

**The Ohio State University
Colleges of the Arts and Sciences Course Change Request**

GEOGRAPHY

Academic Unit

GEOGRAPHY

882

Book 3 Listing (e.g., Portuguese)

Course Number

Summer Autumn Winter Spring Year 2007

Proposed effective date: choose one quarter and put an "X" after it, and fill in the year. See the OAA curriculum manual for deadlines.

A. Course Offerings Bulletin Information. Follow instructions in the OAA curriculum manual. Before you fill out the "Present Course" information, be sure to check the latest edition of the *Course Offerings Bulletin* and subsequent Circulating Forms. You may find that the changes you need have already been made or that additional changes are needed. If the course offered is less than quarter or term, please also complete the Flexibly Scheduled/OffCampus/Workshop Request form.

COMPLETE ALL ITEMS THIS COLUMN

Present Course

1. Book 3 Listing: Geography _____
2. Number: 882 _____
3. Full Title: Development of geographic thought _____
4. 18-Char. Transcript Title: develgeogthought _____
5. Level and Credit Hours: G 4 _____
6. Description: The evolution of concepts concerning the nature, scope, and methodology of geography; present focus and trends as reflected in current literature.

(25 words or less)

7. Qtrs. Offered: Spring, alternate years (even) _____
8. Distribution of Contact Time: 3 cl.
(e.g., 3 cl, 1 3-hr lab) _____
9. Prerequisite(s): _____

10. Exclusion: None
(Not open to....) _____
11. Repeatable to a maximum of _____ 0 _____ credits.
12. Off-Campus Field Experience: None _____
13. Cross-listed with: N.A. _____
14. Is this a GEC course? No _____
15. Grade option (circle): **Ltr** S/U P
If P graded, what is the last course in the series? _____
16. Is an honors version of this course available? Y N _____
Is an Embedded Honors version of this course _____

available? Y N

17. Other general course information:

**COMPLETE ONLY THOSE ITEMS THAT CHANGE
Changes Requested**

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. G-5 _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. 2 2hr-cl _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____
17. _____

B. General Information

1. Do you want the prerequisites enforced electronically (see the OAA manual for what can be enforced)? **No**

2. Does this course currently satisfy any GEC requirement, if so indicate which category? **No**

3. What other units require this course? Have these changes been discussed with those units? **None**

4. Have these changes been discussed with academic units that might have a jurisdictional interest in the subject matter? Attach relevant letters. **N.A.**

5. Is the request contingent upon other requests, if so, list the requests? **No**

6. **Purpose of the proposed change.** (If the proposed change affects the content of the course, attach a revised syllabus and course objectives and e-mail to asccurrofc@osu.edu.) To make the credit hours consistent with the increased contact hours and with the enhanced magnitude of the work required.

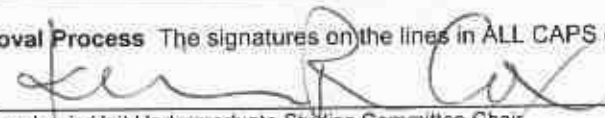
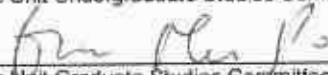

7. Please list Majors/Minors affected by the proposed change. Attach revisions of all affected programs. This course is (check one):

<input type="checkbox"/> Required on major(s)/minor(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> A choice on major(s)/minors(s)
<input type="checkbox"/> An elective within major(s)/minor(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> A general elective:

N.A.

8. Describe any changes in library, equipment or other teaching aids needed as a result of the proposed change or if the proposed change involves budgetary adjustments, describe the method of funding:
None.

Approval Process The signatures on the lines in ALL CAPS (e.g. ACADEMIC UNIT) are required.

- | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|
|  | KCV IN R COX | 4/11/07 |
| 1. Academic Unit Undergraduate Studies Committee Chair | Printed Name | Date |
|  | MEI-PO KWAN | April 10, 2007 |
| 2. Academic Unit Graduate Studies Committee Chair | Printed Name | Date |
|  | MORTON O'KELLY | 4/11/07 |
| 3. ACADEMIC UNIT CHAIR/DIRECTOR | Printed Name | Date |
| 4. After the Academic Unit Chair/Director signs the request, forward the form to the ASC Curriculum Office, 105 Brown Hall, 190 West 17th Ave. or fax it to 688-5678. Attach the syllabus and any supporting documentation in an e-mail to asccurrofc@osu.edu. The ASC Curriculum Office will forward the request to the appropriate committee. | | |
| 5. COLLEGE CURRICULUM COMMITTEE | Printed Name | Date |
| 6. ARTS AND SCIENCES EXECUTIVE DEAN | Printed Name | Date |
| 7. Graduate School (if appropriate) | Printed Name | Date |
| 8. University Honors Center (if appropriate) | Printed Name | Date |
| 9. Office of International Affairs (study tours only) | Printed Name | Date |
| 10. ACADEMIC AFFAIRS | Printed Name | Date |

