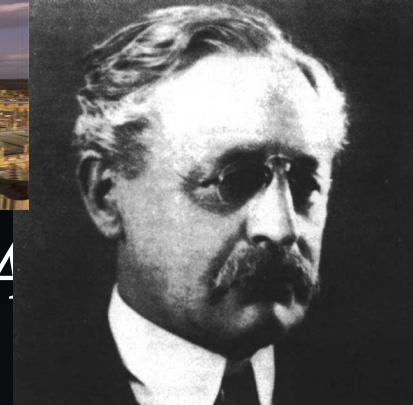




ХЭЛФОРД ДЖОН МАККИНДЕР

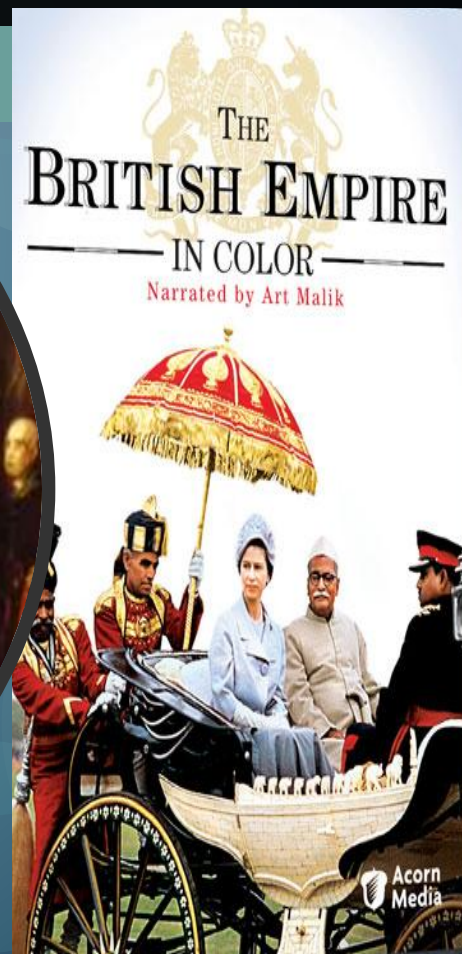
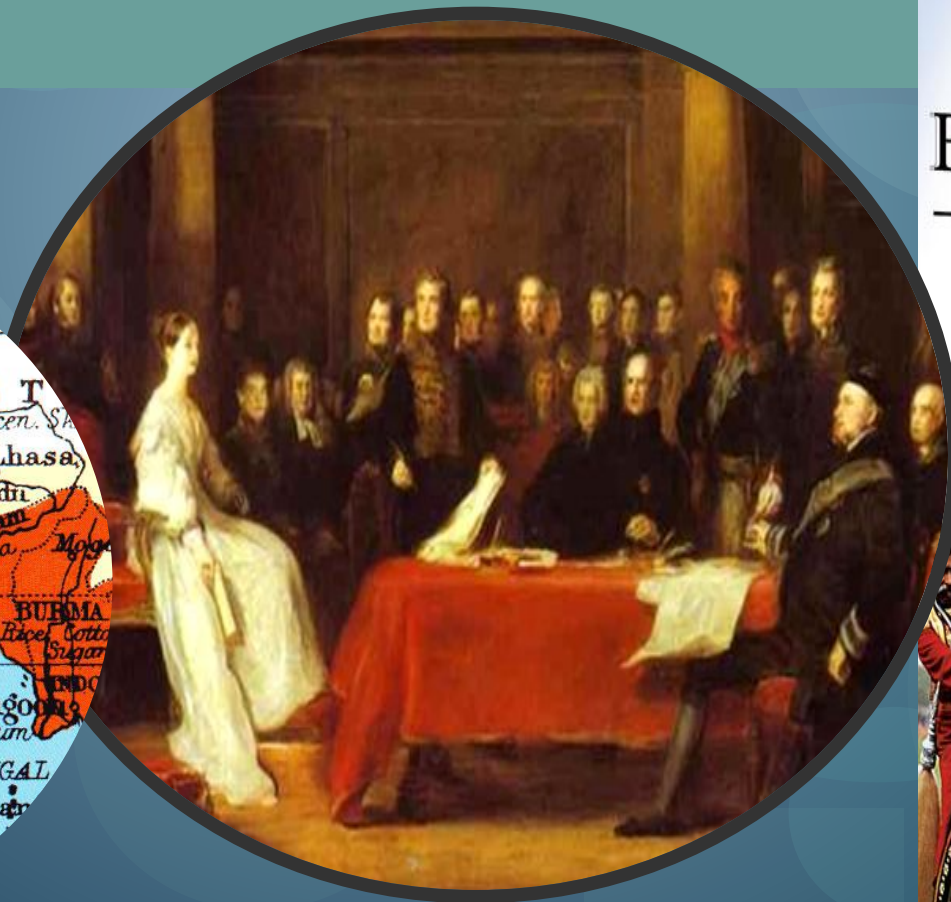
(15 февраля 1861 —
6 марта 1947)





