battle, the Portuguese had been retreating from the Moors. However, Alfonso Henriques decided to make a stand and fight. The Portuguese were outnumbered and outmatched, but they were able to defeat the Moors and drive them out of Portugal. This victory helped establish Portugal as a separate and independent country from Spain. The border between Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland was established in 1920 to settle a dispute between the Catholic south and protestant north. The 32 northern counties wanted to remain a part of the UK, while the Catholic south sought independence. The border that was put in place partitioned the island of Ireland into two separate jurisdictions. Northern Ireland remained part of the United Kingdom, while the southern part of the island became an independent republic. There have been periodic flare-ups of violence, most notably during the Troubles of the late 20th century. Subsequent boundaries and consequent boundaries are the two most similar types of boundaries studied in human geography. Usually, a subsequent boundary is also a consequent boundary. Here are some similarities and differences: Subsequent boundaries are the opposite of antecedent boundaries. A subsequent boundary is established after people have settled somewhere. An antecedent is established before the new population settles there. Consequent boundaries are created as a consequence of a cultural, religious, ethnic, or political divide between two groups. Subsequent boundaries are created after groups have settled somewhere. Very often, a subsequent boundary (i.e. a boundary created after settlement) is put in place as a consequence of conflict on the ground. As a result, subsequent boundaries are usually also consequent boundaries. While these two concepts overlap significantly, keep your focus on the definitional difference: subsequent means "after" settlement, whereas consequent means "as a consequence" of a divide between two groups. Subsequent boundaries are political boundaries that are created after one or more groups have settled in a region. The term is usually used as a contrast to antecedent boundaries which are put in place before new groups settle or colonize an area. Examples of subsequent boundaries include the Portugal-Spain border and the Northern Ireland border. A subsequent boundary is a political boundary that was created after two groups have already settled there. This type of boundary is often used to separate different groups of people based on their ethnicity or cultural background, and so it is often also called an ethnographic boundary. It's often established to reduce tensions between two groups. An example of a subsequent boundary is the border between Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland. This boundary was created to separate the majority protestant north and the majority Catholic south. In human geography studies, a subsequent boundary is a boundary established after the settlement of a region. The word 'subsequent' means after. 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Relic Boundary Definition Examples of Relic Boundaries Relic boundaries have three key features: They were human-made boundaries on the landscape They are no longer in use They are still visible on the landscape Some relic boundaries that form straight lines, such as straight walls through a cultural landscape, can also be seen as geometric boundaries. These relics form some of the most precious and well-preserved cultural artifacts that show us the cultural and political histories of nations. Not only did they often mark the edge of a civilization, but their discontinuation is a monument to the changing cultural and political times of our ancestors. For example, the fall of Hadrian's wall is some of the greatest physical evidence of the decline of the Roman Empire, whose retreat from Britain meant the wall was no longer necessary. The Great Wall of China is perhaps the most famous relic boundary in the world. It is an ancient series of fortifications that was built to protect the Chinese Empire from invaders. The wall stretches for over 13,000 miles across desert, mountains, and grasslands. Despite its name, the Great Wall is not a single continuous wall but rather a series of walls and fortifications that were built at different times by different rulers. The first sections of the Great Wall were built over 2,000 years ago during the Qin dynasty. However, the majority of the wall was constructed during the Ming dynasty in the 14th and 15th centuries. The Great Wall fell into disuse after the fall of the Ming dynasty in 1644. In subsequent centuries, it became increasingly neglected and eroded by the elements. Although it is often said to be visible from space, this is a myth; however, it is still an impressive sight. Today, it is a UNESCO World Heritage Site and a popular tourist destination. Hadrian's Wall was a defensive fortification built by the Roman Emperor Hadrian in 122 AD. It served to protect the northern edge of the Roman empire from the Celtic tribes to the north. The wall was constructed out of stone and stretches for 73 miles from the east coast to the west coast of Britain. It had a series of fortifications and watchtowers that were used to garrison troops, monitor traffic, and collect taxes. After the Roman withdrawal from Britain in 410 AD, Hadrian's Wall fell into disuse and was largely abandoned. Over the centuries, it became increasingly overgrown and eroded. Today, Hadrian's Wall is a UNESCO World Heritage Site and a popular tourist destination. The Berlin Wall was a concrete barrier and superimposed boundary erected by the German Democratic Republic (GDR, East Germany) to prevent the movement of people between East and West Berlin. The wall was erected in August 1961 and extended for 155 kilometers (nearly 100 miles). It completely encircled West Berlin. The wall included dozens of watchtowers manned by armed guards who had orders to shoot anyone attempting to climb the wall or cross into West Berlin. The wall stood for nearly 28 years until its eventual fall in 1989 which signaled the collapse of Communist rule in Eastern Europe and the end of the Cold