GEOGRAPHY 882

THE DEVELOPMENT OF GEOGRAPHIC THOUGHT

SPRING QUARTER, 2006

NOTE: Students with disabilities that have been certified by the Office for Disability Services will be appropriately accommodated, and should inform the instructor as soon as possible of their needs. The Office for Disability Services is located in 150 Pomerene Hall, 1760 Neil Avenue; telephone 292-3307, TDD 292-0901; <http://www.ods.ohio-state.edu/>.

Instructor

Kevin R. Cox

Cox.13@osu.edu

Office hours: 10 – 12 M W; or by appointment.

Course Rationale

Geography 882 is a required course for the program of study leading to a doctoral degree in Geography. Why is this? When you leave Ohio State with a Ph.D. from this department, you are carrying a label identifying you as a geographer. We believe that it is important that you take with you a clear picture of what the discipline has been in the past and what it is now, and that you are aware of the issues that are likely to play significant roles in its further development. In addition, we expect that doctoral-level students should be giving some thought to the important philosophical and methodological issues that underpin their work. In a specialized doctoral program such as that at Ohio State, it is particularly important that these issues be confronted.

There are many courses in geographic thought or in its history. This version is unusual in that, in virtue of a history of co-teaching it with John Arnfield, it addresses both human *and* physical geography, though with some bias towards the former. This is a result of the fact that physical geographers have shown notably less interest in the issues addressed here than human

geographers. Nevertheless, there is a strong commitment in the course to the idea of the unity of the discipline across the human-physical boundary. As a result, the reading list draws on the literatures of both human and physical geography.

The nature of this course is such that I am particularly interested in *your* ideas. I hope to be able to introduce you to some ways of thinking about particular issues but I would not be happy if you were to adopt my viewpoints completely and uncritically. I expect critical analysis of the readings, of my ideas and of the ideas of your classmates and will be disappointed if this course does not encourage this. Naturally, I expect your positions and criticisms to be rationally defensible.

Reading

There is no required text. Instead readings will be made available for you to photocopy in your own time and at your own expense. A copy of the readings will be kept in Room 1035, on the metal shelves (bottom shelf) to the right of the sink. This will be accessible 24 hours per day, seven days a week to those with departmental keys. Please ensure that you return the readings to the shelves after copying (i) promptly, (ii) in the envelope provided, (iii) in good condition, and (iv) in the correct page order! The readings to cover the first portion of the course are already there and are outlined in the accompanying reading list. I suggest that you keep the readings in a 3-ring binder, into which class notes and any written comments provided by me may also be inserted.

In order to help you make sense of the papers, I have put together written narratives. These have been placed online for you and will be called 'Modules.' Their numbering system accords with that in the syllabus: <http://geog-www.sbs.ohio-state.edu/faculty/kcox/g882.htm> (Note: Follow the links for the Modules).

There is one book that is strongly recommended, though not required. This is *The Dictionary of Human Geography* edited by R J Johnston, D Gregory, G Pratt and M Watts, and published by Blackwell. Make sure you get the 4th edition if you decide to buy it. It is an excellent

compilation. There is also *Dictionary of Physical Geography* edited by Andrew Goudie et al., but this is not nearly so useful for our purposes in this course. For those who can read French, the French dictionary is also very, very good: Jacques Lévy, J. and Michel Lussault, *Dictionnaire de la Géographie et de l'Espace des Sociétés*.

The following is a list of some books that you might find worth consulting on an occasional basis.