ЖИЗНЬ Х. МАККИНДЕРА

И СОБЫТИЯ МИРОВОЙ ИСТОРИИ.

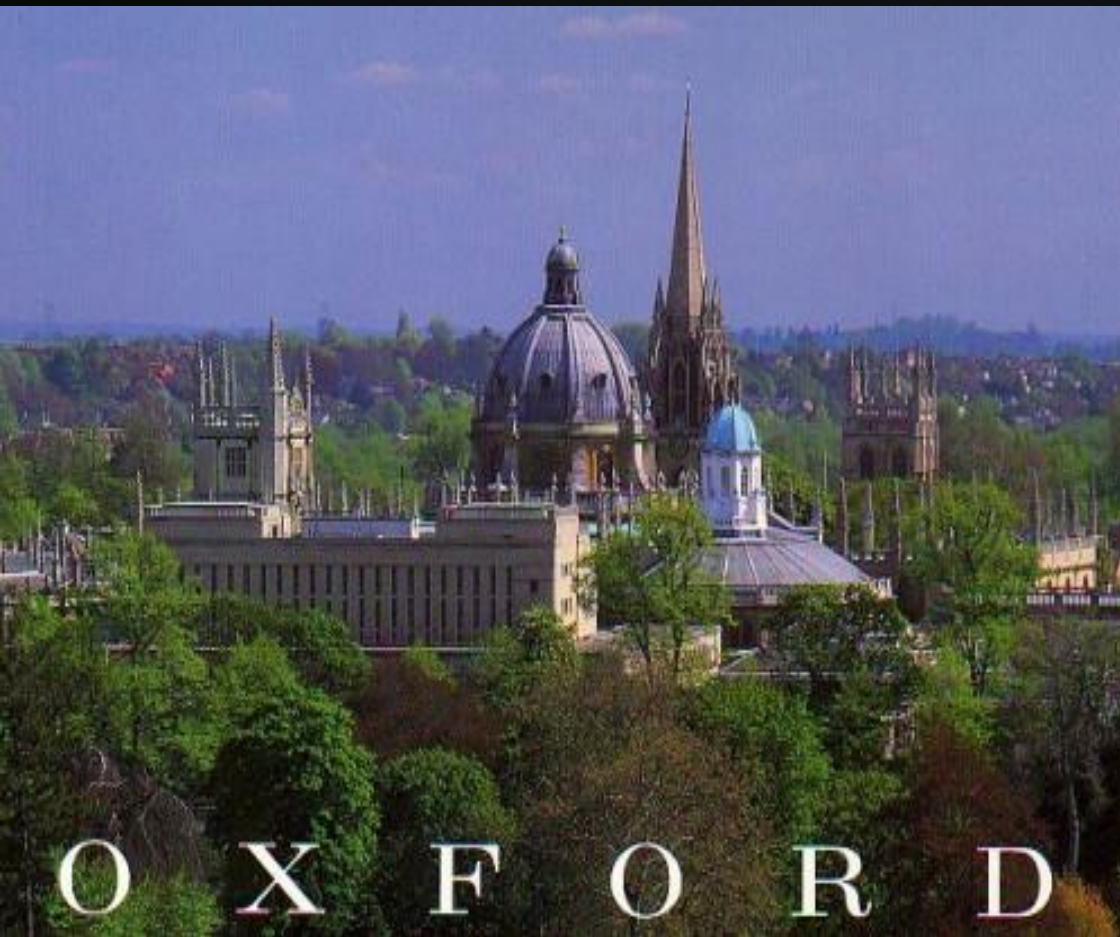




THE LONDON SCHOOL
OF ECONOMICS AND
POLITICAL SCIENCE



