

# 2

# History of Geography

Prof. Anthony Grande  
Hunter College Geography

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# Flow Diagram

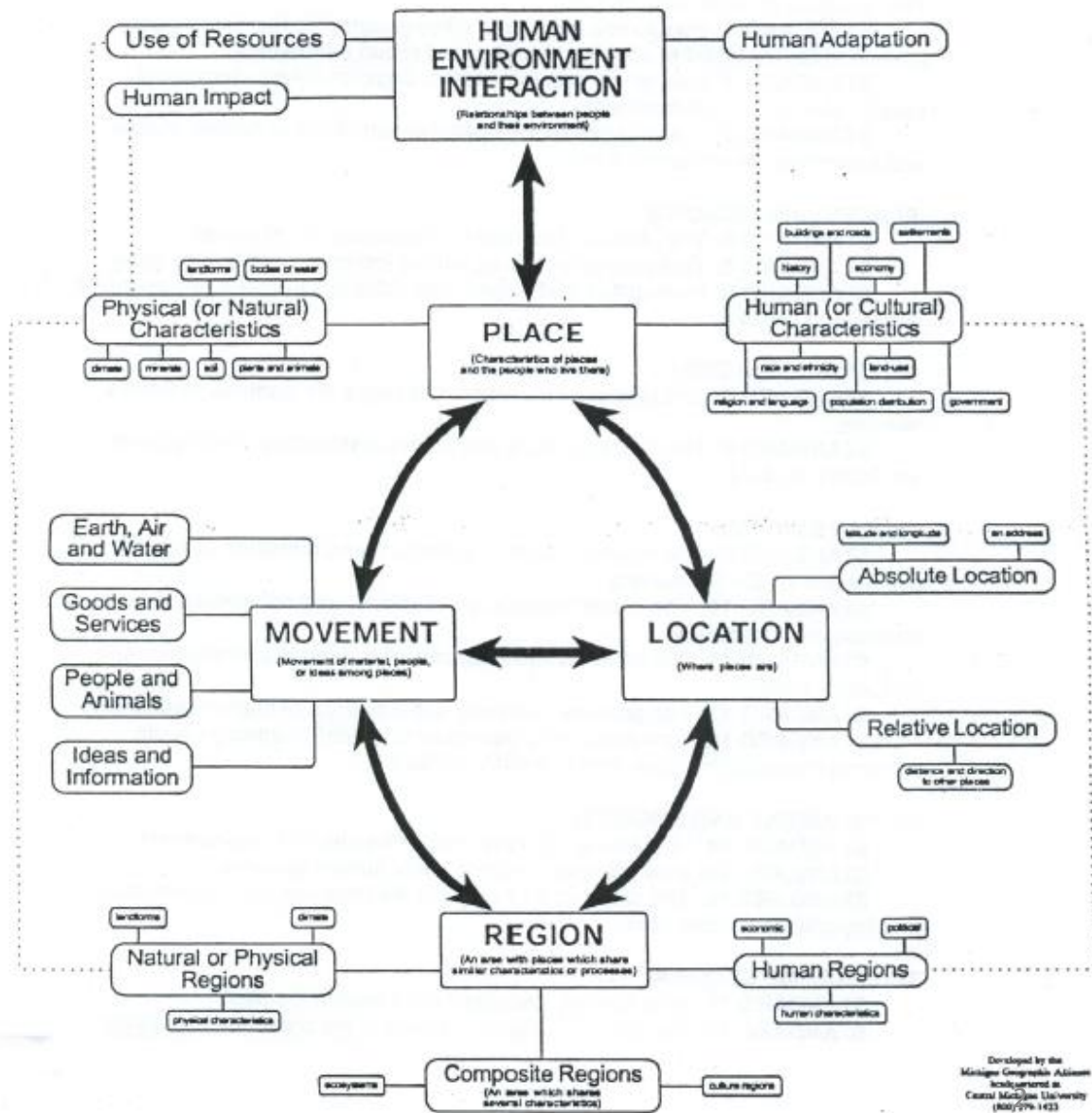
## The Five Fundamental Themes of Geography

Source: Michigan Geographic Alliance

This handout is available on the course homepage for viewing and printing.

# Geography

Five Themes to Help Understand the World and its People



# ACCESSING COURSE MATERIAL

1. Access G101 course home page via the Geography Dept web site  
**It is NOT on BlackBoard.**

1. Hunter College web page:

<http://www.hunter.cuny.edu> >Academic depts >Geography

Direct link to course listings:

<http://www.geo.hunter.cuny.edu/courses/cwpages.html>

2. Click on Course Syllabi

3.

Course Syllabi & Web Pages

[ Winter 2019 | Spring 2019 ]

Spring 2019

| Course     | Sec  | Title                        | Revised | Instructor        |
|------------|------|------------------------------|---------|-------------------|
| GEOG 10100 | 01   | People and their Environment |         | Mohamed Ibrahim   |
| GEOG 10100 | 03   | People and their Environment |         | Anthony Grande    |
| GEOG 10100 | CN1  | People and their Environment |         | Henry Sirotin     |
| GEOG 10100 | EC11 | People and their Environment |         | Mohamed Ibrahim   |
| GEOG 10100 | EC12 | People and their Environment |         | Anthony Grande    |
| GEOG 15000 | 01   | World Regional Geography     |         | Marziyeh Setayesh |
| GEOG 15000 | 02   | World Regional Geography     |         | Henry Sirotin     |

**GEOG 10100**

4. Scroll to our course/section number and click on the link.

2.

Courses  
Course Syllabi & Web Pages  
Schedule of Classes

Degree Programs  
BA Geography  
BA Environmental Studies

Courses  
Course Syllabi & Web Pages  
Schedule of Classes

Degree Programs  
Academic Advising  
Schedule  
BA Geography  
BA Environmental Studies  
BA/MA Environmental Studies & Earth Science  
GIS Certificate  
MS Geoinformatics 3

# ACCESSING COURSE MATERIAL

5. Access the links to get the material you wish to view or copy, including *Power Point* lecture slides, hand-outs and atlas extra credit assignments.

**5: course home page**

**Tabs at the top get you to the course material.**

Hunter College - GEOG 101  
People and Their Environment

Home | Syllabus | Schedule | Grading | Essays | Extra Credit | Handouts

Announcement Posted Aug. 17, 2016:  
First class meeting is August 25. Copy, print and bring the syllabus.

5: course home page

Course Statement :

GEOG 10100 is an introduction to the field of geography. This course will present the fundamental concepts of geography and show how these concepts are applied to our everyday lives. Geography is both a physical and social science. GEOG 10100 is a topical course highlighting the major subfields in geography. It is not a world regional course. However, examples from all over the world are used to illustrate concepts and processes. Place names are not the main focus here but are needed when we locate places and identify phenomena. Each exam will have a place name component.

The course is divided into three sections. Part I covers basic geographic concepts and the techniques used by geographers to study the earth as a home for people and portray spatial information. Part II focuses on the earth's natural landscape: lithosphere, atmosphere, biosphere, and the processes behind them. Part III looks at the earth from a people point of view - how they interact with elements of earth environment, make settlement decisions, use what is available to them - and in the process create a cultural landscape: the human imprint on the landscape.

At the end of each part there will be an exam which focuses just on that part of the course.

Learning Outcomes  
By the end of the course you will be able to define and describe:

1. The field and scope of geography, and identify its major subfields.
2. Its chief concepts, esp. location, place, movement, region and interaction.
3. Natural earth processes and how aspects of land, air and water affect people.
4. Human-environment interaction and recognize it around us (social, economic, political).
5. Tools used for geographic data collection and presentation.
6. Maps including their parts and presentation (if map hands-on).
7. Types of mapped information and understand how it is communicated and perceived.
8. This research-note of class and search it to local, regional and world situations.

4.

Department of Geography

Course Syllabi & Web Pages

[ Winter 2019 | Spring 2019 ]

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| GEOG 10100 | EC2 | People and their Environment |         | Anthony Grande    |
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[http://www.geo.hunter.cuny.edu/courses/geog101\\_grande/](http://www.geo.hunter.cuny.edu/courses/geog101_grande/)

