

Contents

Preface xv

Preface to the First Edition..... xvii

Introduction..... **1-18**

Anomalous Status of Geography as a Discipline 1
Place of Geography in the Classification of Sciences 3
Three Essential Characteristics of Geographical Work..... 6
Geography, a European Science..... 7
Geography and the Rise of the Scientific Revolution 9
The Developing Nature of Geography 9
Organization of the Present Volume 14
The Contextual Approach to History of Ideas..... 15
References..... 17

1. The First Foundations—Developments upto the Eighteenth Century..... **19-40**

Contributions of the Ancient Greeks and Romans 19
Geography in the Middle Ages..... 24
Geography in the Arab Lands..... 25
The Age of Exploration 28
 From Cosmography to Scientific Geography: Contribution of Bernard Varenius 31
The Impact of Discoveries..... 33
 New Answers to Questions about the Origin of the Earth and its Surface
 Features, and Man’s Place in Nature 33
The New Geography of the 18th Century 37
Placing Geography in the Classification of Sciences:
 The Contribution of Immanuel Kant 38
References..... 40

2. Geography in the Nineteenth Century—The Age of Humboldt, 1790-1859 **41-66**

Science and Philosophy at the End of the Eighteenth Century 42
 Positivist Model of Science and the Doctrine of Facts 42
 Scientific Materialism and the View of the World as a Machine..... 43
 The Historical Method and the Belief in Progress through Knowledge..... 44
 Leibniz and the Concept of the World as an Organism..... 44
 The Idea of Evolution..... 45

Alexander von Humboldt	46
Humboldt's Career as a Scientist and His Ideas regarding the Nature of the Universe	46
The Study of Plant Organisms in Relation to their Habitat	47
Influence of Goethe and Schiller and the Idea of Harmonious Unity in Nature....	48
Toward the Development of Universal Science	48
Scientific Explorations in South America (1799–1804).....	50
Scientific Publications Based on the Voyage Data: Maturing of Humboldt as the Foremost Scientist of his Age.....	51
Return to Berlin and the Writing of <i>Kosmos</i> (1827–1859).....	53
Humboldt's Contribution to Geography as a Science	54
Carl Ritter (1779–1859) and His Contribution to Geography as a Discipline.....	57
Legacy of Humboldt and Ritter	62
Some Eminent Followers	63
Elisee Reclus (1830–1905).....	63
Arnold Guyot (1807–1884).....	64
<i>References</i>	65
3. Geography after Humboldt and Ritter— Developments in Germany	67–90
The Intellectual Climate of the Time	67
The Crisis of Identity in Geography.....	68
Developments in Germany.....	70
Rise of Dualism between Physical and Human Geography	71
Oscar Peschel (1826–1875).....	71
George Gerland (1833–1919).....	72
Re-establishment of Geography as an Integrated Science: The Study of Man-Land Relationships.....	73
Friedrich Ratzel (1844–1904)	73
Integration through the Concept of Chorology	78
Ferdinand von Richthofen (1833–1905)	78
Alfred Hettner (1859–1941).....	81
Geography as a Landscape Science.....	86
Otto Schluter (1872–1952).....	86
<i>References</i>	90
4. Geography after Humboldt and Ritter— Developments Outside Germany	91–124
Developments in France.....	91
Contributions of Vidal de la Blache (1845–1918)	91
La Tradition Vidalienne: Contributions of Brunhes, de Mortonne, and Vallaux.....	95

Developments in Great Britain	96
Contribution of Halford J. Mackinder (1861–1947).....	98
Contribution of Patrick Geddes (1854–1934).....	100
Development of Mapping and Field Work.....	100
Developments in Russia	102
Contributions of Petr Kropotkin (1842–1921)	104
Kropotkin’s View of Nature and his Concept of Mutual Aid	106
Kropotkin’s Theory of Social Ecology	107
Kropotkin’s Views on What Geography Ought to be.....	108
Developments in the United States.....	109
Contribution of William Morris Davis (1850–1934)	109
Contribution of Mark Jefferson (1863–1949).....	111
Contribution of Elsworth Huntington (1876–1947)	112
Contribution of Ellen Churchill Semple (1863–1932)	113
Foundation of Geography at Chicago.....	114
Developments since the First World War to the 1950s	115
Geography as Human Ecology: The Contribution of Harlan H. Barrows.....	116
Geography as Chorology: The Contribution of Carl Sauer (1889–1975).....	117
Geography as Morphology of Landscape	117
Geography as Chorology: The Role of Hartshorne’s “Nature of Geography”	119
Development of Historical Geography	119
Development of Applied Geography	121
<i>References</i>	121

