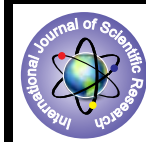


Explaining the role of wars and treaties in changing of the boundaries political map of the world



Economics

KEYWORDS : war, treaty, the political map of the world, international boundaries

Zaki, Yashar

Assistant professor, Faculty of Geography, University of Tehran

Zarei, Bahadour

Assistant professor, Faculty of Geography, University of Tehran

Delshadzaad, Jalil

MA student, Faculty of Geography, University of Tehran

ABSTRACT

In the past periods, most of the wars were for territorial greed, and consequently the boundaries of the lands were changed at the end of the war. And even on the political map of the world were drawn with the changes. Generally, these treaties are to play an essential role in changes of the boundaries after the war. And the conquered country or countries are in a position of power and intentionally or unintentionally treaties impose on the failed country or countries and are cause of the boundary changes and the political map of the world. Changing and evolution of international boundaries and then the change of the political map of the world, especially is very important in the two world wars. Because these two wars with expanding to other continents and the involvement of several countries the cause of the boundary changes has been provided at the international level. In terms of nature and research method, the study is based on historical method and descriptive – analytic. Researchers in the field of boundary research should not focus only on aspects the body of knowledge and function of the boundaries rather have to focus on aspects of philosophy and the factors that were caused the formation of boundaries and the change of the political map of the world. So the purpose of this research is to answer this question which wars and treaties have the greatest effect on the international boundaries and the geographic - political map of the world?

Introduction

War as a pervasive phenomenon has been caused many changes over the boundary and the political map of the world over time and the due to the impact of changes in human societies. These changes has had a transformative impact on the components and variables of different societies and also some wars have been caused major influences in creating new boundaries or the loss of the old boundaries of countries, and even create new political units on the political map of world. Generally, these treaties are to play an essential role in changes of the boundaries after the war. And the conquered country or countries are in a position of power and intentionally or unintentionally treaties impose on the failed country or countries and are cause of the boundary changes and the political map of the world. Boundary is an agreement line that is marked on the ground for the delimitation of a political unit and boundaries are the most important diagnostic criteria and separation for a political formed unit from the other units. Today, Political boundaries specify the limit of sovereignty of a political unit, and in other words they show political geography of a country. But the interest of countries can be always achieved fully in their natural geography and political geography of the country cannot be accountable all the demands of a political unit. This has a main message for researchers and undertaking institutions In the field of related issues to war and boundary, including geopoliticians and strategists to understand these changes and evolutions should not follow boundary issues only in geography and physical boundaries but also the philosophy of the boundaries should be explored in other spheres. It seems to be not well understood the process of evolution of this factor and it is necessary for them to be further investigation. So in this article we have tried to investigate existential philosophy of the boundaries through factors such as wars and treaties that create and change the boundaries and the political map of the world.

The Statement of Problem

It is impossible to ignore the reality of the boundary and the phenomenon is lasting and durable that many of the raised issues in the field of economic, social, cultural and security have the mutual relationship with it. So the boundaries were changed by the wars between countries and regional and especially two great world wars. And after the end of the war and the creation of treaties after the war, different conflicts have been created that its main reason has been the war. The change and transformation of the international boundaries and then the change of

the political map of the world especially in the two great world wars are very important. Because these two wars with expanding to other continents and the involvement of several countries the cause of the boundary changes has been provided at the international level. The importance of boundary is such that all countries make to reaction in the defense of their homeland security and perhaps years to maintain its territorial integrity have a long conflict with other country. Researchers in the field of boundary research should not focus only on aspects the body of knowledge and function of the boundaries rather have to focus on aspects of philosophy and the factors that were caused the formation of boundaries and the change of the political map of the world. this purpose of this research is to answer this question which wars and treaties have impact the greatest at the international boundaries and the geographic - political map of the world.

Research questions

This study seeks to explore the two following questions:

- 1) Which wars had the greatest effect at changing of the international boundaries and political map of the world?
- 2) Which treaties had the greatest effect at changing of the international boundaries and political map of the world?

Hypothesis

Boundaries were changed over time by boundary wars and treaties and this subject has affected the stability of the Phenomenon. By understanding the evolutions of wars and treaties can earn a deeper understanding of the issue of the boundary. So the research hypotheses for research questions will include:

- 1) It seems that among the affect wars, thirty years of religious wars in Europe and the First and Second world wars has been most changes on international boundary and geographic - political map of the world.
- 2) According to the different treaties at the end of the conflict seems that four treaties such as the Treaty of Westphalia, the Congress of Vienna, Versailles and the United Nations Charter have played the greatest role on boundary changes the geographic - political map of the world.

Research method

In terms of nature and research method, the study is based on historical method and descriptive – analytic. This study has been carried based on documentary methods, content analysis of documents related to the war and boundary treaties, library and Internet. Primarily necessary resources identified and collected and then taking notes and extracting of the important and needed information was done. And the final stage information in the field of the evolution of international boundaries due to the war and treaties has been analyzed.

1. Theoretical Foundations of the research

1.1 What is the boundary?

Boundary is a word that was established and used gradually after the establishment of the nation - state (after the Treaty of Westphalia in 1648) in recent centuries. Boundary is a phenomenon that affects many aspects of human life and the phenomenon is that wide variety functions have In various areas of political, military, security, social, etc. Before the Westphalian system that identified territory was considered as one of the major components of countries discriminatory, the terms of frontier was used and was represented a separate area of influence of imperial powers, the regional and local powers ... from each other. In fact, frontier was considered as a region of contact and connection between two structures and political identity, independent military and separated. It was a geographical and territorial phenomenon that its range was greater than the width of the line and further it was a vague and indefinite and variable region. While the concept of the boundary as a wide strip of the contact between two government – Country was related to the world before the modern era (Kristof, 1959: 282). Today, a number of political geographers the concept of the boundary and the state that is related together were know the product of the peace treaty in 1648 (Glassner & de Blij, 1989 : 5). Boundaries are the most important diagnostic criteria and separation for a political formed unit from the other units. Boundary lines are credit and contractual lines. The lines that separate a state from the neighboring state that known international boundary. This kind of boundaries play a prominent role in shaping the relations of policy and economy among states. And among the kind of boundaries, international boundary for making the disputes and political conflict has more important. So the boundaries are the major issues and important of the political geography and geopolitics (Mirheidar, 1380 : 161). Boundary lines are also the ultimate limit of the political will of the state and the contact area of two political system of the neighboring (Hafeznia, 2000 : 134). The role of the boundary is to restrict movements and duties of states within the framework a defined geography and this role has strategic role in national integration and homogenization and conversely decouples the nations (Karimipour, 2001: 561).