**Direct link to home page  
(also printed on the syllabus)**



# Flow Diagram

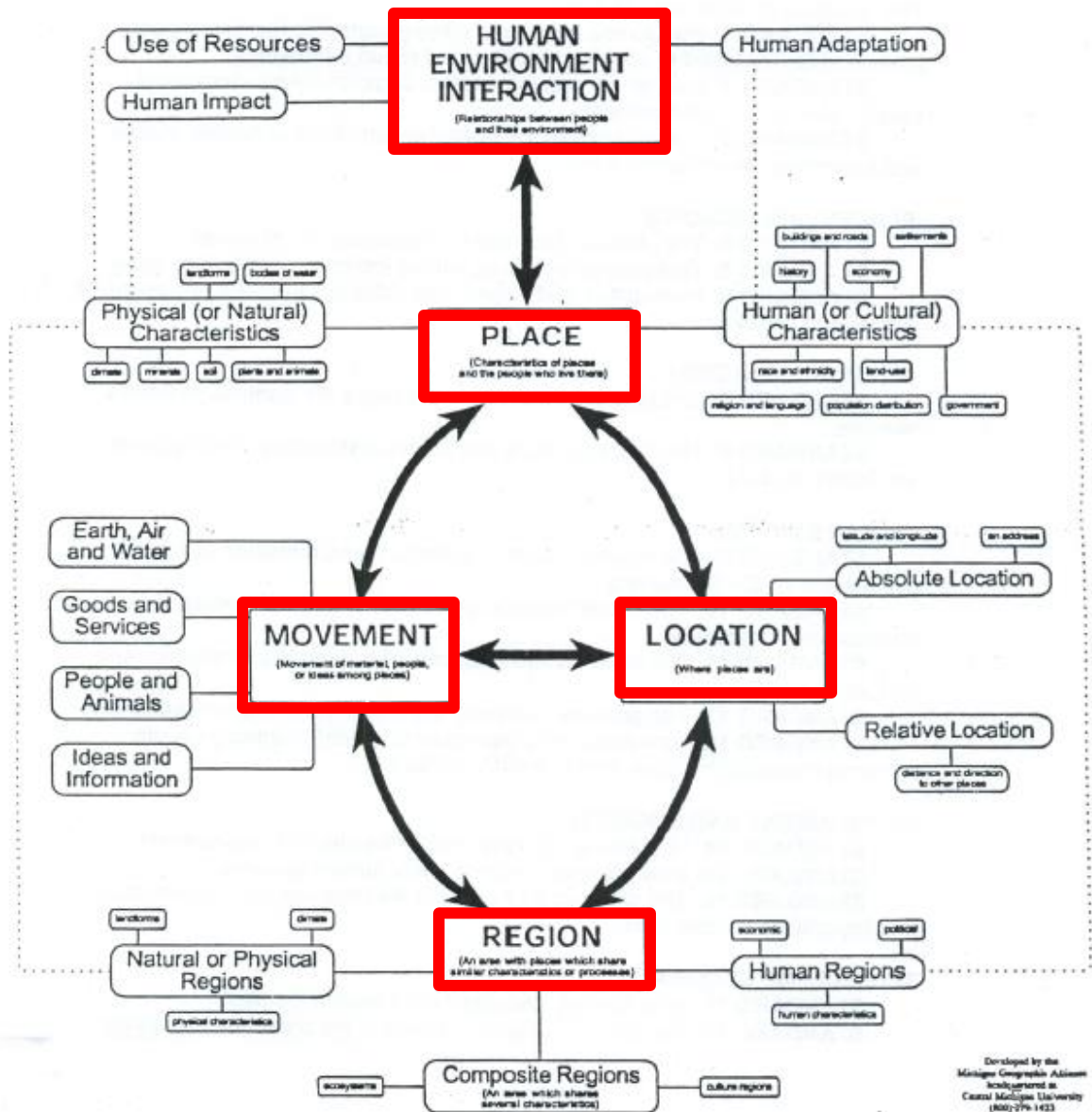
## The Five Fundamental Themes of Geography

Source: Michigan Geographic Alliance

This handout is available on the course homepage for viewing and printing.

# Geography

Five Themes to Help Understand the World and its People



# Five Fundamental Themes

## 1. LOCATION

Addresses the question: **Where?**

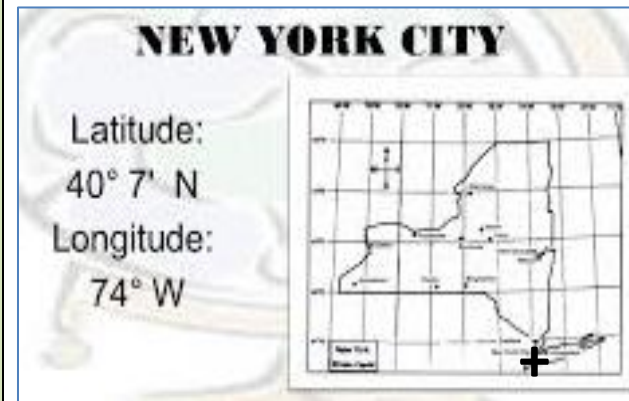
There are 2 types of location:

### A. **SITE: absolute location**

This is **exact placement** on earth's surface: *latitude and longitude or another grid-based system.*

### B. **SITUATION: relative location**

This is location **in relation to other sites**: *includes aspects of accessibility, connectivity, change through technology, and strategic positioning.*



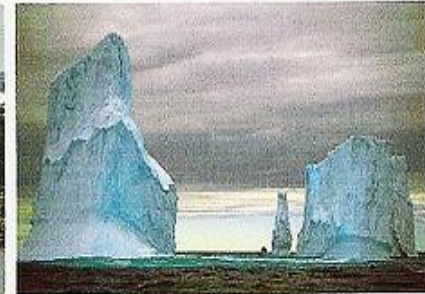
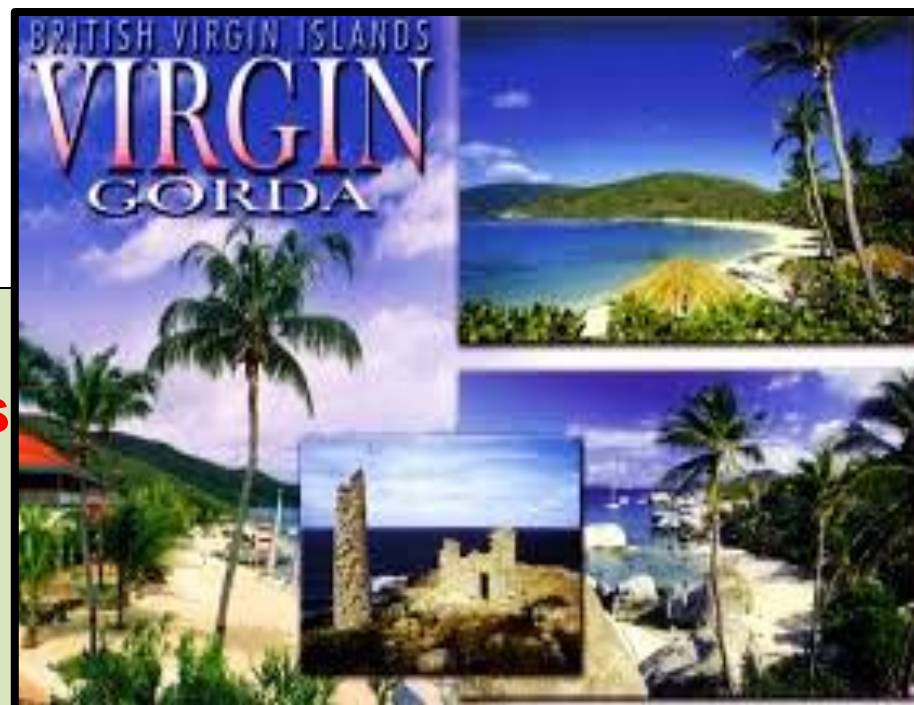
# Five Fundamental Themes

## 2. PLACE

Addresses the **special features or characteristics** of a location that make it **unique**.

Includes:

- **Size** (how large or small)
- **Land surface** (terrain, river systems, coastlines)
- **Physical characteristics** (climate, geology, soils, water, wildlife, ecosystems)
- **Human characteristics** (population, ethnicity, land use, architectural styles, transportation networks)



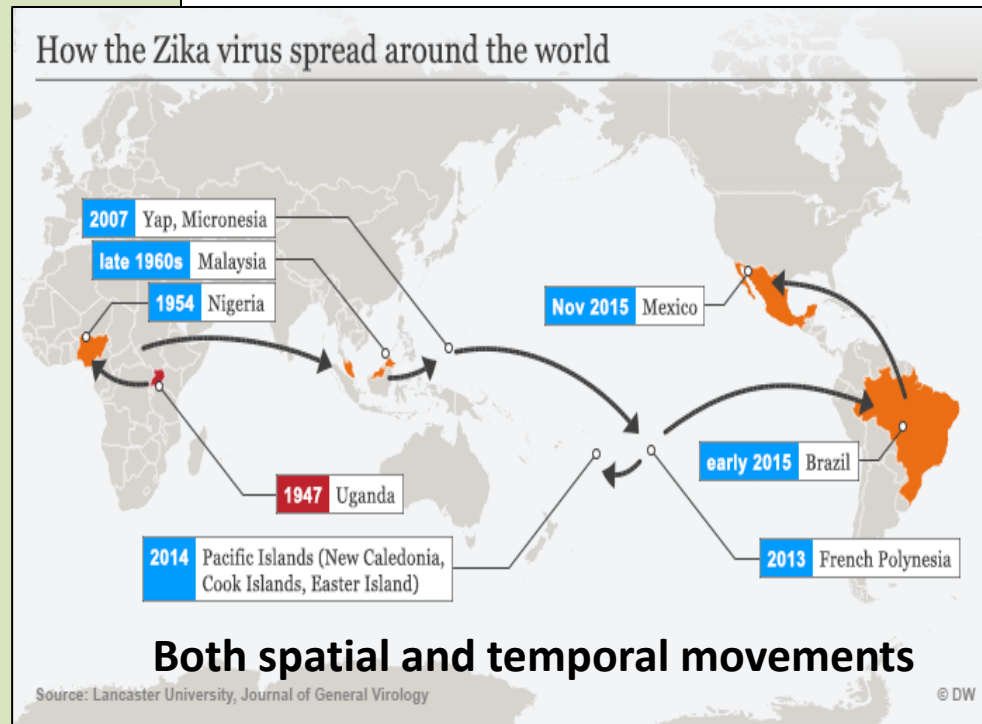


# Five Fundamental Themes

## 3. MOVEMENT

Addresses the idea of **mobility** to, from and within a location.

- ✓ Studies the flow and repositioning of people, wildlife, disease, goods and ideas on the earth's surface.
- ✓ Analyzes diffusion (or spread) from a point of origin.