War. After this date, the wall was redundant as a boundary, but became a template for graffiti art memorializing the years of separation between Germans. Checkpoint Charlie was a border crossing located in the city of Berlin, Germany. It was used by the East German and Soviet governments to monitor and control traffic between East and West Berlin. As it was put in place to separate two competing groups, it is also an example of a consequent boundary and subsequent boundary. The checkpoint was first established in 1945 and saw its height of activity during the Cold War. After the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989, Checkpoint Charlie was abandoned because the land was now entirely controlled by a reunited democratic Germany. It remains in place to this day, however, and you can visit it as a tourist destination in Berlin to see where the democratic world ended and the communist world began. Xi'an Walled City was a fortified city located in the modern-day province of Shaanxi, China. It was built by the Qin Dynasty in 210 BC and served as the capital of China for over two centuries. The city had a population of over one million people at its peak. But after the fall of the Qin Dynasty in 206 BC, the walls of the city were no longer necessary. However, the walls still remain relatively well intact and can be visited by tourists. Carcassonne, France is a fortified city located in the modern-day department of Aude, France. It was first built by the Visigoths in the 5th century AD and served as their capital. The walled city was a large complex of walls, gates, and other fortifications that were used to garrison troops and protect the city from attack. The walls represented the edge of the city, making them a relic boundary. The city had a population of over 30,000 people at its peak. But after the fall of the Visigothic Empire in 714 AD, the walls of the city were no longer necessary. However, many sections of the walls still remain intact. Dubrovnik, Croatia is a fortified city located in the modern-day country of Croatia. It was first built by the Byzantine Empire in the 7th century AD and served as their naval base. After the fall of the Byzantine Empire in 1204 AD, the walls of the city were no longer necessary. However, the walls are still impressive and cut through the modern-day city. In fact, the walls were even used to record scenes for the television series Game of Thrones. The Pingyao Walled City was constructed over 2,700 years ago and has been declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site. The city covers an area of six square kilometers and is surrounded by a wall that is 12 meters high. For centuries, the Pingyao Walled City was an important center of trade and commerce. Merchants from all over China came to the city to do business, and the city became known for its banks and financial institutions. Today, the Pingyao Walled City is a popular tourist destination, and visitors can explore its many temples, palaces, and other historic sites. The walls are a relic reminder of the edge of the city and the beginning of the unprotected lands beyond. The Sumerians' Amorite Wall is a relic boundary located in the modern-day country of Iraq. It was built by the Sumerian king Eannatum in 2450 BC to protect his kingdom from the Amorites. The wall was made out of mud bricks and stretched for 18 miles from the city of Lagash to the city of Umma. The wall was largely abandoned after the fall of the Sumerian Empire in 2000 BC. Over the centuries, it became increasingly overgrown and eroded. The Great Wall of Gorgan is a relic boundary located in the modern-day country of Iran. It was built by the Achaemenid king Darius I in 519 BC to protect his kingdom from the Scythian raiders. The wall was made out of mud bricks and stretched for 100 miles from the city of Gorgan to the city of Hecatompylos. The wall was abandoned after the fall of the Achaemenid Empire in 330 BC. Hadrian's Gate is a relic boundary located in the modern-day city of Antakya, Turkey. It was built by the same Roman empower who built Hadrian's wall, but on the very opposite side of his enormous empire. The gate was built in 130 AD to commemorate the visit of Emperor Hadrian to the region. It served as the entrance to the city of Antakya and was flanked by two towers. Beyond the gate was the land outside of the control of the great Roman Empire. Like Hadrian's wall, the gate fell into disuse after the fall of the Roman Empire and was largely forgotten. Today, it is a popular tourist destination. The Walls of Constantinople are a series of defensive fortifications built by the Byzantine Emperor Constantine I in 324 AD. They served to protect the city of Constantinople from attack and marked the boundary of the city. The walls were constructed out of stone and bricks and stretched for 9.5 miles from the Golden Horn to the Sea of Marmara. They had a series of bastions, gates, and towers that were used to garrison troops and monitor traffic. After the fall of the Byzantine Empire in 1453 AD, the walls fell into disuse and were abandoned. Great Zimbabwe is a series of stone ruins located in the modern-day country of Zimbabwe. It is believed to be the site of the ancient capital of the Kingdom of Zimbabwe. The ruins date back to the 11th century and are made up of a series of stone walls, towers, and other structures. Great Zimbabwe was abandoned in the 15th century and its origins remain a mystery. Some scholars believe that it was built by the African kingdom of Mapungubwe, while others believe that it was built by the Indian traders who traveled through Africa. Today, Great Zimbabwe is a popular tourist destination and is listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Read Next: Antecedent Boundary Examples A relic boundary is a type of political boundary that is no longer necessary but still remains in place. These boundaries can be found all around the world in the form of walls, fences, and other fortifications. Many of these relics have a rich history and are popular tourist destinations. They also serve as a reminder of the past and how the sovereign boundaries of our world has changed over time. A political