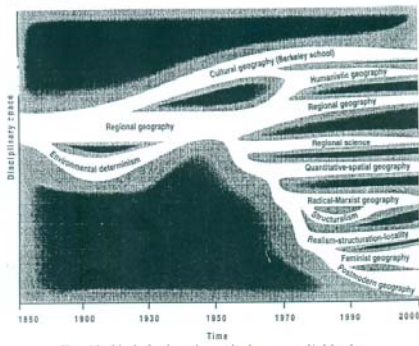


From Richard Peet,  
*Modern Geographical Thought* (1998)

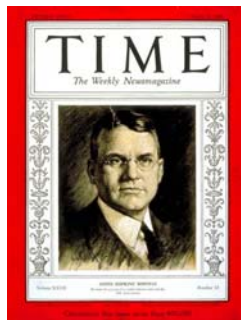


### Mark Jefferson (1863-1949)



- American geographer. Student of William Morris Davis. Mentor of Isaiah Bowman.
- Specialist on South America and world population.
- Chief Cartographer for the American Peace Commission at the Versailles Peace Conference, 1918-19.
- Human geography should be about human impact on the land, not environmental impacts on humans.
- Most influential work(?): *Civilizing Rails*, 1928. Argues that the geography of the contemporary "civilized world" is largely a function of communications linkages. The greater the connections, the greater the prospects for civilization.

### Isaiah Bowman (1878-1950)



### Isaiah Bowman

- American geographer educated at Harvard and Yale, where he taught from 1905-15.
- Published on physical geography, regional geography (mainly South America), and political geography. Most noteworthy work: *The New World*, 1921.
- Director of American Geographical Society, 1915-1935.
- Chief territorial adviser to President Woodrow Wilson at the Versailles Peace Conference.
- His work at Versailles helped to demonstrate the applied value of the discipline of geography.
- Council on Foreign Relations, 1915-1949.
- President, Johns Hopkins University, 1935-1948.

### Ethnographic map of Jugo-Slavia, 1921, from *The New World*, by Isaiah Bowman



### Resource production and consumption map from *The New World*, by Isaiah Bowman

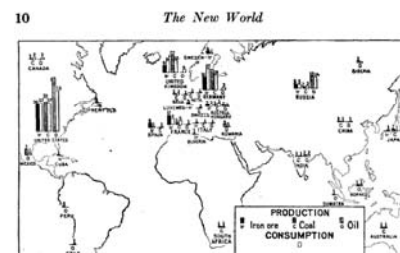
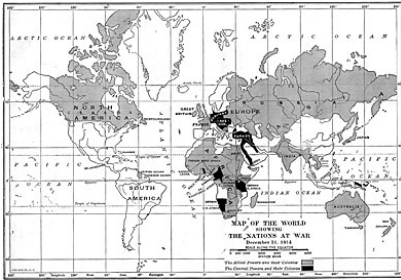
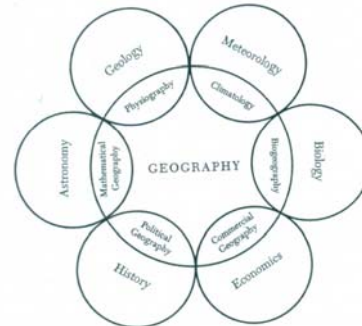


FIG. 5. *Correlation* to show world distribution of the three leading industrial minerals. Figures represent percentages of the world's total in 1913. Data from the United States Geological Survey.

## Countries At War, 1914



## Fenneman's diagram from "The Circumference of Geography"



## The "Fractional Code" For Land Use Mapping Developed in 1933 by Vernon C. Finch



- Facilitated detailed study of small areas to help identify unifying characteristics of broad regions.
- Major step in promoting geography as a tool for planners.
- A manual GIS?
- Used numbers or alpha-numerics (e.g., 6a) to identify different kinds of land use. By combining them as fractions on maps, multiple characteristics could be shown.
- Study focused on Montfort, WI.

## Carl O. Sauer

1889-1975

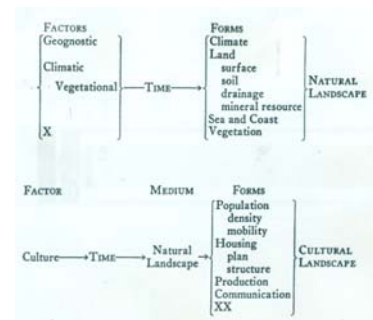


- Professor of Geography, U.C. Berkeley, 1923-57. Chairperson for 30+ years.
- Supervised 40 doctoral dissertations, several by people of future prominence.
- Founder of the sub-discipline of cultural geography ("the Berkeley School").
- Saw culture as an active force that shapes and modifies the physical environment (not vice versa).
- Fervent opponent of environmental determinism.

## "The Berkeley School" of Cultural Geography

- Focuses on the impact of human culture (especially material culture) on the land.
- Sees culture as an active agency that can transform a passive natural landscape into a cultural landscape that reflects the cultural attributes of the human modifiers – which is rather the opposite of environmental determinism.
- The cultural landscape, therefore, is viewed as the principal unit of study.
- A cultural landscape may itself be subsequently transformed time and again by future occupants, resulting in a cultural landscape consisting of features put in place by different peoples from different times and cultures.

## From Carl O. Sauer, The Morphology of Landscape



**Richard Hartshorne, 1899-1992**