ЭТАПЫ КАРЬЕРНОГО РОСТА *Х. МАККИНДЕРА.*



БРИТАНСКИЙ ВЕРХОВНЫЙ КОМИССАР НА ЮГЕ РОССИИ

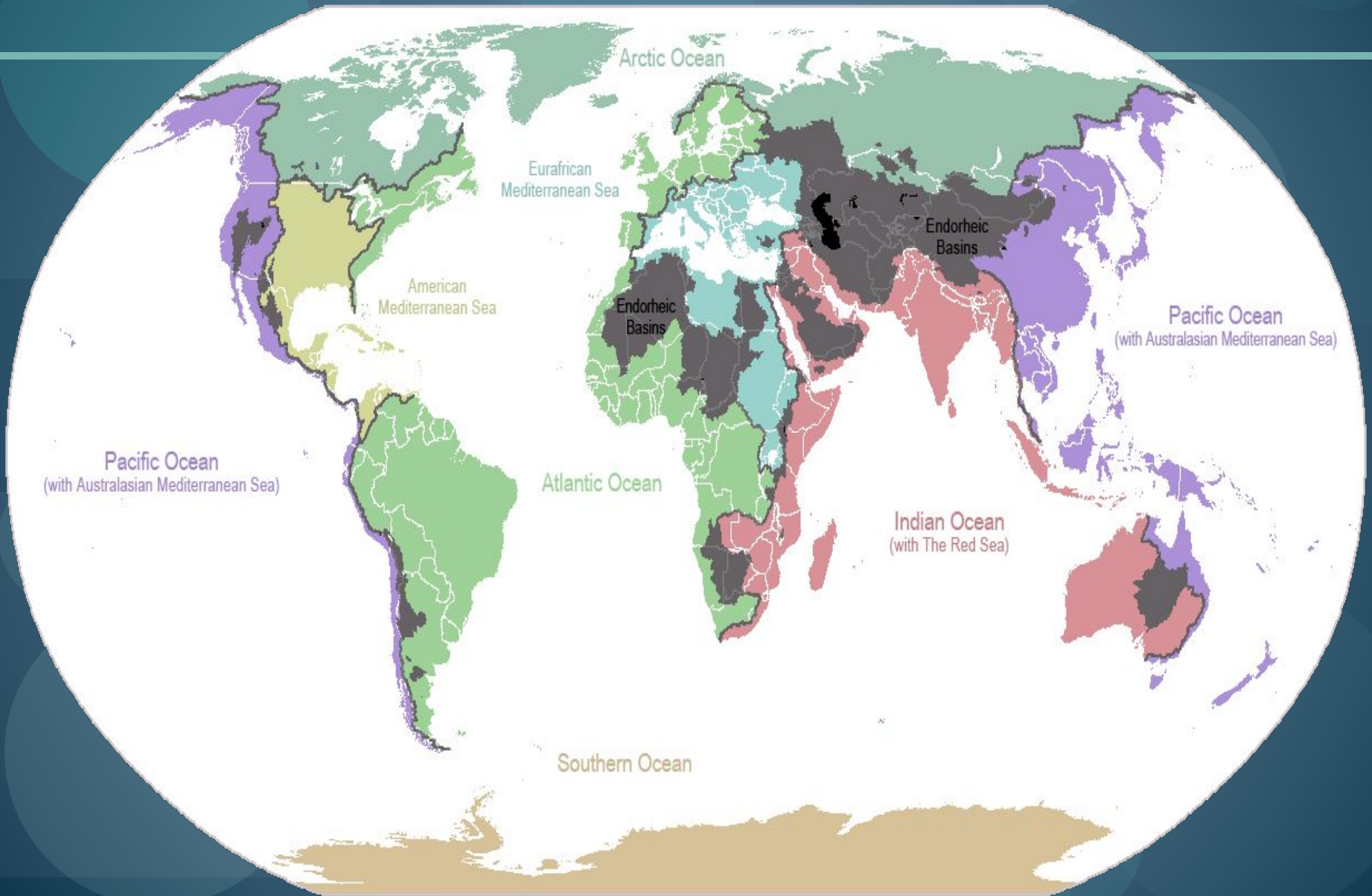
В 1919-1920 годах...