boundary is the area of land on a map that separates regions of government such as states and nations. Political boundaries allow societies to organize themselves, demarcate sovereignty over land, and avoid political disputes over land ownership. The establishment of political boundaries is a central part of the process of nation-building. It involves dividing people into distinct administrative units. There are various types of political boundaries including antecedent, consequent, cultural, defined, delimited, demarcated, and more. Note that one boundary can be of multiple different "types" simultaneously. Types of Political Boundaries Antecedent boundaries are political boundaries that are based on prior agreements or treaties between two or more nations or states before the land was heavily populated by the respective nations. An example of an antecedent boundary would be the border between the United States and Canada. This boundary was established in the Treaty of Paris in 1814 after the American War of Independence (Carroll, 2021, pp. 61-63). The boundary helped to ensure there were few disputes between the two modern nations as they began to populate their areas of land and promoted peaceful relations between the two growing nations. A consequent boundary is a boundary that has been created to separate two different or feuding cultural groups. An example is the border between Northern Ireland and Ireland, which was drawn as a consequence of disagreements between the majority Protestant north and the majority Catholic south on the island of Ireland. Another example of a consequent boundary is the boundary between Israel and Palestine. This boundary was established in 1949 to separate the majority Jewish Israel from their majority Muslim neighbors. The borders between Israel and Palestine have been in dispute for many decades because neither party can agree on where the boundary should be drawn. A cultural boundary is a dividing line between two or more cultures. An example of a cultural boundary is the border between the United States and Mexico. The United States and Mexico are two very different cultures, and the border between them is a physical boundary that separates two very different societies (Pavlakovich-Kochi, & Morehouse, 2017). Cultural boundaries can be difficult to cross. For example, immigrants who want to live in the United States must learn English, which is the dominant language in America. Many immigrants find this difficult, and the border between the United States and Mexico is often perceived as a barrier that limits their opportunities. A defined political boundary is one that is specifically outlined by law or treaty. It may be a permanent or temporary line, but it is always clearly defined within a legal document. An example of a defined political boundary is the U.S. border with Mexico. The boundary is specifically outlined by the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and it has been consistently enforced since then. Other examples of defined political boundaries include the border between North and South Korea which was agreed upon to end conflict during the Korean civil war. Each of these boundaries is clearly defined, and both sides are aware of the situation along each side of the boundary. A delimited boundary is a geographic boundary that is drawn on a map. It is distinct from a demarcated boundary because it may not be actually visible on the landscape, but only on maps. The only key factor to remember when understanding delimited boundaries is that they are ones that you can literally see have been drawn onto an official map. An example of a delimited boundary is the border between the United States and Canada. The two countries have defined the border down to the exact location along the 49th Parallel. A demarcated boundary is physically identifiable on a landscape. You will see it as you approach it. The demarcation may be as simple as a pile of stones, a river running through a landscape, or the peak of a mountain. Or, it could be as complex as a wire fence, military checkpoint, or even a line of landmines to prevent access. An example of a demarcated boundary is the US-Mexico border. The border is a conceptual line that separates the U.S. from Mexico, but there are also physical barriers, like the US-Mexico fence (Trump's wall), that keeps people from crossing over (Ganster & Lorey,2008). Demarcated boundaries can be important for many reasons. For example, they can help to protect people and property on one side of the boundary from aggression or theft on the other side. They can also help to ensure that different groups of people have their own specific areas so that they can live in peace and harmony. Demarcated boundaries can also be important for economic reasons. For example, they can help to ensure that a country protects important resources, like oil or fishing grounds. An economic boundary is one that sets the borders between economic regions. A colloquialism for this is often that people live "on the other side of the tracks". This saying comes from the idea that towns are separated into the rich and poor parts of town based on which side of the railway tracks you live on. Similarly, the divide between the two sides of Berlin during the Cold War could be seen as an economic boundary (as well as a demarcated boundary) because the west was wealthy while the east crumbled under communism. To this day, east Berlin remains economically poorer. Historically, economic boundaries also separated social castes within a society, whereby people of lower castes were sent to live in less desirable areas. A geometric boundary is a boundary that is defined by a specific geometric shape. An example of a geometric boundary is a boundary that is defined by a straight line. Another example is a boundary that is defined by an Arc. There are a number of reasons why geometric boundaries can be important for defining political boundaries: First, geometric boundaries are easy to remember and understand. Second, geometric boundaries can be easily mapped onto physical maps. Third, geometric boundaries can be used to define different types of boundaries, such as political, economic, and