Basically, in the Empires and states of before the nation – state system existed and the last limit of the spread of the empires and states was called “Frontier”. But in the modern concept of “country” state on behalf of the nation, controls territory that was delimited by the lines that called boundary (Mirheidar, 2005 : 162). So in political geography three concepts territory, boundary and sovereignty are closely related to shape the territory. And the sovereignty of the country and its independence is depends on the possession of territory, And the lines limit the territory is called boundary to determine the territory from the domestic point of view for strengthening the authority and is to identify the limit of the exercise of country power. And from an external point of view provides a defensive system against the invaders (Zeyaei bigdely, 1984:134). The political geographers traditionally, boundaries know as a Key to make and defend the country^s territory. New national states were created in Western Europe and one of the most important factors to define them the boundary that had been drawn clearly. To define membership or citizenship and incorporation of belonging to a defensible territory. The states determine national lands using the boundaries. The boundaries that had been delineated clearly took the place of the vague and uncertain frontiers that once were

common among people. The purpose of political geographers from the boundary is international boundary, therefore, The boundary that separates the two countries' national territories from each other (Gallaher, etal, 2009 : 198-201).

2.1 Types of boundary:

Boundaries can be divided in two respects: one, how to create and the degree of conformity them with the scattering of ethnic and linguistic and other matching or not matching the natural complications. In terms of the creation and conformity them with ethno-linguistic groups, the role of the boundary line is separating the two sides of each country which are divided into four categories:

- A) Antecedent: the best examples are the boundary line between Alaska and Canada and the boundary between Canada and the United States.
- B) Subsequent: the best example is the boundary line between India and Pakistan.
- C) Superimposed: such as the boundary between North and South Korea, India and Pakistan in Jammu and Kashmir.
- D) Relict: such as the boundary between Italian Somalia and Britain Somalia with Ethiopia in Horn of Africa.

Also the boundary disputes can be divided into four types:

- 1) Disputes arising from the exact location of the boundary between Iraq and Iran for the Arvand river boundary.
- 2) Disputes over the territory which called the territorial disputes. Such as the conflict between Arabs and Israel over Jerusalem.
- 3) Disputes that occur as a result of the function of boundary.
- 4) Disputes arising from the common use of a specific source. Like the dispute between Syria and Turkey and Iraq on the division of Euphrates (Mirheidar, 2006 : 172).

Of course, we should not consider the boundaries as the hinder of communication and human relations. While the boundaries separate the territory of the different sovereignty from each other ,often good political, economic and cultural relations create between the governments of neighboring create. As in ordinary life of the families the common wall is not a hinder for commuting and socializing, but is the friendship and cooperation, the boundary of the neighboring countries is a valuable geographical factor that plays a major role in strengthen relations of the parties (Motamednadjad, 1995 : 87).

3.1 Functions of the boundary

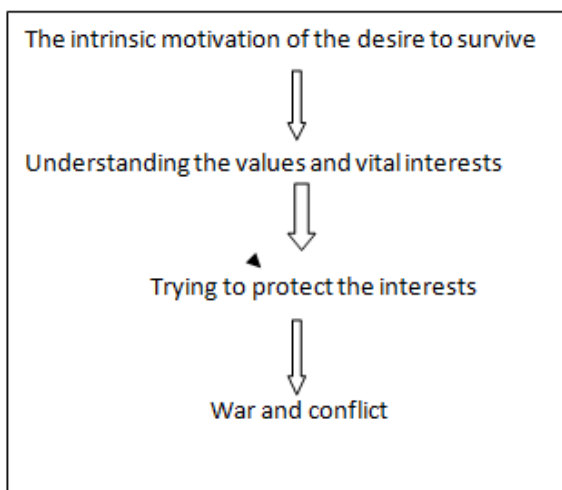
Believing in military, economic, socio-cultural and political functions to the boundaries (Prescott, 1987 : 60), emphasizing the role of the boundary as a defensive, political, social and economic barrier (Dwivedi, 1990 : 141), regarding the roles of the quintuple separating, integration, making a difference, conflict and communication for international boundary (Hafeznia, 1379 : 191). Separating of the political territory and distinguishing the Sovereignty of the nations (Motamednadjad, 1995 : 80), defining the limits of the country sovereignty (Bledsoe and Boczek, 1375 : 187), the symbol of power and national independence (Bleno and Elton, 1375 : 145), the interdiction and deterrence function and preventing the entry and exit of each phenomenon that interferes in the exercise of the country sovereign power (Zarghany, 2007 : 185) and... the functions that have been mentioned for the boundary. But in reality, a boundary takes many forms and has all types of functions. The boundary is used in many places and forms. The boundary is a line that defines here and there and so separates “us” from “them” and one place from another place.