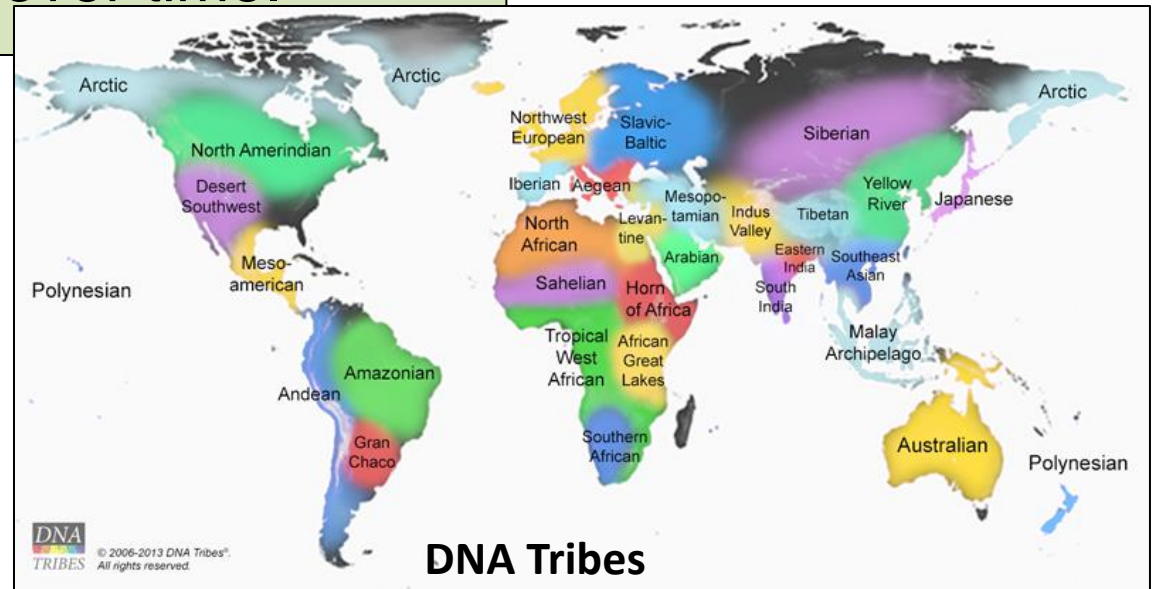
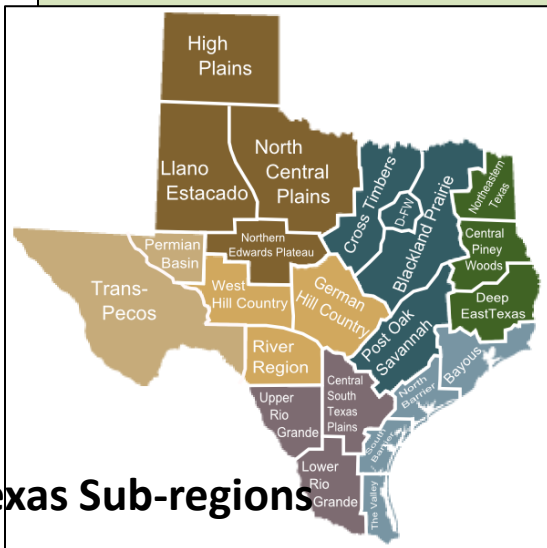
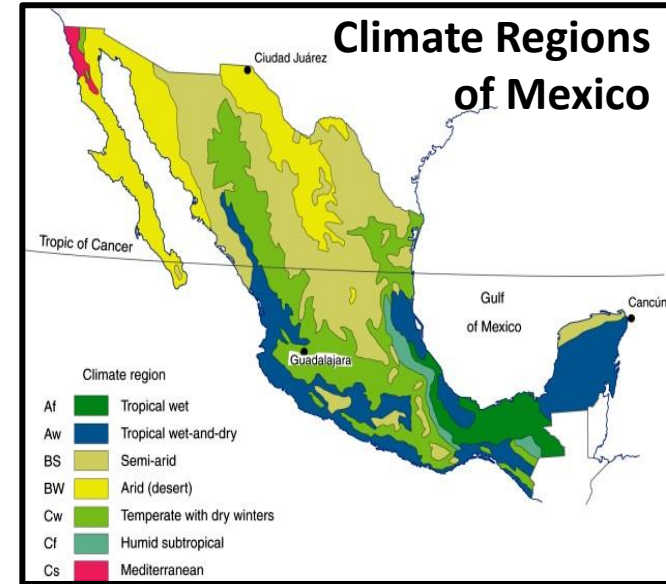


# Five Fundamental Themes

## 4. REGION

Addresses the **unifying factors of location.**

- Identifies similar characteristics.
- Studies formation.
- Tracks change over time.



# Five Fundamental Themes

## 5. HUMAN-ENVIRONMENT INTERACTION

Addresses the **relationships** within locations between **people** and the **physical environment**.

- > Perception
- > Technology
- > Land use decisions
- > Impact





# Five Fundamental Themes Plus One

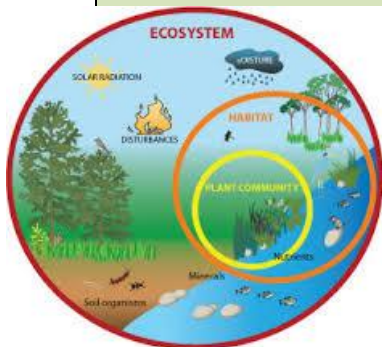
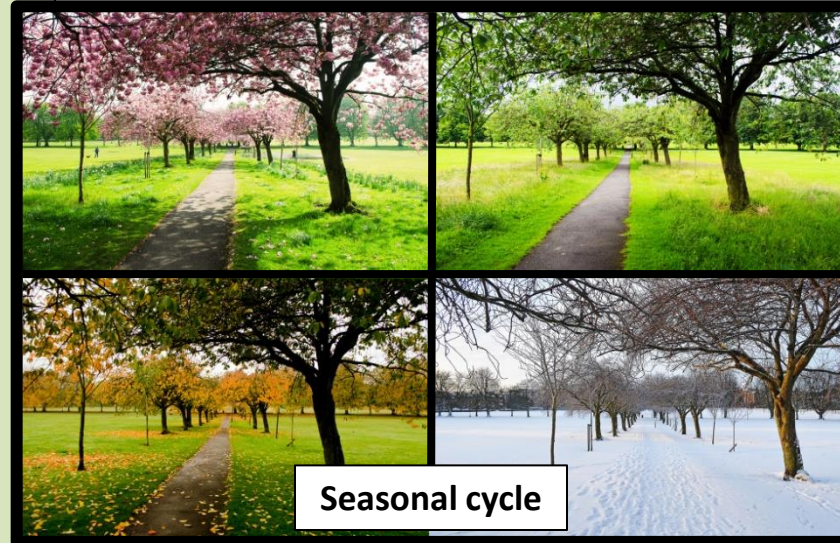
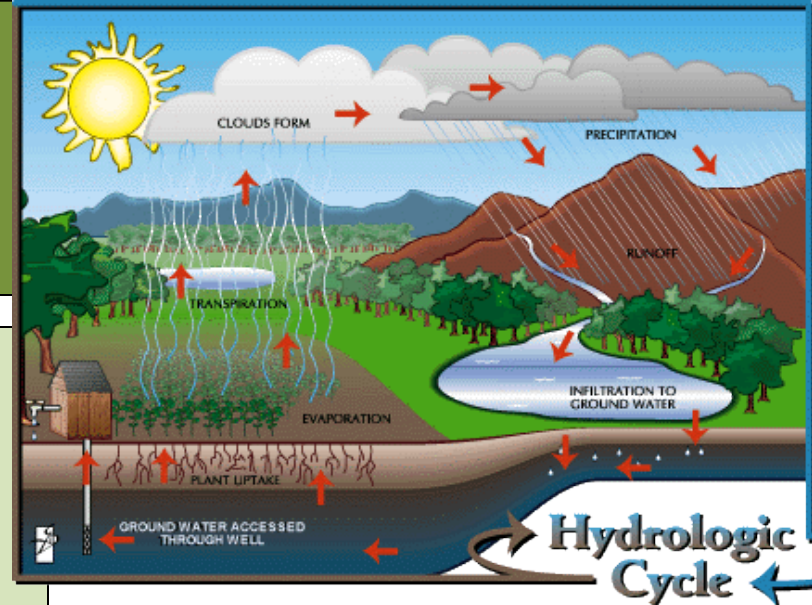
To the Five we add the

**Earth science tradition of geography.**

Addresses the **processes, cycles** and **systems** that constantly modify the natural world and therefore influence people.

These include:

- geologic and atmospheric processes.
- seasonal and ecological cycles.
- biomes and ecosystems (unique zones of life).



# The Five Fundamental Themes of Geography

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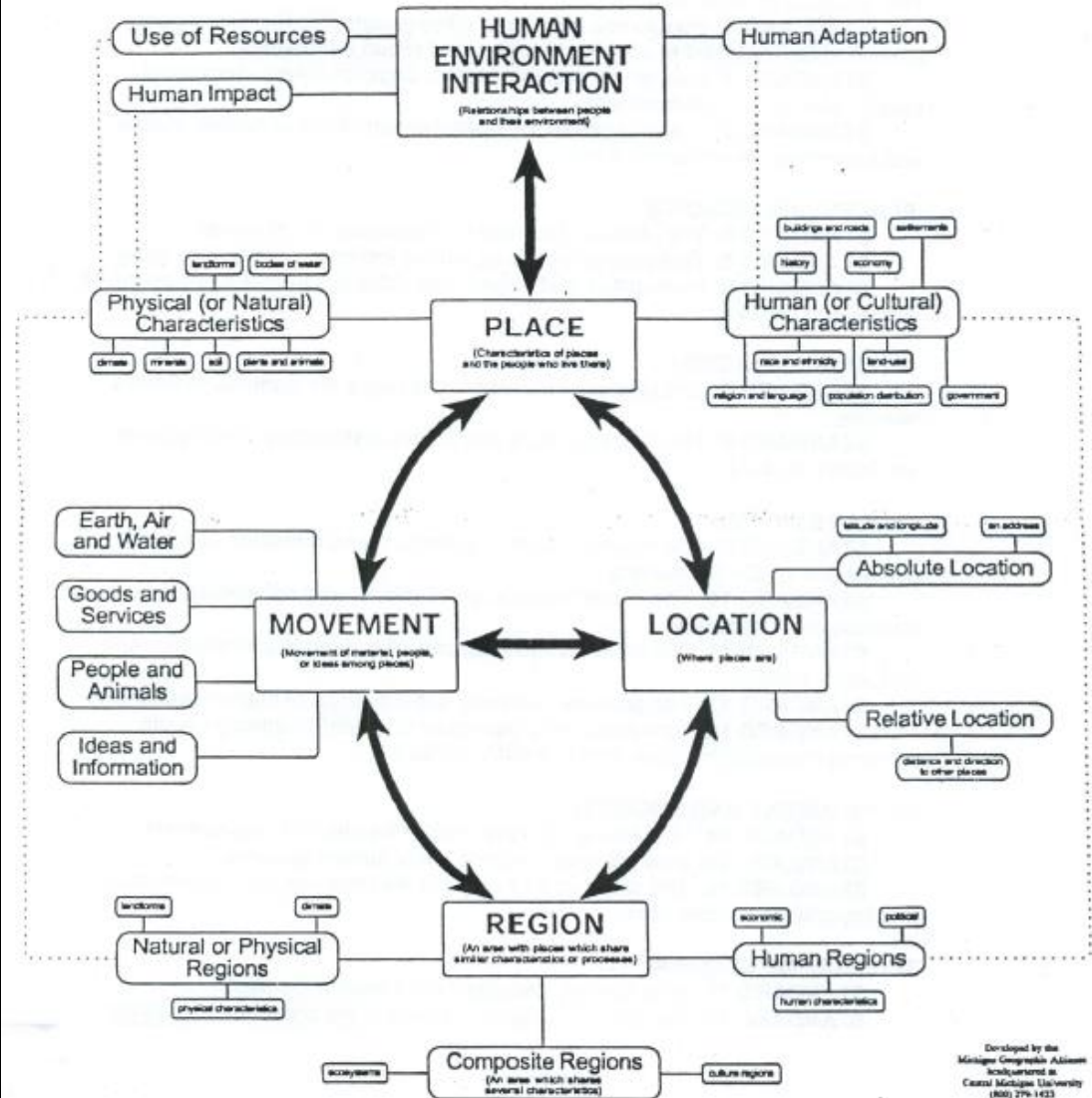
This handout is available on the course homepage for viewing and printing.