5. Developments in Geography Since World War II— From Areal to Spatial Analysis 125–145

Sources of Dissatisfaction with Regional Geography.....	125
The Schaefer-Hartshorne Debate: From Regional Exceptionalism to Generalization and Theory.....	127
Difference between Schaefer and Hartshorne More Apparent than Real.....	129
Regional Geography and the Scientific Perspective.....	131
The Course of Development of Geography as a Science of Spatial Analysis.....	131
The Quantitative Revolution in Geography: The Search for Scientific Method.....	135
On the Nature of Positivist Explanation.....	138
Logical Positivism and Human Geography	140
Summing up the Gains and Losses from the Quantitative Revolution and the Spatial Science Episode in Human Geography.....	142
<i>References</i>	143

6. Behavioural Persuasion in Geography and the Rise of Humanistic Geography 146–171

Behavioural Geography.....	148
Beginnings of the Behavioural Movement: Decision Process in Spatial Context.....	148

Studies of Hazard Perception 151
 Study of Mental Maps 153
 Contributions of Wright and Kirk 154
 Themes of Research 156
 Behaviouralism in Geography: Evolution or Revolution? 157
Humanistic Geography 159
 The Contexts of Modern Humanistic Geography 160
 Approaches to Humanistic Geography 161
 Conclusion 164
 The Practice of Humanistic Geography 165
 Contributions of Humanistic Geography to Human Geography 167
References 168

**7. The Call for Social Relevance in Research—
 Reorientation to Political Economy..... 172–198**

The Rise of the Relevance Movement 172
 The Liberal Stream of the Relevance Movement 176
 The Radical (Marxist) Stream 179
 The Political Economy Perspective in Human Geography 182
 Environmental Determinism and its Critics 183
 Areal Differentiation and its Critique 184
 Quantitative Theoretical Geography and the Radical Geography Movement 185
 Geography and Social Justice 187
 Modern Geography and Western Marxism: The Subordination of
 Space in Social Theory 1880–1920 191
 Geography and Sociology 195
References 196

8. The Regional Concept and Regional Geography 199–222

The Region 201
 The Region as a Concrete Unit 203
 Kinds of Regions 205
 Functional Regions 205
 Generic vs. Specific Regions 205
 “Compage”: A Kind of Uniform Region 206
 Natural Regions 207
 Herbertson’s Scheme of Natural Regions 207
 Unstead’s Scheme of Regions 208
 Concept of Region in French Geography 209
 The Logic of Regional Systems 210
 Principles of Regionalization 212
 Regional Geography 214
 Regional Geography and Regional Science 217
 The Grigg-Bunge Debate (1966): “The One and the Only
 Revolution in Geography” 218
References 219

9. The Historical Explanation in Geography.....	223–249
The Role of Time and Genesis in Geography.....	223
Why Geography Neglected Time.....	223
Why Spatial Science Neglected Time.....	224
Role of Time in Geographical Research.....	225
Major Areas of Temporal Explanation in Geography	226
Pattern–Process Analysis in Geography	228
Nature and Development of Historical Geography	229
Approaches to the Study of Historical Geography.....	231
What is Historical Geography?	235
Three Realms of Historical Geography: Real, Imagined, and Abstract Worlds of the Past.....	236
The Need to Distinguish between the Role of the Past in Nature and Culture: Collingwood’s Theory of Historical Knowing	237
Geosophy and Historical Geography	239
“Ideology”, Marxist History and Historical Geography	239
Historical Geography: A New Resurgence.....	242
Development of Historical Geography as an Autonomous Branch of Human Geography.....	243
References.....	245
 10. Impact of Evolutionary Biology on Geographical Thought—Organization and Ecosystem as Geographical Models	 250–263
The Darwinian Theory of Evolution	251
Impact of Darwin on Geographical Thought	252
Time and Evolution	253
Organization and Ecology	254
Selection and Struggle.....	256
Randomness and Chance.....	257
Conclusion	257
Ecology and Ecosystem as a Geographical Principle and Method	258
Properties that Recommend Ecosystem Concept to Geographical Work	259
The Concept’s Problems and Potentialities	260
References.....	261
 11. Geography and Environmentalism	 264–276
Man-Nature Relationship.....	264
The Deterministic Perspective.....	265
The Possibilist Perspective.....	267
Nature-As-Nurture: The Current View of Man-Environment Relations	269
The Current Meaning of Environmentalism.....	270
Deep Ecology.....	271
The Indian Approach.....	272