Boundary is a physical, tangible and material issue. For example, it can be called the construction of fences and walls with the military operation in the United States-Mexico boundary, the boundary of North Korea with South Korea, the boundary between India and Pakistan. As these examples express the boundaries have the structure that control the commuting by law. And also in many cases are the inequality factor between those who are located on both sides of the boundary. For example, the walls that surround a society and separate it from its neighbors often emphasize on the wealth who live behind gates. Also a college campus was covered with walls around it, show the separation of the students from the neighbors (Gallaher, etal, 2009 : 198). Although the boundary has different and various functions in all areas and perhaps less can find the subject in areas of economy, social, cultural, military and politics that does not effect the concept of boundary, but the Presence of the two power and two different sovereignties on both sides the boundary will cause two different approaches and volition on both sides of the boundary. In today's world, as McLuhan says the world is "global village" (McLuhan, 1964 ;4) boundaries play the role of the hedges which are not able to prevent the exchange and interaction of subjects related to issues of culture, political, social, artistic and ... that have nonphysical nature and software, and especially, issues related to the economic sphere only have limited role. In other words, the influence and the role of each actor can also be continued beyond its boundaries. But what flows on both sides of the boundary and when passing it suddenly dropped and even reaches zero are issues related to military and security domains. Because the military and security domains, the battlefield is to be or not.

2. The research findings

2.1 War

War and conflict are objective appearance and the most severe form of the threat Enforcement among individuals, social groups and nations. It seems that the main reason of war that as a phenomenon which is the companion of humans and living beings Is possible only by fighting with rival to capture or eliminate the threat of the vital values. And because the interests and values of the vital are factor for the survival and preservation of self-preservation, this can be considered inherent subject to the human and being. So war and conflict are the subsequent behavior of the intrinsic which themselves arise from the inherent nature of the desire to survive and self-preservation. According to the following pattern:



Source: (Hafeznia, 2006: 338)

However, the people, governments and nations adjust their war behavior others according to their understanding of the importance and value of interests and the authority and also capacity to respond to the challenge by the rival (Hafeznia, 2006: 338 – 340). Various definitions and interpretations were made the war. In the book “ The Logic of International relations “ Jones has

defined “ organized conflict between social groups and different nations that with armed conflicts mainly were associated (Jones, 1994 : 239). And the other definitions in the book “ Fundamentals of diplomacy.” Vic Lynn has noted” Military force against other states along the continuing crisis of conflicts between them”(Vic Lynn, 1990 : 107).

But in 1974 the United Nation presented a definition of war “The Invasion, employ armed force by a state against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of a country or political independence of another state or take any other way that is incompatible with the UN Convention “. It also adds that a aggressive war is a crime against world peace and invasion entails international responsibilities (Hafeznia, 2006 : 338 – 340).

2.2 Factors and motivations of war

The main factors and motivations of the formation wars are differences. But the most common and important motivations in the past and among different nations were divided into two geographical and political – ideological categories which are briefly:

2.2.1 The geopolitical motivations of Wars

- The control of the territory and demarcation;
- The survival of the government and the country and political regime;
- The implementation of the obligations arising from treaties (such as the Treaty of Versailles);
- The geographical factors and values that are presented as national interests and values (such as land, space, boundaries, mineral resources, water and other factors are considered that caused to make the distinction (such as ethnic, religious and racial groups);
- The problem of the existence and formation of the political-space structure and establishing or changing geopolitical situation at local, regional and global scales which mainly in terms of political actors and governments are determined as the political purpose of the war(Hafeznia, 2006 : 341 – 343).

2.2.2 The political and ideological motivation of wars

About the causes of the war, in addition to geographical factors and motivations, experts have pointed out other factors such as political and ideological. Like the long war of Muslims with Israel over Jerusalem or at the beginning of the First World War for the terror of Crown Prince of Hasburg in Sarajevo which leads to Mobilize the forces of Austria-Hungary to the small country and then intervention of other powers such as Germany, Russia and France were at the war(Dopouei, 2002 : 215).

3.2 Types of the war

Battles are usually at four levels distinguishable and recognizable:

- 1) Civil and local level: The wars that occur within countries and can be divided into two types : a) the civil and sectarian war. b) the conflict between the state and opposition national groups or separatist.
- 2) National and bilateral level: The wars that occur between two countries or states such as India and Pakistan or Iran-Iraq war.
- 3) Multilateral and regional Wars: the wars that few governments are involved in them and occur on the part of the earth's surface. Such as the war of America and its allies against Iraq in 1990 and also the invasion of them to Iraq and Afghanistan.
- 4) Multilateral international wars and world wars: These wars are done with the presence of a large number of countries and in the realm of earth. Such as the first and second world wars (Hafeznia, 2006 : 341).

So wars are destructive factor and destroyer in national and international value of a country or countries involved in the war. Sometimes wars, Resulting in the loss of Part of the land and append it to another land, and sometimes, in addition to human casualties resulting in the loss of national pride, international position, War damages (if blaming)and retreat from the past border line. These are all the intended and unintended consequences of war for the countries involved in the war. In the past, most wars were Because of greed for land and thus at the end of the war were changed the boundaries of lands and even the world political map was drawn Some changes, Such as Cross-country wars, civil war and two world wars mentioned which in Changing boundaries and the political map of the world are ample.

2-3-1 The cross-country wars and boundary changes

some recent example of this conflict include the Falkland Islands War between Britain and Argentina in 1982, Israeli-Arab wars in 1967 and 1973, the bloody war between Iraq and Iran in 1980-1988, conflicts in Libya and Chad in North Africa, occasional clashes between India and Pakistan in Kashmir, involvement in Vietnam and Cambodia in the 1970s, almost in all of these conflicts, territorial disputes between neighboring countries, the main issue has been disputed. Likelihood of conflict between states which are located near each other, far more than the countries that are farthest from each other (Braden and Shelley,1952:179). Falkland Islands War ended On behalf of the Britain and on the world political map is part of the British possessions. Israeli-Arab conflict has been associated with boundary changes, fortunately, the Iran-Iraq War ended without any boundary changes and had no effect on the political map of the world.