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Keep a copy of the diagram handy throughout the semester, especially as you do the text-book readings.

# Geography

Five Themes to Help Understand the World and its People





# Origins of Geography

## Roots

- ❖ Geography's origin goes back as far as humans began interacting with their environment and making decisions.

## Survival

- People have always made decisions about habitat use.
  - Food, water and shelter (protection) were needed to survive.

## Awareness

- ❑ Early humans developed an awareness of their surroundings:
  - An awareness of the component parts of the physical environment.
  - An awareness of the sequence of events.
  - An awareness of the natural cycles.

# Natural Curiosity

**Why does it happen?**

**How does it happen?**

**When does it happen?**

**Why does it happen here?**

**Where else does it happen?**

# Origins of Geography

❖ The Ancients divided knowledge into two categories: **TIME** and **PLACE**

➤ **TIME** >>> *When?* >>> History

➤ **PLACE** >>> *Where?* >>> Geography

From these all other fields of study evolved as people became specialists by narrowing their areas of study.

>>> *The Why?*

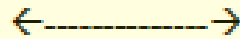
# PLACE

ANCIENTS: Egypt, Mesopotamia, China, Babylonia, Indus Valley, Americas



Oldest known maps (3800 BC, clay tablets)

GREECE



Domestication of animals

Descriptive writing, Systematic study

Development of technology

Navigational skills

Trade

ROME



Exploration, Mapping, Inventories

CHINA



Travel, Mapping, Inventories, Natural processes

ARABIA



Preservation of the works of Greeks and Romans

Exploration, Record keeping, Research

SCANDINAVIA



Exploration of Northern Lands

(N.Eur., Iceland, Greenland, N.Am.)

RENAISSANCE

EUROPE



Great Explorations, Scholarship,

Earth Sciences

Earlier



# TIME

(in 500 yr intervals) BC - AD (in 100 yr intervals)

# CLASSICAL GEOGRAPHY

This chart is available on the course home page for viewing and printing.



# Clay Tablets, Babylonia

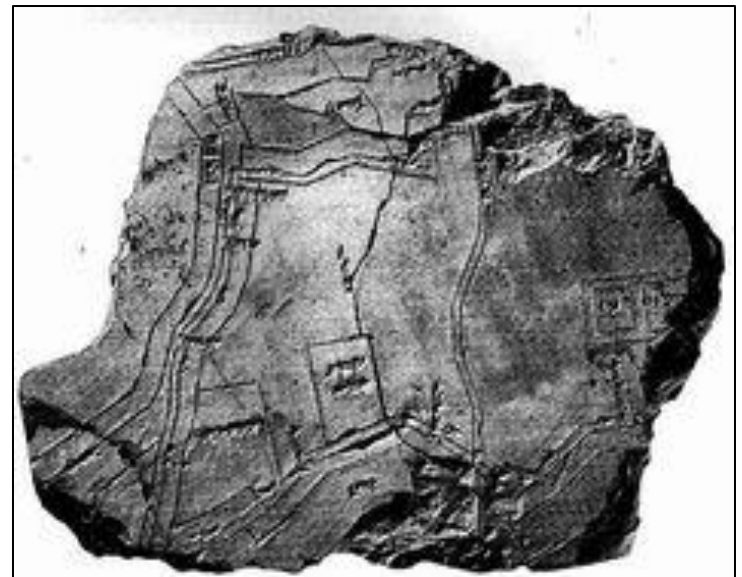
Oldest known maps are clay tablets from Mesopotamia dating back to the 3800s BC (5800 years ago).



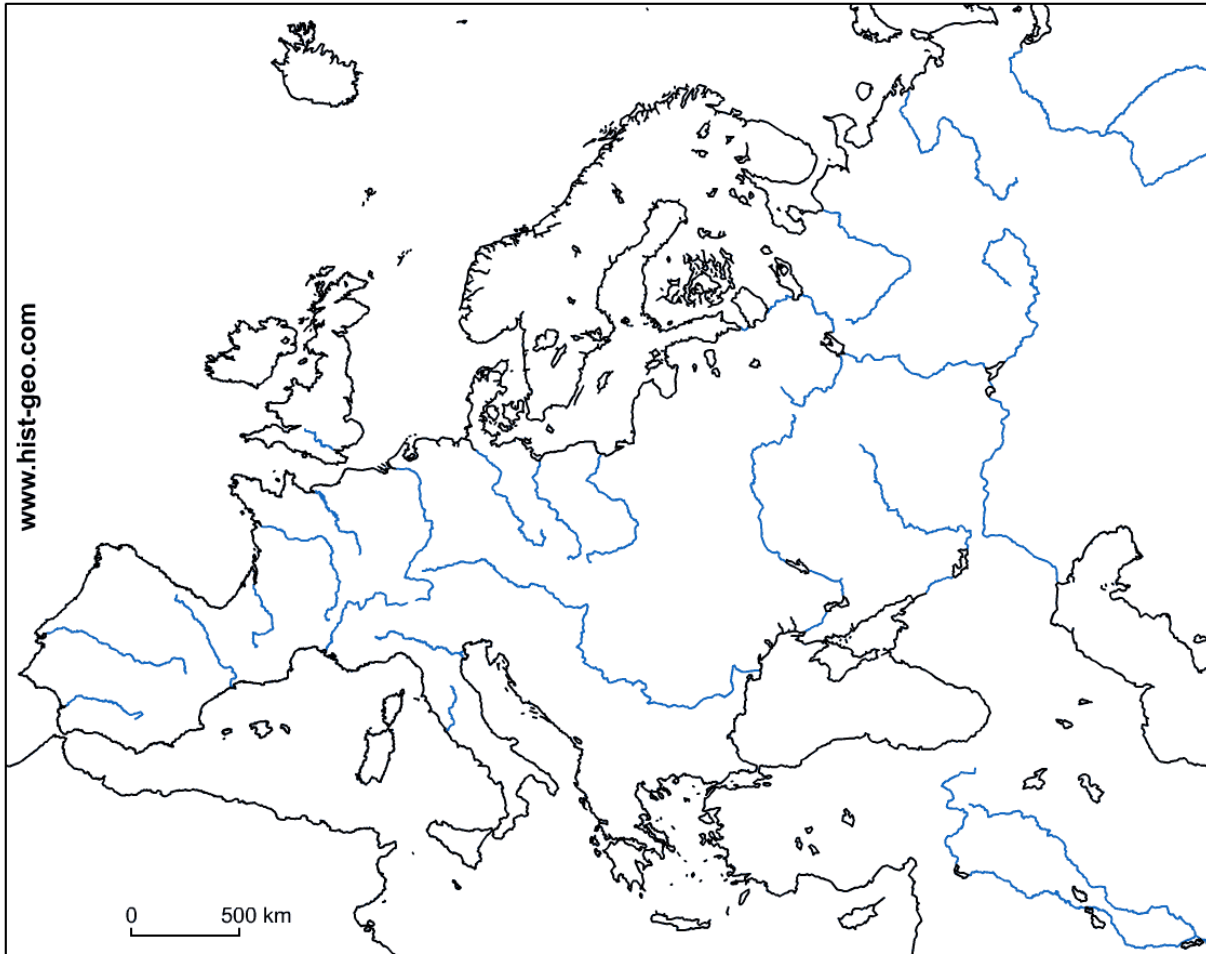
Map of the world,  
c.600s BC

British Museum  
Collection

Map of city of Nippur,  
c.1400s BC



# Present-day Map of Europe



The writings of the Greek poet Homer reflected the geographical concepts of his time.

Maps of coastal areas made by Ancient Greeks were fairly accurate.