territorial boundaries. The Canada-U.S border is an excellent example of a geometric boundary. It is a straight line that separates two nations. However, geometric boundaries are often criticized because they do not acknowledge geographical or cultural factors that should be considered when boundaries are drawn. For example, the geometric boundaries drawn after the Second World War may have been convenient on a map, but failed to carve out space for the ethnic Kurds to have their own nation. Militarized boundaries are boundaries that are heavily guarded by military forces. They are often used to protect countries from invasion or to control the movement of people and goods. An example of a militarized boundary is the border between North and South Korea. The Korean War (1950-1953) created this boundary, and the U.S. military is still responsible for guarding it. The boundaries between countries like Syria and Turkey are also militarized. The governments of these countries have sent their military to control the border and prevent hostiles from crossing from one side to the other. A natural boundary is a geographical feature that separates two or more political entities, such as states, countries, or provinces. In this sense, it is similar to a demarcated boundary, but is always defined by a natural rather than man-made structure. For example, the Rocky Mountains serve as a natural boundary between the U.S. states of Colorado and Wyoming. Another example is the English Channel, which separates the United Kingdom from France. Natural boundaries can be important for many reasons. For example, they can protect valuable resources, such as oil and gas reserves, from being pillaged by one country or province from another. Open boundaries are political boundaries that have no fences or barriers. They are generally unmarked and are often difficult to see. Open boundaries are used in cases where the two countries share a long, open border. For example, the border between the United States and Canada is an open boundary. There are no fences or barriers between the two countries, and the border is easily visible. This type of boundary is often used in cases where two countries have a strong relationship and want to avoid any potential conflict or tension between the two countries. In other situations, the term is used only to describe boundaries where people can cross the border freely. For example: States in the USA have open boundaries that allow people from one state to travel to another for work or to live. In the UK, citizens can travel between Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, and England freely. In the European Union, all nation-states must allow freedom of movement and work. A relic boundary is a type of political boundary that is no longer used but is still visible on the landscape as a cultural artifact. An example of a relic boundary is the border between East and West Berlin before the fall of the Berlin Wall. The boundary is no longer used to regulate people or goods, but it is still recognized by the government as the official dividing line between the two parts of the city. Another example is Hadrian's wall, which was a wall that marked the edge of the Roman Empire on the British Isles. It was occupied on and off between AD122 and about AD410, after which Roman rule of Britain was relinquished. Superimposed boundaries are boundaries that are drawn without the consent or consultation of locals. They can be used to create new political or administrative boundaries or to redefine existing ones. Superimposed boundaries can be very controversial, as they can often result in clashes between different groups who claim ownership of the same land. One example of superimposed boundaries is the carving-up of the Middle East and Africa by colonizers. These often left cultural groups separated by arbitrary demarcated boundaries. For example, the Berber ethnic groups span nations including Libya, Algeria, Niger, Mali, and Burkina Faso, despite the fact many were not politically separated prior to colonization. A subsequent or ethnographic boundary is a boundary created after two groups have settled there. It is the opposite of an antecedent boundary, which was established prior to settlement. They're often established to ensure ethnic groups have their own sovereign land. It is often used to separate different groups of people based on their ethnicity or cultural background. Subsequent boundaries are different to consequent boundaries because consequent boundaries are always established as a consequence of conflict. By contrast, a subsequent boundary could be established due to either diplomatic negotiation or conflict. It's a term that's mostly used as the binary opposite of antecedent boundaries. An example of a subsequent boundary is the border between Israel and Palestine. This boundary was created in 1948 after the Israeli Declaration of Independence and the British Mandate for Palestine. The subsequent boundary is based on religious, ethnic, and linguistic differences between the two countries. Political boundaries are the lines that separate countries, states, and other political divisions. They can be natural features such as rivers or mountains or man-made features such as roads or borders. They can sometimes be changed through war or negotiation, but they are the foundations of global politics. Political boundaries also help to define and protect the rights of different groups of people, and they help to ensure that different groups of people can live peacefully together. They are an important part of society and are vitally important for the protection of human rights. Carroll, F. M. (2021). A Line of Blood and Dirt: Creating the Canada-United States Border across Indigenous Lands. Oxford: Oxford University Press. Ganster, P., & Lorey, D. E. (2008). The US-Mexican border into the twenty-first century. New York: Rowman & Littlefield Publishers. Pavlakovich-Kochi, V., & Morehouse, B. J. (2017). Challenged borderlands: transcending political and cultural boundaries. London: Routledge. Williams, P. (2011). West Virginia: The state that said no. The Washington Post. Retrieved 15 March 2022, from