The Concept of Sustainable Development.....	272
Geography and Environmental Education	273
References.....	274
12. Place, Space and Locality—The Current Focus in Human Geography.....	277–286
Locale, Location and Sense of Place.....	277
Focus on Localities: The Rise of New Regional Geography	279
Locality Research and the Social Science Theory	283
References.....	284
13. The Geography of Gender.....	287–294
Feminist Geography	287
Radical Feminism.....	288
Social Feminism	288
Attempts at Rapprochement.....	289
Feminism and Phenomenological and Humanistic Approaches in Geography	290
Directions for Future Work	292
References.....	294
14. Modern versus Post-Modern Geographies.....	295–310
The Meaning of the Two Terms.....	295
Modernity, Modernization, and Modernism: The Social Science Context.....	298
The Rise of Modern Human Geography	299
Four Phases of the Modern Era in Geography.....	301
Early Modern Period	302
Modern Period	302
The Late Modern Period	303
The Post-Modern Phase.....	304
The Nature of Post-Modern Geography	304
References.....	309
15. Progress Since World War II—Continuity, Change, Rapprochement, and Convergence.....	311–319
References.....	318
16. Nature, Method, Basic Ideas and Conceptual Structure of Geography	320–330
Nature of Geography.....	320
Percept vs. Concept: Relationship between the Two.....	320
On Concepts in Geography.....	321

Method of Geographical Research	322
Map as an Essential Tool of Geographical Work	323
Basic Ideas.....	323
Cultural Appraisal of the Earth.....	323
The Regional Concept.....	323
Areal Coherence	324
Location and Localization.....	324
Spatial Interaction.....	325
Significance of Scale.....	325
The Concept of Change.....	325
Conceptual Structure of Geography	326
Geographic Facts	326
Spatial Distribution.....	328
Areal Association.....	329
<i>References</i>	330
17. The Problem of Dualities and How it was Resolved.....	331-338
Introduction	331
Crisis of Identity and Attempts at Resolution.....	332
Geography as Study of Man-Environment Relationship.....	332
Geography as Chorology.....	333
Attempts to Define Geography as Physical Geography and Landscape Study ...	334
Post-1960 Developments: Shift in Focus from Areal to Spatial.....	335
Shift in Focus from Objective to Perceived Reality: Behavioural vs. Humanistic Geography	335
<i>References</i>	337
18. Nature and Role of Geography as a Social Science— Geographical vs. Sociological Imagination.....	339-346
Introduction	339
The Nature and Role of Geography as a Social Science.....	340
The Role of Behavioural and Humanistic Geography in the Make-over of Geography as a Social Science	341
The Course of Transformation of Geography as a Social Science: A Historical Overview	342
Imagination: Sociological and Geographical.....	344
Sociological Imagination.....	344
Geographical Imagination	344
<i>References</i>	345
19. Time vis-à-vis Space—The Pattern-Process Perspective in Geographic Research	347-353
Introduction	347

Changing Perspectives on the Role of Time in Geographical Work	348
Inseparability of Time and Space: The Pattern-Process Relationship	351
<i>References</i>	353
20. New Directions in the Twenty-First Century	
Human Geography	354–359
Transformation of Geography as an actively Participating Social Science Discipline.....	354
Behavioural and Humanistic Thought as Harbinger of Geography as a People-centred Discipline	354
Role of Structuralist Perspective in Transformation of Geography as a Social Science Discipline	355
Human Geography and Social Theory	356
Spatial Turn in the Social Sciences	356
Cultural Turn in Geography	357
Critical Geographies.....	358
<i>References</i>	359
<i>Index</i>	361–370