Вожди добровольческой армии: слева — ген С. Л. Марков, в центре — ген. А. И. Деникин, справа — ген. М. В. Алексеев.



Взгляды Х. Маккиндера.



МАККИНДЕР РАЗДЕЛЯЛ ГЕОПОЛИТИЧЕСКУЮ ИСТОРИЮ МИРА НА ТРИ ЭТАПА:

- 1) Доколумбова эпоха
- 2) Колумбова эпоха
- 3) Постколумбовива эпоха



Christopher Columbus




TIMELINE

- 1451 Christopher Columbus is born in Genoa, Italy.
- 1492 Columbus sails his first voyage to America with three small ships, the Niña, the Pinta, and the Santa María. The quest returns on his second voyage to the West Indies a second time.
- 1493 With successive ships and 1,500 men, Columbus returns to the West Indies.
- 1494 After finishing a voyage to Hispaniola, Columbus explores the West Indies.
- 1498 On Columbus's third voyage from Spain to the New World, he becomes the first European to set foot in South America.
- 1499 On his last voyage, Columbus explores the coast of Central America while searching for a passage to the Indian Ocean.
- 1506 Columbus dies May 20 in Valladolid, Spain.



In 1492, Christopher Columbus, an Italian adventurer, set sail for India. He never reached his destination. Instead, he encountered a whole new world — the Americas. Columbus's discovery opened up the New World to Europe. Within a brief time, European claimed and colonized many parts of North, Central, and South America, and the West Indies. These colonies brought great wealth to Europe and changed forever the history of Europe and the Americas.

Columbus believed he could reach Asia by sailing west across the Atlantic, but it took years for him to find someone to give him the money. Many rich and powerful men of the 15th century had a good idea of how large the world was, and they knew that Columbus was underestimating the distance among the western coast of the Indies. For this reason, they thought Columbus was foolish to sail west to reach the Indies. Not one realized, however, that vast great continents also separated Europe from the East. Finally, King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of Spain gave Columbus their ship, and he set sail into the uncharted seas of the Atlantic. After the weeks of sea, a sudden sighted land — an island in the Bahamas that Columbus called San Salvador. Columbus decided the island must be near India, so he called the people he found there "Indians." Searching for the gold and silver riches, Columbus explored many islands in the Caribbean sea. Then he sailed back to Spain, marking some of the sites of a first an Empire, an island near the island Cuba (Haiti) and the Dominican Republic. The men returned and other from the Indies. Columbus returned the next year with 2,000 Spanish soldiers and found that Indians had killed the Spaniards to kill Isabel and burned her body.

Columbus then founded a colony, settled with an Hispaniola and determined that being his gold. The settlers were Spanish soldiers who hoped to become wealthy in the New World. They gave little about the small amount of gold found on the island. Columbus tried to quiet the Spaniards by giving them food and bring them under a colony to work it. Columbus also sent letters back to Spain to the king and queen, fighting a struggle between Spanish and Spanish. He then left to make America while Indians had been European.

On his fourth and last voyage, Columbus searched for a passage to India. He planned, if his quest was successful, to sail around the world to return home. He ran into the Gulf Stream, and his voyage ended his ships, making them unmanageable. The explorers and his crew were abandoned by the men of the Spaniards, when they walked for more than a year before Spanish ships. Spaniards ordered Columbus to return to Spain, where he spent the end of his life.

Публикации:



- «Британия и британские моря» (1902)

- *статья*

«*Географическая ось истории*»

1904 г.