Murphy(1990) quotes from the book of (Engaging Geopolitics)by Braden and Shelly - that the country is fundamentally rooted in the land-The thought of place Originality- not surprisingly, the outcome of an unresolved border dispute, war would be. Even partially motivated by Iraq's invasion of Kuwait in 1990 Was based on Iraq's territorial claim over the territory of Kuwait which rooted in the rule of Great Britain in the two expressed Countries. In this context, external forces in some parts of the world imposed Boundaries on the local population. For example, the division of the non-European world into European colonists, Thus impose boundaries on lands that certain ethnic groups have lived there. Such imposed boundaries may cause unacceptable Geographic areas And ill-founded Such areas where:

Different nations are united artificially and civil wars spread, such as Nigeria in West Africa that was a costly civil war in 1967. When Ibo tried to break away the central government and form an independent country called Biafra.



(Figure 1): Ethiopia Ogaaden area where is disputed with Somalia

Surce: www.maps of world.com

2-Countries with international boundaries were separated from

each other and spread recovery and cross-country wars. Such as conflict between Somalia and Ethiopia on the area of Ogaaden.

2-3-3 Civil War and the creation of new states with international borders

The war between groups within a country that often because of acts and movements of separatist by a certain nationalist group occurs, called civil war. Such wars are common in the governmental system of the twentieth century and frequently have emerged. In the modern world, the Rights of national groups to self-determination against the rights of territorial integrity and sovereignty of a nation has been. It is thought that the autonomy of the colonies that led to the creation of more new states after World War II, a kind of self-contained units in the independent states were preferred.

Internal conflicts may continue continually for years, but the level is too low that only in a few cases lead to violence and conflict, or interference with the common definition of terrorism comes, like the Basque separatists in Spain or Karsikians (the French island in the Mediterranean) against France. But more civil conflicts divide the country into several other countries with a different political system and the world political map changes. Such countries include north and South Sudan with new international boundaries and were separated from each other and five newly established countries of the former Yugoslavia(Serbia, Bosnia, Montenegro, Croatia and Herzegovina) can be mentioned with the international boundaries and with independent political system (Ibid:179-184).

2-3-3 The World wars and major changes in the political map of the world

This classification is used to describe the wars that occur between a group of countries. This type of conflict is due to complex coalitions that many countries leads to war that in natural conditions can be limited to neighbors. Obvious example of World War, World War I and World War II are in the twentieth century (Braden and Shelley,1952:184-180). The characteristic feature of the first half of the twentieth century encompassing two World Wars and famous:

2-3-3-1 World War I

After forty-three years of peace among the Great Powers of Europe, an act of political terrorism on June 28, 1914 provoked two great alliance systems into mortal combat. The South Slav campaign against Austrian rule in Bosnia, culminating in the assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand—the

Habsburg heir apparent—at Sarajevo, catalyzed a rapid chain reaction leading to War (Hosch,2010:17). The First World War in Europe with the alliance of Germany, Austria –Hungary

began against the alliance of Great Britain, France, Russia and Serbia in 1914, and 30 countries participated in the World. And ended in 1918 with the defeat of Germany and its allies. By leaving approximately nine million dead, over four hundred billion dollars in damage, and with the loss of four royal dynasty in Germany, Russia, Austria, Hungary, and the Ottoman and British empires in world position(Ghaffari,2008:405).

On the eve of the First World War (1914) only two independent countries of Ethiopia and Liberia were the adorn of the African development and the rest of land were divided between European powerful countries namely Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Portugal, Spain and Belgium (Mirheidar,2010:40).



(Figure2):Europe before the world war I



(Figure3):Europe after the World War I

Surce: (www.maps of world.com) In 1918 the victorious powers were allocated mandates over Germany's African colonies. France secured the eastern parts of Kamerun (Cameroon) and Togoland. Britain occupied the western parts of Kamerun (Cameroon) and Togoland and Tangayika. Belgium was rewarded with mandates over Burundi and Rwanda adjacent to the Belgian Congo. They had previously been part of German Tanganyika. South Africa obtained a mandate over German Southwest Africa. By the Treaty of London of 26 April 1915, Britain and France had assured Italy that if their territories in Africa were augmented after the war, Italy could receive some equitable compensation. In 1924 of the Italian Somaliland boundary with British Kenya was moved about 125 km westwards of the Juba River that had previously been the interna-

tional boundary (Figure 3). (prescott & Triggs, 2008 : 299).



(Figure4): Africa before the world war I

Surce:(www.maps of world.com) Asia like any other continent was divided among several great powers. After the First World War, the allies won the war agreed to disintegrate Hungarian empires of Austria, Germany and the Ottoman empire. And create a new system of international monitoring over German colonies and Ottoman to operate as administrator of the colonial powers, nor prevailing. As a result the world map has been changed. And the breakdown of the colonies was established monitoring system of three regions. Iraq and Palestine were awarded to Great Britain and Syria to France was awarded. As a result, Palestine was divided into two parts by Great Britain, and also Syria was divided into two parts by France that a portion of it called Lebanon. Most of the German colonies in Africa, such as Togoland and Cameroon were divided between Great Britain and France. Tanganyika was given to Great Britain and Rwanda Burundi was given to Belgium. A number of countries that were under supervision were run as parts of the integration of heads of government. In this group of countries, south west Africa was given to the Union of South Africa, Western Samoa was given to New Zealand, northeast of New Guinea was given to Australia, Marshall Islands, Caroline and Mariana were given to Japan and the island of Nauru was given to Australia to manage together with cooperation of Great Britain and New Zealand (Mirheidar, 2009 : 40-41).