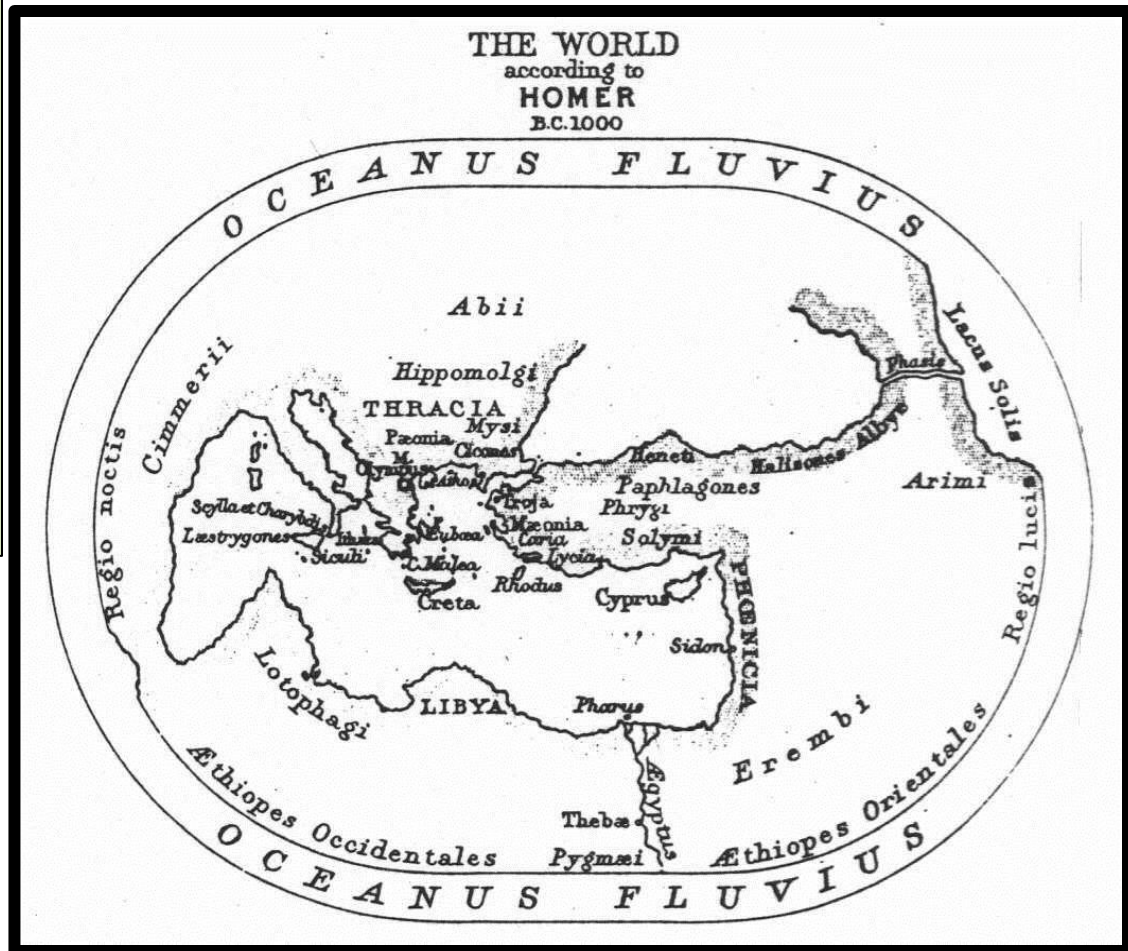
Sailors tended to avoid the open seas and vessels hugged coastlines.

After National Geographic



# The World of Homer

9<sup>th</sup> century BC (3000 yrs. ago)



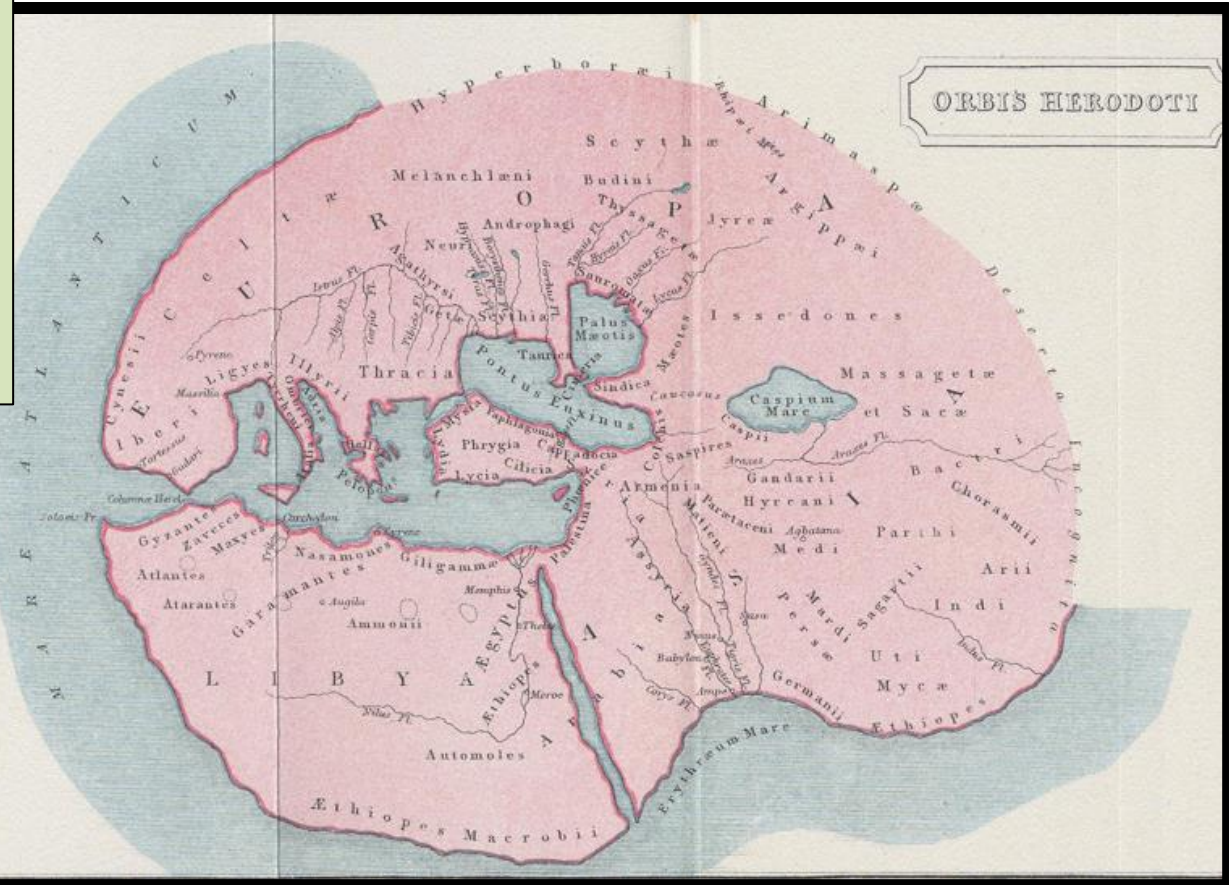


**Herodotus** (a Greek living in Italy) **gained much of his information about the earth from his extensive travels.**

**He was one the early group of people who believed the earth was round, not flat.**

# World of Herodotus

5<sup>th</sup> century BC (2500 yrs. ago)

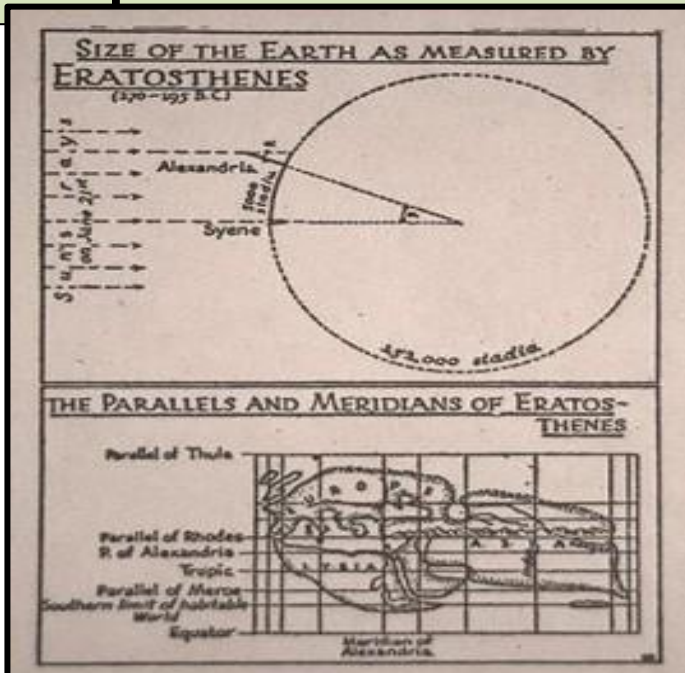
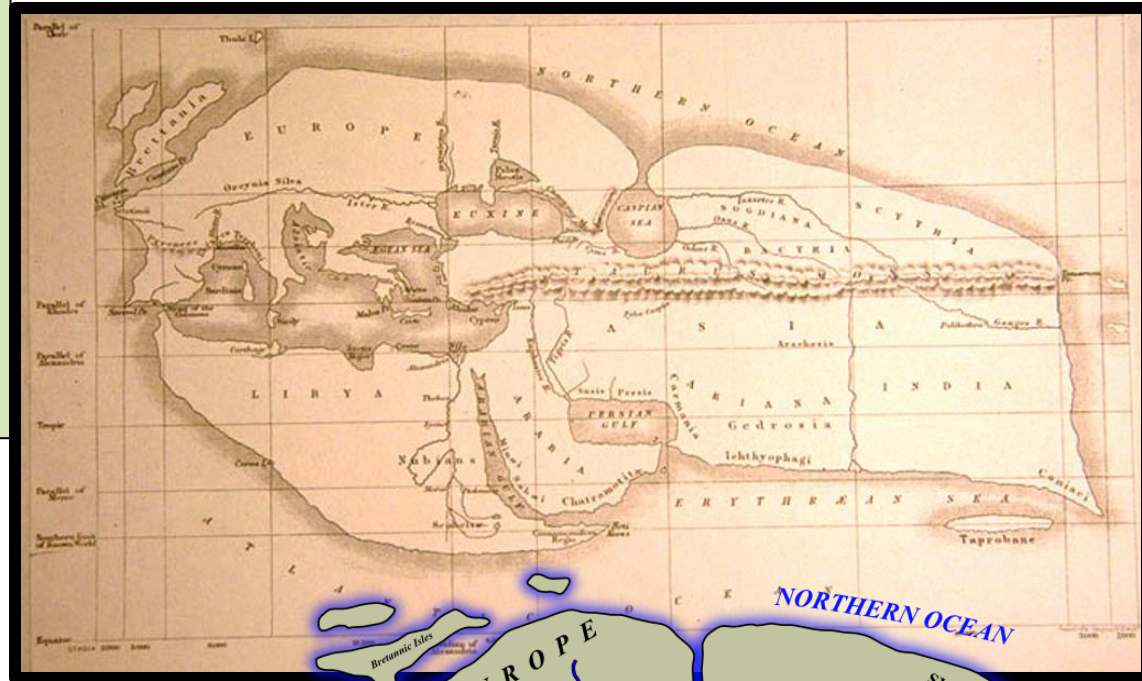




**Eratosthenes**, the chief librarian of Alexandria, is called the “**Father of Geography.**”

Over 2200 years ago, he estimated the earth’s circumference to be 25,000 mi by recording the angle of the sun’s shadow in deep wells at noon.