*Mackinder H.J. Man-Power as a Measure of National and Imperial Strength (1905)

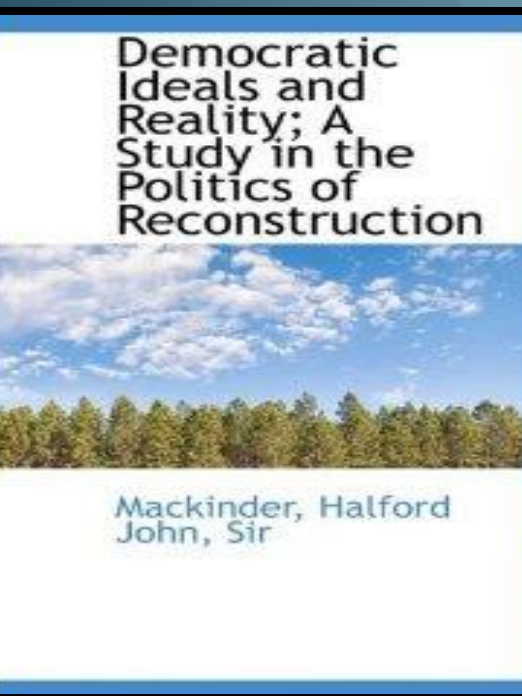
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1919 г.

- *статья «Земной шар и достижение мира»*

1943 г.



EURASIA

ТЕОРИЯ ХАРТЛЕНДА

Кто контролирует Heartland, тот контролирует мир...



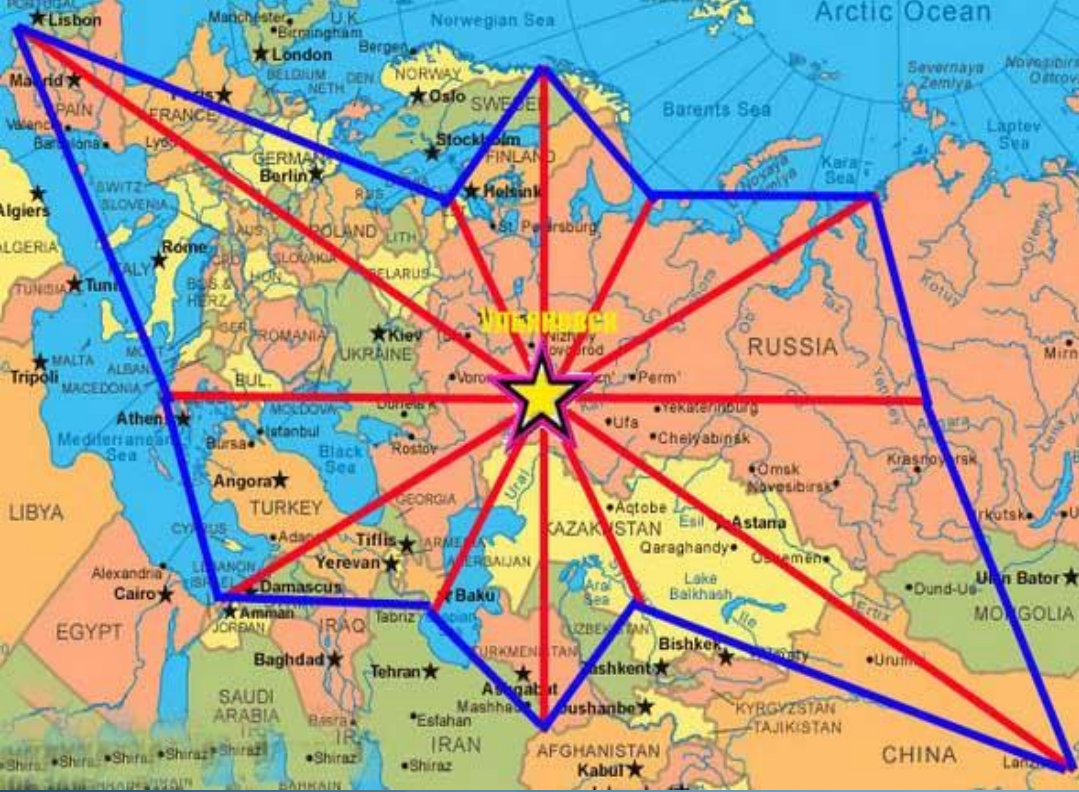


Fig. 1. Mackinder's representation of the middle tier of states. From *Democratic ideals and reality* (1919)

СМЕРТЬ МАККИНДЕРА (1947)

совпала с моментом установления “железного занавеса”,
разделившего Европу на либерально-демократические и
коммунистические страны.