Boundary changes in the First World War (Asia and Africa)

result	Date of conflict	Sides of a dispute	Type of dispute	Continent
Located in one of the colonies of Great Britain and division of it into two states, Israel and Jordan and beyond the boundary changes	1918	Ottoman - Allied	Iraq and Palestine	Asia
Located in one of the colonies of France and division of it into two states, Syria and Lebanon with distinct boundary changes	1918	Ottoman - Allied	Syria	
Annexation of the eastern part of Cameroon and Togoland to French colonies	1918	Germany - Allied	The eastern part of Cameroon and Togoland	
Annexation of the western part of Cameroon, Togoland and Tanzania in the political map of Great Britain	1918	Germany - Allied	Western parts of Cameroon, Togoland and Tanzania	Africa
South African Mandate over Germany South West Africa	1918	Germany - Allied	German Southwest Africa	
Transfer of the Somali boundary Italian Kenya, with Great Britain Kenya, about 125 km to the West of the river Juba and make changes to the colonial border between the two countries	1924	Germany - Allied	Transfer of the Somali boundary with Great Britain Kenya	
Locating in the political map of the Great Britain colonies	1918	Germany - Allied	Tanganyika	
To mandate Belgium over Burundi and Rwanda	1918	Germany - Allied	Burundi and Rwanda	

(Drawing by writers) 2-3-3-2 The World War II

World War Two is commonly dated to 1939, the year in which Germany invaded Poland on 1 September, leading, in response, to declarations of war by Britain and France on 3 September, followed by the Dominions of the British Empire, Canada, for example, on 10 September. This is an appropriate beginning for the conflict in Europe, but, in Asia, the parallel struggle stemming from Japanese aggression and imperialism began in 1931 with an invasion of Manchuria, the most industrial province of China (Black, 2003 : 18). World War II began with the participation of about 70 million troops in 1939 and ended with 50 million dead in 1945. In this war powerful governments of the world were participated. One side of the dispute were Germany, Japan, Italy and their allies and the other side of the conflict were Britain, Russia, America, France and their allies which eventually led to the defeat of Germany and its allies.

In addition to Europe, this war in the large parts of Asia and Africa had major damaging effects. The main cause of World War II was errors in the treaty of Versailles (May 7, 1919) that seems to be the end of the First World War. But also other reasons can be noted such as the consequences of the economic crisis of 1929, and above all Fascism political competition and western democracies and Marxism. After World War I, the Great Britain, Russia, France and America possessed about 75 million square kilometers of land on earth (More than half of the world's landmass). In contrast, the lands belong to Germany, Italy and Japan was a total of approximately 6.2 million square kilometers. These differences reflect the willingness of victorious countries (Great Britain, Russia, France and America) in maintaining boundaries, and their avoidance of conflict and contrary to continue growing unease Germany, Italy, and Japan. This allowed the three countries did not have any conflict during the 20 years and militancy of them brought the Second world war(Ghaffari fard,2008:432-441).

After World War II the main boundary changes were in northern and eastern Europe (Figure 5). The Soviet Union regained most of the territory lost by the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk. Although Finland remained independent, the boundary was adjusted in three regions in favour of the Soviet Union and Finland lost its coastline on the Arctic Ocean. Poland continued its eastern march across the Baltic plains and secured those areas of Germany east of the Oder and Neisse Rivers in exchange for eastern areas of Poland that were lost to the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union also acquired sub-Carpathian Ruthenia, that formerly had been part of Czechoslovakia, and for the fifth time since 1812, Bessarabia

was transferred from one country to another! There were two other minor territorial alterations. Romania, having lost Bessarabia to the Soviet Union, also forfeited southern Dobrogea to Bulgaria. Most of Italy's gains along the Adriatic coast in 1920 were lost to Yugoslavia. The Soviet Union encouraged the establishment of communist governments in the band of countries from the Baltic Sea to the Adriatic Sea, consisting of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Albania (prescott & Triggs, 2008 : 364).



(Figure 5): boundary changes in eastern Europe during and after World War II
(www.maps of world.com) source:

In the book "international frontiers and boundaries" by Prescott and Triggs, according to Albrecht - Carré pointed to the marked difference between the construction of boundaries in 1919 and 1945. [. . . at all events the peacemakers of 1919 had adhered to the humane principle that the land belongs to the people and that frontiers therefore must be adapted to their existing distribution. Things were now [1945] otherwise and the ethnic map of Europe was brought into much closer agreement with its political divisions through the simple, if crude and inhumane, device of making the people fit the frontiers])(bid: 364(.

According to above, the main factors for shaping the wars can be such as territorial control and demarcation, survival of the government and the country's political regime, obligations arising from treaties (such as the Treaty of Versailles), geographical factors and values are expressed as values and national interests(such as

land, space, boundaries, mineral resources, water and other factors are considered as the cause of distinction, such as ethnic, religious and racial groups create), the problem of existence and formation of the structure of political - space and establishing or changing geopolitical situation in the scale of local, regional and global which mainly in terms of political actors and governments are determined to fight for political purpose(Hafeznia, 2006 : 341-343).

In relation to causes of war, in addition to geographical factors and motivations experts point to the other factors such as political and ideological nature. As Muslims long war with Israel over Jerusalem or beginning of the First World War about the assassination Sarajevo Crown in Habsburg city which led to mobilize small country of Austria-Hungary to Serbia, and then, other powers such as Germany, Russia and France interfered at war(dupoyi, 2002 : 215).

Boundary changes in the Second World War

result	Date of conflict	Sides of a dispute	Type of dispute	Continent
locating in rows Soviet territories and the change of the political map of two countries	1945	Finland - Former Soviet	Finland's coastal boundary line in the Arctic	Europe
Regaining and continuing region of Poland's eastern frontiers in the Baltic region by Poland that had already lost	1945	Germany - Allied	Poland's eastern frontiers region in the Baltic	
This region was given to the USSR (former) that was formerly part of Czechoslovakia and changed the boundaries of two countries	1945	Germany - Allied	sub-Carpathian Ruthenia	
To transfer from Romania to the Soviet boundary along with changes in the political map of the country	1945	Romania - Former Soviet	Bessarabia	
This region was transfer to Bulgaria as compensation and was changed the political map of Europe	1945	Romania - Bulgaria	Southern Dobrogea	

(Drawing by writers)



(Figure6): Europe after the world war II

Source: (www.maps of world.com)

3-Treaties

The Political map of the world has been many changes from 1648, when under the Treaty of Westphalia was recognized governments ownership rights in their territory by the major European powers.