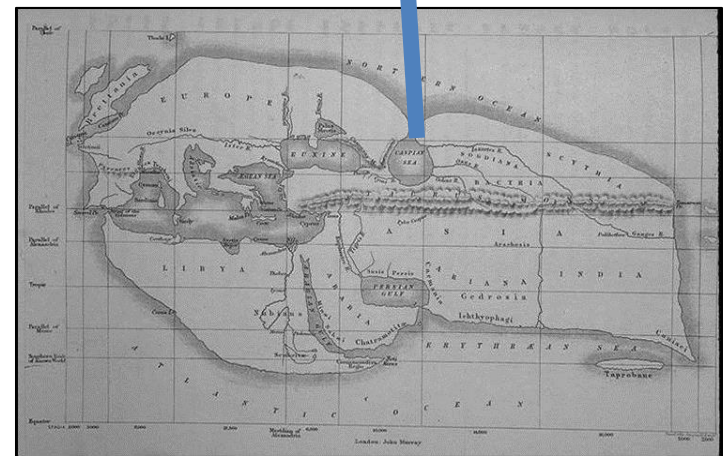
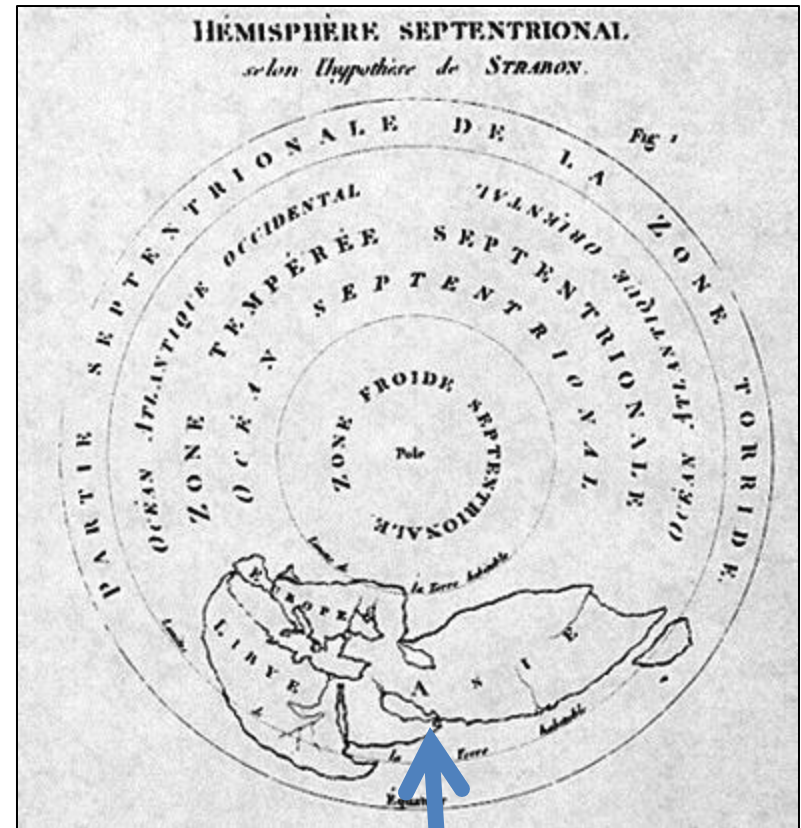
# Eratosthenes's World Map 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC



# The World of Strabo

1<sup>st</sup> century AD

- ❖ Strabo was born in present-day Turkey into a wealthy family. He was well-educated and had access to the great libraries of Rome and Egypt.
- ❖ Strabo's "Geography" is a series of 17 books written 2000 years ago that recount the historical geography of Greece and Rome.
  - It was used to educate statesmen and military leaders of the Roman Empire.
  - He used Eratosthenes's map of the world as a base.





Last of the ancient classical geographers was Ptolemy, a librarian at Alexandria, who compiled the 8-vol “Guide of Geography” which became the standard reference work for centuries.

Ptolemy’s estimate of the size of the earth made it smaller than Eratosthenes’s earth.

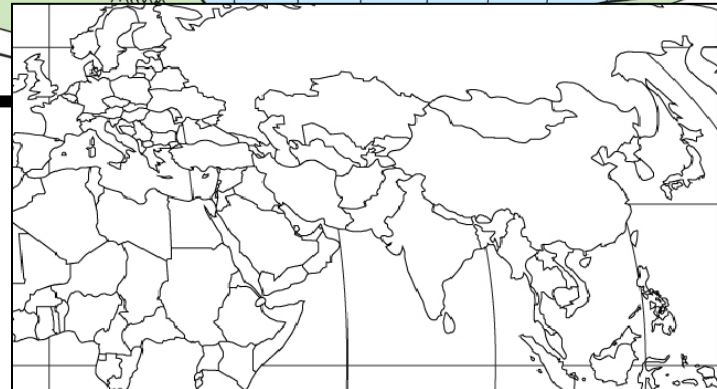
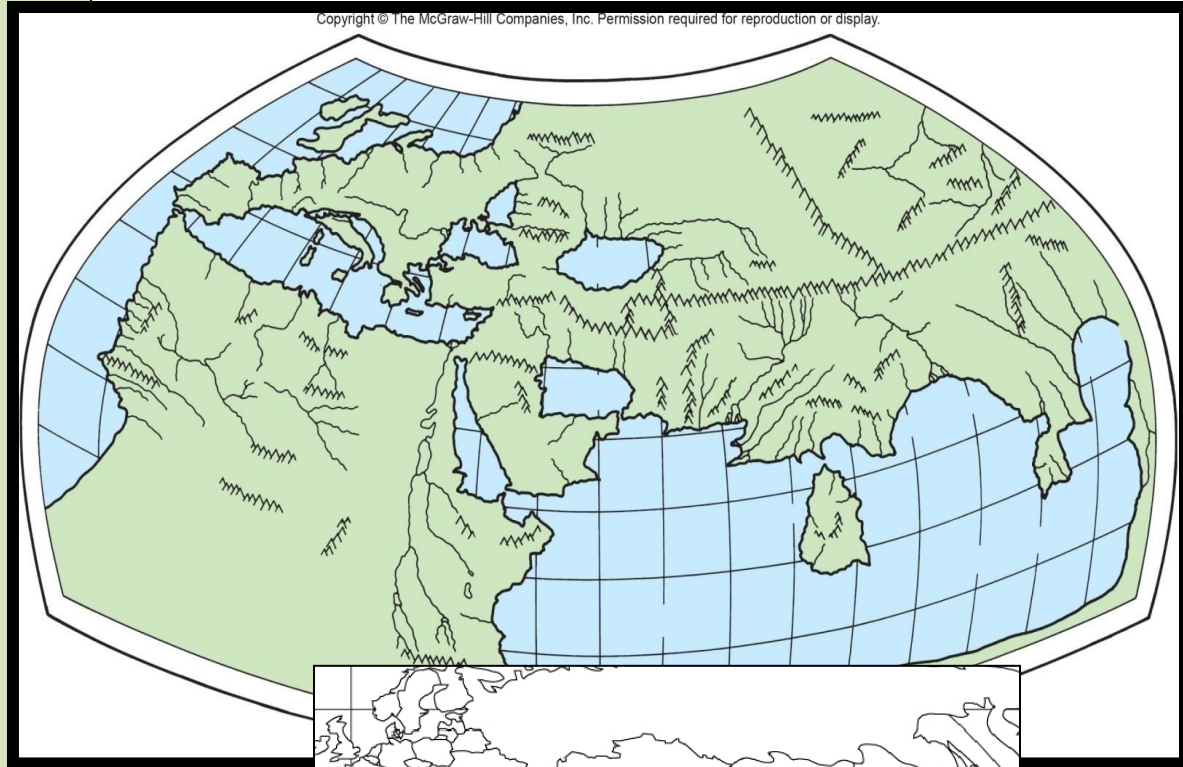
Columbus based his calculations on Ptolemy’s measurements.

*These numbers were used into the 1500s when explorers traveling the distances began to prove him in error.*

# Ptolemy’s World Map

2<sup>nd</sup> century AD

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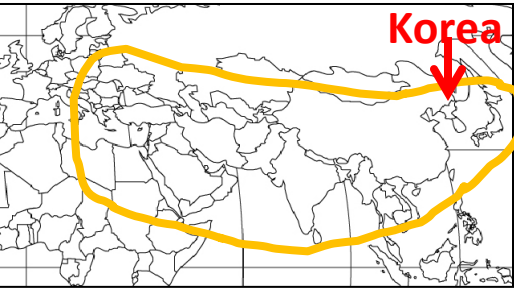


# Non-Western Contributions

- The **“*Tribute to Yu*”** was an inventory of the Chinese empire written c.2,600 years ago (5<sup>th</sup> century BC).
  - The **oldest Chinese maps** date from 4<sup>th</sup> century BC.
- The **libraries of the Arab world** preserved the works of the ancient Greeks and Romans. Scholars continued earth-focused studies during the period in Europe called the “Middle Ages” or “Dark Age” (5<sup>th</sup> -10<sup>th</sup> centuries AD).
- **Arab scholars**, esp. **al-Idrisi** (d. 1154), **ibn-Battuta** (d. 1378), and **ibn-Khaldun** (d. 1406) were travelers who wrote detailed descriptions of places they visited (Mediterranean, North Africa, Southwest Asia and India).
- **Asian scholars and merchants** recorded info and mapped areas as they traveled overland across central Asia to Europe and by ship to SE Asia, India and East Africa.
- **No record exists** of exploration outside their region by **empires in Africa and the Americas.**

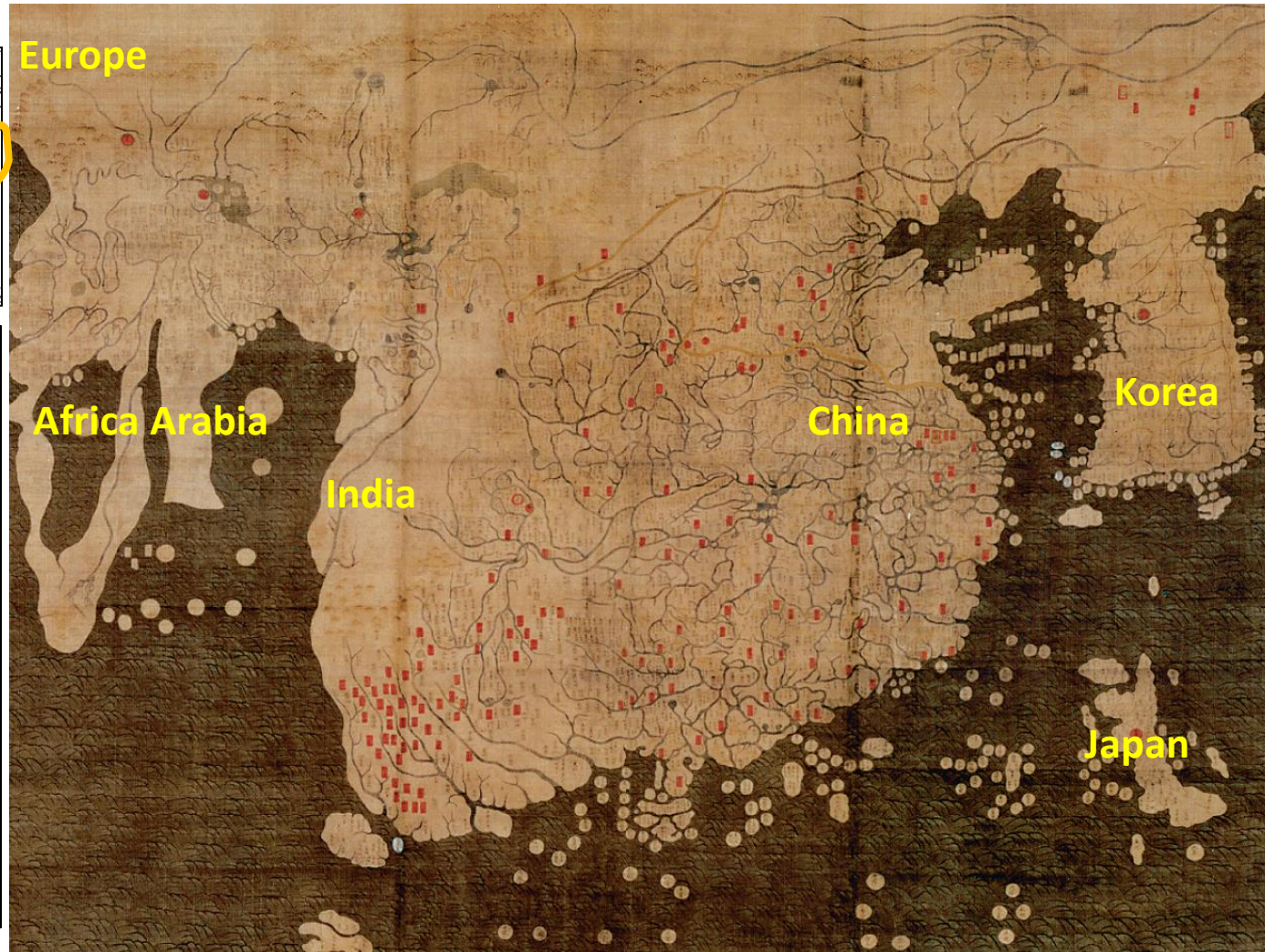


# Kangnido Map, Korea: 1402



**Compiled in the late 1300s** this map drew on the knowledge of traders from Korea, Japan, China, Arabia and from Islamic scholars. It shows India, Africa and part of Europe.

*Note size and place distortions.*





# Martin Waldseemüller's Map of the World - 1507

This is the first map in which the name AMERICA is used to designate the lands of the western hemisphere.



*Note shape of  
North America  
and  
South America*



# Munster Map of the New World: 1552

It is the first map focused on the western hemisphere.

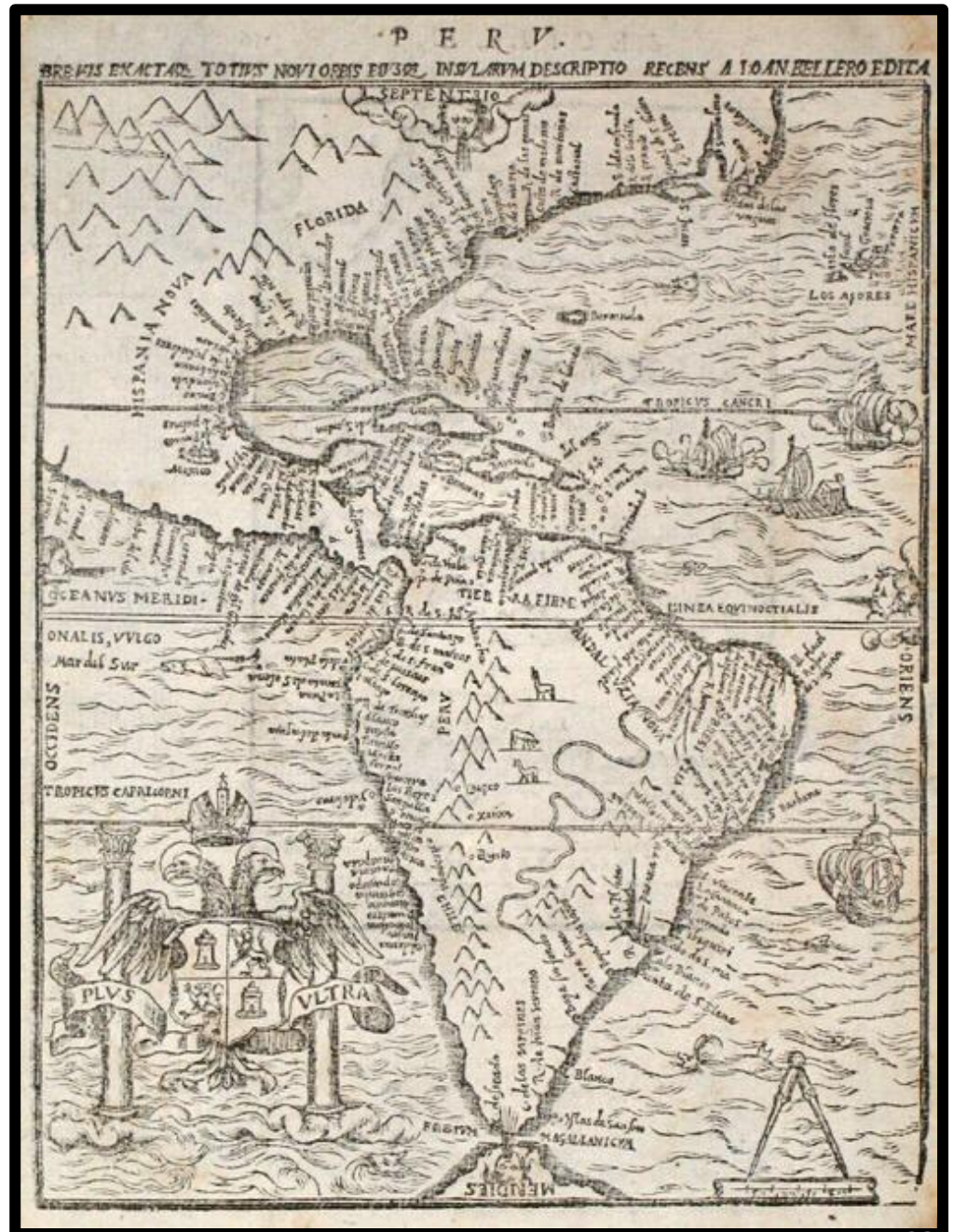
Ornate but very general.

*Note location of Japan (called Zipangri) next to Mexico.*



# Juan Bellerio Map of the Americas 1554

This is one of the first maps devoted just to the Western Hemisphere.