Since the beginning of the twentieth century, especially after World War II with the disintegration of the great empires are increasingly added the number of independent states. For example, the number of independent countries in the years after World War I were Sixty-seven countries, While the number of the countries were eighty-two in the years after World War II, in 1976 Hundred and sixty-eight countries, In 1993 Hundred and eighty-nine countries and in 2000 were hundred and ninety-one countries. But there are some processes involved in the existence of the political map of the world and its variations which are as follows: geographical discoveries, wars and territorial conflicts, separatism and isolation, disintegration of empires, and the collapse of the country which among the four times with the creation of the treaties after the war the most basic affecting times which cause major changes in the world political map that will be addressed in detail below:

- a) The Treaty of Westphalia in 1648;
- b) The Congress of Vienna in 1815;
- c) The Peace Treaty of Versailles in 1918;
- d) The Charter of the United Nations in 1945 (Mirheidar, 2009: 38-35).

3-1 The Treaty of Westphalia in 1648

One of the major inter-continental wars that cause positive effects for the countries of the continent and to other countries and peoples of other continents was the thirty Years wars in Europe that brought knowledge and territorial sovereignty in international law frame. This treaty would create the first major change in the boundaries of the countries of Europe the political map of Europe and

the world. The treaty of Westphalia that ended the thirty years of religious wars was signed by European powers of France, England, Spain, Germany, Austria and the Netherlands, from the perspective of political geography is important for two reasons: First, with the recognition of the territorial government, for the first time territory formed the basis of the hierarchical system of power in Europe, and people transferred their nationality from the emperor to territorial state and for this reason this treaty is commonly referred to as the first modern international law. In this treaty states sovereignty was formalized within their territory, and interference in the affairs of other countries recognized as a violation of international law)Glassner, 1989 : 58-59.(And second, with formal recognition of the independence of 355 German states was established the territory frame of the international system. And the first Political map of the world- as it was defined- was created (Mirheidar, 2009: 38).

3-1-1 The results of the Treaty of Westphalia

Essentially, most wars bring a set of results (positive and negative) to the nations and countries, and the treaty of Westphalia is no exception. But the positive effects of Westphalia treaty for European countries were more than the negative consequences that in the following we refer to it:

- a) Under Westphalia treaty each of the German states of the Holy Roman empire were found to be independent that were not obligated to obey the emperor in the war and peace;
- b) the status quo was respected religiously

- c) Sweden took over parts of the northern coast of Germany;
- d) the Parts of the Baltic coast were occupied the state of Brandenburg, which was under the rule of the House Hohenzollern;
- e) Netherlands and Switzerland were recognized as independent states;
- f) Alsace and Lorraine, and several cities were occupied by France;
- g) Eastern Pomerania and the diocese of bromine and Worden was awarded Sweden.

In this treaty, all European countries participated except Great Britain and Poland. The first multilateral peace treaty is after the Renaissance in Europe. The Peace treaty of Westphalia was been the model and the basic of the League of Nations and then the United Nations. In this treaty equal rights of nations and countries as independent political units were proposed and accepted for the first time. And the most important result of the treaty of Westphalia in Europe's history it was the first time to recognize its independence, integrity and respect(Ghaffari Fard, 1387: 302-301).So the results of this treaty were the emergence of new independent political units, more attention to international law, balancing the power and strengthening the collective security system(Gavam, 1389:18).

From the perspective of political geography, this treaty could be made changes on the boundaries of several European countries, and thereby create new changes in the political map of the world. Netherlands and Switzerland were determined by certain boundaries with an independent political system and Sweden and France had annexed parts of territory that was part of the territory of another country by limiting the new boundaries. And thus a large change created in the political map of the world.

3-2 Congress of Vienna in 1815

Nearly two centuries later the map of Europe was changed (treaty of Westphalia in 1648) Europe was the witness of the great wars by expansionist countries such as France with the leadership of Napoleon. Napoleonic Wars was so vast that went to other continents with low and high intensity. And again, these wars have caused massive changes in the boundaries and territories of dominant and recessive countries. So the second major change in the political map of Europe and other continents occurred in Congress of Vienna in 1815(which was formed at the end of the Napoleonic wars and as a result of falling)(figure 5). After taken decisions in the Congress of Vienna the political map which was created multinational empires of Great Britain, Austria, Russia and the Ottoman find territorial expansion, and maintained their existence(Mirheidar,1389:38).

The Russian empire was expanded to dominate the Doushe gran of Warsaw (What was left of the ancient kingdom of province). Great Britain's empire expanded to occupy Cap province in the south of south Africa(that previously Netherlands had occupied it) and the islands of Ceylon and Malta. Austria also retook lost territories and it was territorial expansion with the capture of two states Lombardia and Venice from Italy. King of Prussia expanded by the occupation of the partial of the State of Saxony and the Rhine (that makes him rising military power) and the Germanic Confederation was formed comprising thirty-six states. France was the only territorial loss and less valuable lands (Netherlands and Belgium) was formed that the various ethnic groups such as Walloon, Flamen and Dutch as well as Catholicism and Protestant followers were to create a buffer zone between France and Prussia as a new kingdom. Norway also became a part of the Kingdom of Sweden (AliBabaei and

Agaei,1365:749- 748).



(Figure 7): Map of Europe after the Congress of Vienna in 1815-1839

Source:) www.age-of-the-sage.org/

In the last decades of the nineteenth century, the Political map of the world was changed. These changes are mostly produced in Europe and America which was the product of the popular nationalist movements that influenced by spreading the message of the French revolution (liberty, equality, fraternity) had tried to stablish national autonomy. These people were able to achieve independence under the leadership of hardworking and freedom men. For example, people in Central and South America, Particularly under the military leadership of Simon Bolivar, revolted against Spanish colonialism and formed the independent republic. And Romania also won its independence from the Ottoman Empire, however, in many other parts some governments were able to suppress the national movements. The European powerful states divided their colonies in Africa; the political boundaries of the continent was created after 1884(Mirheidar, 2009 : 39-40).