# ***Nova Orbis Tabula in Lucem Edita*** **Frederick de Wit, c. 1665**

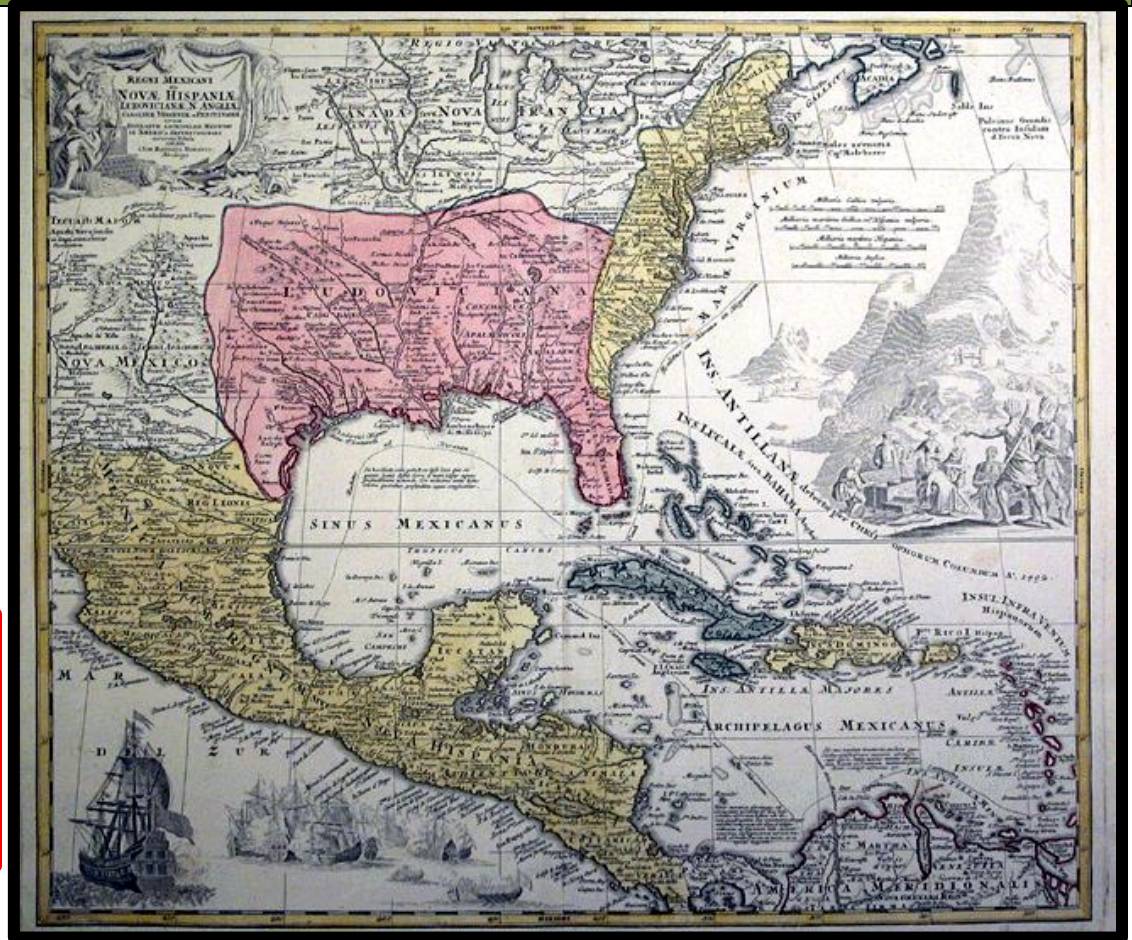
Maps like this were used as wall decoration in the grand rooms of palaces and estates.



# Regni Mexicani Sie Nova Hispania Ludoviciana, N. Angla

1730 map with detailed  
information and  
accurate location.

The David Rumsey Collection  
(<https://www.davidrumsey.com/>) has  
a very extension collection of  
scanned images.





# MODERN GEOGRAPHY

This chart is available on the course homepage for viewing and printing.

## Milestones and highlights

Rebirth in Europe.  
Basic Principles and General Laws of Nature recognized.

Humboldt: generalist  
Von Thunen: specialist  
Kant: philosopher  
Ritter: academician

Late 1700s to mid-1800s

< - 1800

Division of the discipline into branches.

Physical Geography  
Anthropo (human) Geography  
Schools of thought develop: *Environmental Determinism vs Possibilism*

Mid/late 1800s to early 1900s

Creation of subunits within the branches.  
American geography grows.

Regionalization  
Cultural landscape studies  
Geopolitics

Accepted as a distinct university discipline

1900

Increased specialization.  
Less description.  
Fades as it loses its distinctive nature but 1980s "Back to Basics" movement results in a resurgence.

Spatial analysis  
Quantification  
Hypothesis testing  
Data manipulation  
Computerization  
Geographic Education  
Geog Info Systems  
New technologies  
Extreme specialization  
Modeling

Mid/late 1900s

2000

Humanistic, theoretical, and scientific points of view espoused.  
Local area studies.

Qualitative methodologies; Microstudies; Social Theory; Radicalism; Structuralism; Gender Studies; Environmental studies, esp. climate related

Late 1900s-early 2000s

present

## GENERAL TIME LINE

# MODERN GEOGRAPHY

Full chart is available on the course homepage.

## Milestones and highlights

Rebirth in Europe.  
Basic Principles and  
General Laws of  
Nature recognized.

Humboldt: generalist  
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Late 1700s to mid-1800s

Division of the  
discipline into  
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Physical Geography  
Anthropo (human)  
Geography  
Schools of thought  
develop: *Environmental  
Determinism vs  
Possibilism*

Mid/late 1800s to early 1900s

Creation of subunits  
within the branches.  
American geography  
grows.

Regionalization  
Cultural landscape studies  
Geopolitics

Accepted as a distinct  
university discipline

*Heyday of the great geographic societies.*

< - 1800

1900

1945

32



# MODERN GEOGRAPHY

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## Milestones and Highlights

Increased specialization.  
Less description.  
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Qualitative methodologies; Microstudies; Social Theory; Radicalism; Structuralism; Gender Studies; Environmental studies, esp. climate related

Mid/late 1900s

Late 1900s-early 2000s

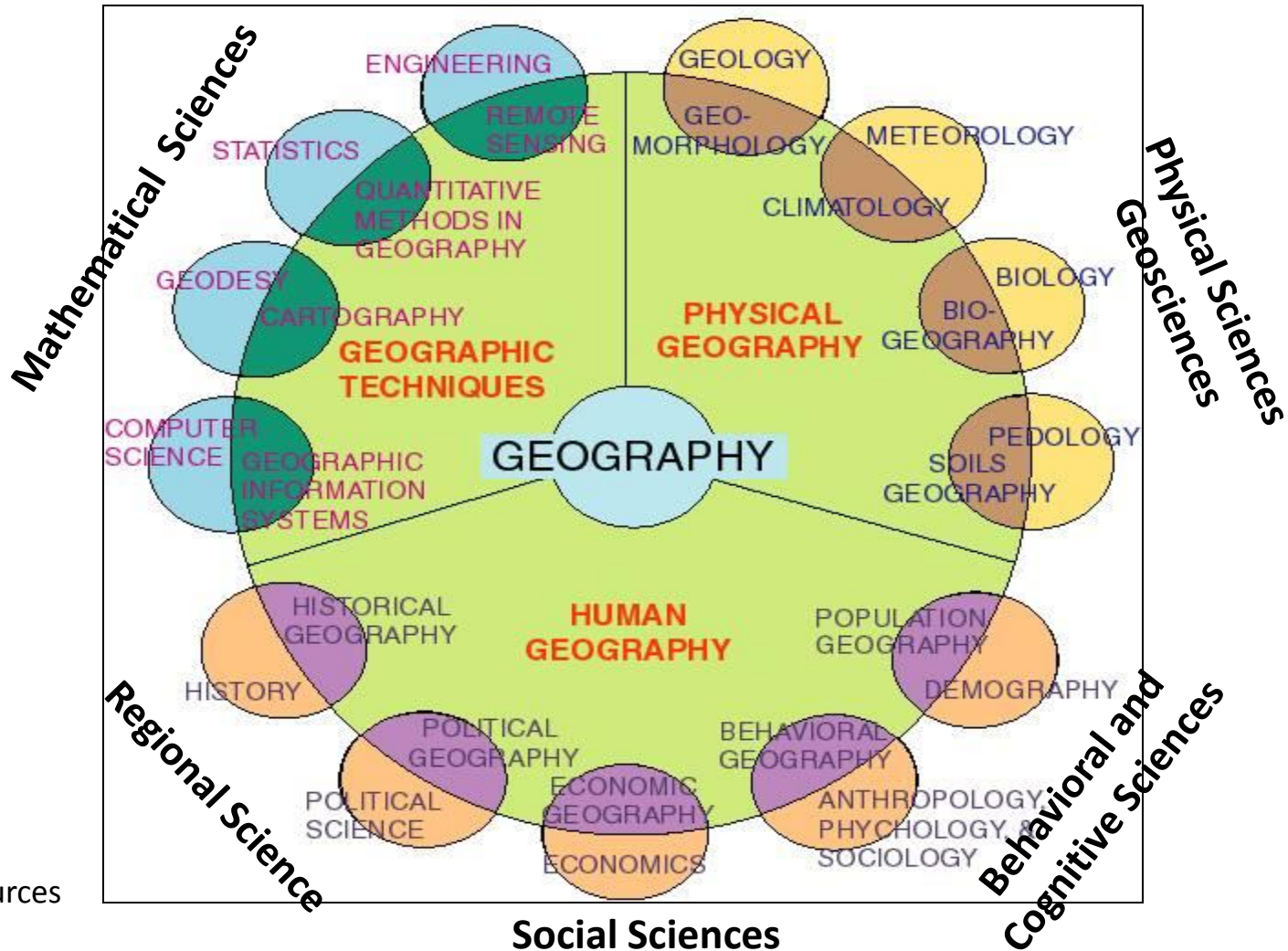
1945-----2000-----present

The **1980s** brought about the “**Back to Basics**” movement stressing K-12 geographic education.

Since **2000** many geographers have emphasized **spatial analysis** and **qualitative** (cultural) **studies**, including **deconstruction** (finding the hidden meaning).

**Today geography and geographic applications are everywhere in the form of GPS which locates us and tracks and maps our every move.**

# Relationship of Modern Geography to other Disciplines



From several sources

# ESSAY 1 Option

❖ From **Chapter 1**, you will discuss the contribution to the field of geography or to our knowledge of the world of a **noted geographer, earth scientist or explorer not mentioned in class or in the textbook.**

✓ Focus on the **person's contribution**, not the biography, and don't refer to the person by his/her first name as "*Christopher discovered America in 1492.*"

➤ **Do not use** Columbus, Magellan, de Gama, Marco Polo or any names from the lecture slides.

➤ **Maximum length is 2 pages.**

➤ **Include a bibliography of at least 2 sources on a separate page and footnotes if appropriate.**

❖ **All required essays are due by Tuesday, April 9, 2019 but may be handed in at any time prior to the that date.**

- **A lateness penalty as stated in the syllabus will be assessed.**
- **Any two** topical essays from the 3 topics listed on the syllabus are to be submitted by the due date.
- ✓ **If you do all three, the third will count as an extra credit assignment!**

**N E X T**

**Studying Geography**