The congress aims was to solve the problems and draw new political map of Europe again after the defeat of the French Emperor Napoleon, which was also a reflection of the change in position of nation - states in Europe which due to the dissolution of the Holy Roman Empire which was eight years ago. Despite Napoleon's return from exile and resumption of power in France in March 1815. The discussions continued and was Signed the final document of the Congress nine days before the final defeat of Napoleon at the Battle of Waterloo in June eighth day 1815. Unusual features of the Congress of Vienna was that the true meaning of the word "was not a Congress". Never attended by all the members did not, and further discussions occurred informally among great powers and without representation from smaller countries. The Congress aim was to determine the complete Shape of European map after the Napoleonic wars. Except for the terms of peace between France and the Sixth Coalition which before in the treaty of Paris had been decided a few months earlier was signed.

3-2-1 The Causes of Congress of Vienna and its effects

By a brief study of the history of wars and subsequently formed treaties after the war, we can understand that the formation of a treaty shall comply with the specific cause so that the Congress of Vienna is no exception to this principle. The Congress was formed depends on several factors, but one of the causes was the French revolution. The most important effects of this revolution was to promote freedom movements. In this case, the neighboring countries of France embed the model of the French revolution and Following the revolution and freedom. The revolutions that were important at that time in Europe which coun-

tries were ruled by royal absolutism powers. The most important of these countries are Prussia, Britain, Russia, France and Austria and other countries were under the influence of these powers. French revolution with the slogan of freedom fanned to challenge against the powers. Rulers and owners of the great powers were together to prevent the

spread of revolution and to deal with these challenges That the Congress of Vienna was called. Because the order of the world was about to collapse and the subsequent establishment of a new order they would be brought together. Dominant powers were following the policy of maintaining the status quo and they were conservatism. But protesters (opposition) pursued the policy of the status quo change that in itself was a radical policy.

3-2-2 The results of the Congress of Vienna

This Congress like the other treaties had the special results that for the powers and their dominated countries had special important that review briefly:

- a) The Congress of Vienna based on the former totalitarian regime led to the revival of the international aristocracy;
- b) The Congress of Vienna led to the return of the royal family and the princes;
- c) Back to traditionalism and conservatism;
- d) The fight against the liberal and revolutionary ideas.

All these quadruple results and titles be found in the formation of the holy alliance (large governments such as Austria, Prussia, Russia, and England, which defeated Napoleon is said) as a new front against the monarchy. Holy alliance based on new association was formed to engage christianity. And they concluded that the way of opposition with revolution, union is together (Ghaffary fard, 2008 : 335 – 338).

By reviewing of the events of the late nineteenth century and especially the Congress of Vienna can be realized in American continent (eg. Romania) could cause Change in the political map of the world. These changes were due to the creation of new boundaries in the region and for the creation of independent political units. In addition, boundary changes and changes in the political map of Africa were done with dividing of their colonies by colonial powers of Europe. So in the late nineteenth century the political map of the world was changed again with the emergence of independent states and new boundaries for the divisions of the European powerful states.

3-3 The peace treaty of Versailles in 1918

The third major change in international boundaries and political map of the world after the end of the First World War was happened by the victorious countries with the creation of the Versailles treaty. The peace treaty of Versailles after World War I. On June 28, 1919 Was signed among the victorious powers of World War I and Germany (defeated government in the war) in the Hall of Versailles mirror, in Paris (Ashory, 1994:91). This agreement was a part of the Paris Peace Conference (1919 – 1920) which officially ended World War I.

Versailles peace talks continued with the participation of 27 countries from 12 January to 28 June 1919, which on the one hand, the conflict between Victor and defeated countries and on the other hand we see the conflict between the victors. Most differences are caused by Wilson's idealism and France,s appetite to obtain more spoils, and on the one hand, also due to France's desire to weaken Germany, and on the other hand, England,s afraid was from France's supremacy(Nagibzadeh, 1999 : 164).

On the eve of the First World War (1914), only two independent countries, Ethiopia and Liberia were the adorn of development

in Africa (figure 6) and other land Were divided among the powerful countries of Europe, Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Portugal, Spain and Belgium.

Asian continent was divided among several great powers like the other continents (figure 7). Russia had occupied Siberia and parts of central Asia and far east, England had occupied India, Burma, Malaya, Singapore and Hong Kong, French had occupied Indo-China, Dutch had occupied Current Indonesian, Portuguese had occupied Timor, Goa (India), Macau (China Coast); and finally America had occupied the Philippines. Japan administered Korea and Taiwan (Mirheidar, 1389 : 40).



(Figure 7): East and Northeastern of Asia in 1918

Source:(www.maps of world.com)3-3-1 The decisions of the Versailles Peace

The provisions of the treaty was set on 440 articles and 15 parts. Much of the treaty was about separating the Parts of Germany's land. Alsace and Lorraine were returned to France. Malmedy - open area was given to Belgium, and Puznaty given to Poland which through Danzig corridor to acceded the sea. Danzig city was under the League of Nations. And its implementation of foreign policy and duties were transferred to Poland (Fisher,1346 :491). The fate of Schleswig and Upper Silesia was postponed to the referendum, and eventually, according to the referendum in 1921. Schleswig were attached to Denmark. And that 60% people of Silesia voted for the reunification of Germany and 40 percent voted for the accession of Poland. According to the League of Nations decision was annexed its one-third to Poland and the rest was annexed to Germany (Nagibzadeh, 1999 : 166).

Memel port and its hinterlands were transferred to Lithuania, Holstein were ceded to Czechoslovakia. Austria was forbidden to unite with Germany. SAR was under the control of the League of Nations and the Rhineland was demilitarized. In addition, Germany lost all its colonies. Cameroon and part of Togo was transferred to France, and North and South West Africa was transferred to England and Pacific Islands (Pacific Ocean) was transferred to Japan To be run under their mandate. According to Article 22 of the Charter of the United Nations was decided that the Colonial control to be given some experience powers through the League of Nations. In addition to management arrangements also were provided their independence(Alibabaei, 2003 : 391).

Conclusion

Basically, war in every time that among a group of people or countries occurs to will be depend on the extent and severity of the war and thus will be created special consequences. Most of the time with the occurrence of the war the size of the territory and land will be decreased or increased and the increase or decrease due to the creation of change or new boundaries for the

country or countries are involved in the war. After the war ended with the establishment of treaties the new boundaries will be stabilized for a short or long time and sometimes there are reluctances that cause the possibility of another war. Among the types of the wars the most of the damage and unwanted changes borders and political map of the world are related to thirty years of religious wars in Europe, the first and second world. The first world war (1914- 1918) was resulted in the loss of four royal dynasties in Germany, Russia, Austria-Hungary, the Ottoman Empire and The position of the British Empire and its product was the Treaty of Versailles that is one of the most important treaty in political world. Because Germany lost its parts of territory in Europe, Africa and Ottoman^s territories were transferred to great Britain and France in Asia , such as Iraq and Palestine were given to Great Britain and Syria was given to France. When the wars were ended the new boundaries and Independent political units were created in Europe and other continents. And then the second world war (1939 to 1945)was begun that one side of war were Germany, Japan, Italy and their allies and the other side were Britain, Russia, America, France and their allies which eventually led to the defeat of Germany and its allies. In fact, after the second world war the major changes were occurred in northern and eastern Europe. And particularly the most boundary changes were occurred to Romania, Bulgaria and the former Soviet Union. But some countries were reduced in their size and territory such as Germany, Finland,... . On the other hand, countries such as Russia and Bulgaria were the most land profitable. So, the most of the boundaries that are shown on the political map of the world have been created after thirty years of religious wars and two world wars and treaties after them. And it seems that the wars could be changed the international boundaries and the political map of the world. These changes are gradual and it can be concluded that the share of the wars and treaties more than other factors in the creation and boundary changes and the political map of the world has been effective.

REFERENCE

- Aghaei, Gholamreza and Alibabaei, Bahman,1996, Dictionary of politicalscience, Tehran: Nay Publishing. | - Alibabaei, Gholamreza, 2003 , political Dictionary, Ashtian Publishing, | -Ashory, Daryosh,1994, The Political Encyclopedia, Tehran: Morvrid Publishing. | -Black, Jeremy, 2003, World War Two(A military history), by Routledge, London EC4P 4EE | -Bledsoe, Robert and Boczek, Boleslaw Adam, 1990, The dictionary of international law, New York: John wiley and sons. | | -Braden, Kathleen and Shelley, Fred M, 2000,Engaging geopolitics, prentice Hall | -Carolyn Gallaher, Carl T Dahlman, Mary Gilmartin, Alison Mountz, Peter Shirlow (2009) "Key Conceptions in Political Geography", SAGE Publications Ltd, London. | -Dopouei, 2002, History of the wars, SAGE Publications Ltd, London. | - Dwivedi, R. L. (1990), "Fundamentals of Political Geography", Allahabad: Chaitanya Publishing House. | | - Elton, Roy and Belino Jack, ,2008, The dictionary of international relation, by Routledge, London | | -Fisher, Herbert, 1967, History of Europe, by Routledge, London | - Ghafary fard, Abasghly, 2008, History of Europe from beginning to twenty century, Tehran: Etitlaat institute. | -Ghavam, Aboulali,2010, The Principles of foreign policy and international politics, Tehran: SAMT | -Glassner, M.I. and de Blij (1989), systematic political Geography : Fourth e dition, New York: John wiley and sons. | -Hafeznia, Mohammadreza, 2004, The Principles and concepts of geopolitics, Mashhad: Papoly Publishing. | -Karimipour, Yadolla and Kamaran, Hassan, 2001 , A new look at the classification of the strategic boundaries,Tehran: The magazine of Tehran Literature and Humanities ,No 160 | - Kristof, L. D., The Nature of frontiers and boundaries, in Annals Association of American Geographers, No. 49, 1959 | -McLuhan, Marshal (1964), 'Understanding Media: The Extensions of Man'. New York: Mc GrawHill. | -Mirheidar, Dorreh, 2004, The study of territoriality concept and its evolution from the perspective of political geography, Tehran: Geopolitical Quarterly, No1 | -Mirheidar, Dorreh,2010, The foundations of the political geography, Tehran: SAMT | -Mirheidar, Dorreh and Heidarifar, Reouf, 2006, Geopolitical Quarterly, the second year, The evolution of territory in the age of globalization, No2. | -Mojtahedzadeh, Pirouz, 2010, political geography and Geopolitics, Tehran: SAMT | -Motamednjad, Kazem, 1995, Political geography, Tehran: Tehran university Publishing, | - Naghibzadeh, Ahmad, 1999, The transformations of International Relations, Tehran: Ghomes Publishing. | -Prescott,victor. and Triggs,Gillian D.2008. International Frontiers and | Boundaries. Leiden, The Netherlands. | -Prescott, John Robert Victor, (1989); Political frontiers and boundaries,(London: Unwin Hyman) | | -William L Hosch, 2010, World War I: people, politics, and power, by Britannica Educational Publishing | | -Zarghany, Seyad Hady,2007, an introduction on identifying of the international boundaries, Tehran: police university | -Zeyaei Bigdely,Mohammadreza, 1980 , The Public International Law,Tehran: Roshdieh Publishing. | <http://www.age-of-the-sage.org> | <http://www.maps of world.com> | www.google.com |