- Agnew, J., D.N. Livingstone & A. Rogers, 1996, *Human Geography: An Essential Anthology*, Blackwell.
- Bird, J., 1993, *The Changing Worlds of Geography*, Clarendon Press.
- Castree, N., Rogers, A. and D. Sherman (eds.), *Questioning Geography*. Blackwell 2005.
- Cloke, P., C. Philo and D. Sadler, 1991, *Approaching Human Geography*, Guilford Press
- Entrikin, J.N. and S.D. Brunn (eds.), 1989, *Reflections on Richard Hartshorne's "The Nature of Geography"*, AAG.
- Gregory, D., 1994, *Geographical Imaginations*, Basil Blackwell.
- Gregory, K.J., 1985, *The Nature of Physical Geography*, Edward Arnold, 1985.
- Goudie, A. et al. (eds.), 1985, *The Encyclopaedic Dictionary of Physical Geography*, Basil Blackwell.
- Haggett, P., 1990, *The Geographer's Art*, Basil Blackwell.
- Haines-Young, R. and J. Petch, 1986, *Physical Geography: Its Nature and Methods*, Harper and Row.
- Hartshorne, R., 1939, *The Nature of Geography*, AAG.
- Hartshorne, R., 1960, *Perspective on the Nature of Geography*, John Murray.
- Harvey, D., 1969, *Explanation in Geography*, Edward Arnold.
- Johnston, R.J., 1983, *Philosophy and Human Geography*, Edward Arnold.
- Johnston, R.J., 1991, *Geography and Geographers: Anglo-American Human Geography Since 1945*, Edward Arnold.
- Johnston, R.J., D. Gregory and D.M. Smith (eds.), 1986, *The Dictionary of Human Geography*, Blackwell.

Lévy, J. and Lussault, M. (2003) *Dictionnaire de la Géographie et de l'Espace des Sociétés*. Paris: Belin.

Livingstone, D.N., 1992, *The Geographical Tradition*, Blackwell.

Pect, Richard, 1998, *Modern Geographical Thought*, Blackwell.

Rhoads, Bruce L. & Colin E. Thorn, 1996, *The Scientific Nature of Geomorphology*, John Wiley & Sons.

Stoddart, D.R., 1986, *On Geography*, Basil Blackwell.

Unwin, T., 1992, *The Place of Geography*, Longman.

Note that most of these works are slanted quite decisively in the direction of human geography. This is representative of the geographic thought literature in general. However, you should be aware of a quite monumental, three-volume study of the history of geomorphology: R.J. Chorley, A.J. Dunn and R.P. Beckinsale, *The History of the Study of Landforms* (Methuen). Unfortunately, there is currently no equivalent source for climatology.

Synopsis

The course is divided into three main sections.

1. *The Three Traditions of Geography*: In his AAG Presidential Address in 1973, Taaffe identified three substantive geographical traditions: the 'man-land' or environmental, the regional, and the spatial. Each of these will be examined in this section. The aim is to provide the student with not just a sense of what these traditions have consisted, but also how they have related one to another, how they have changed over time, how some have been more dominant in some periods than in others, and what they have signified for the relation between human and physical geography.

2. *Questions of Substance and Method in Geography*: Certain objects / relationships are central to geography. These include: 'space', 'nature', 'people', 'society' and 'time.' What exactly do we understand by these? What is their nature? Aside from being fundamental to theorizing in geography, the nature of these objects and relationships is also important to the methods we choose to employ. Ideas about appropriate method have generated fierce debate in geography

and more recently that same debate has applied to our understanding of the nature of our objects of study. These debates will be an important object of our discussion in this section.

3. *The History and Geography of Geographic Thought.* Geography has obviously changed over time in terms both of its methodological and its conceptual commitments. There are different ways in which we can approach this history. One might be a simple chronological recounting of events in order to establish what might have influenced what. An alternative would be more sociological in its emphasis, looking at the development of disciplines in terms of intra-disciplinary struggles for power or in terms of broader social developments. Geographic thought can also be situated geographically. We can think, for example, in terms of different geographically-based schools of thought -- the French School, the Iowa School, denudation chronology in geomorphology (which was largely British in character), the German landscape school, the Berkeley School, etc. In other words, in trying to understand geographic thought, why should we simply look at it historically? This will also include a discussion of the problem of situating geography in the broader context of other spatial sciences like geology, anthropology, archaeology, atmospheric science, urban sociology/economics, regional science, and city and regional planning.

Procedures

Geography 882 will meet twice a week for two hours (MW 5:00-6:48) in DB 1116.

This is a seminar-based course. It will center around discussion of groups of articles which have been assembled to illustrate, explain and/or offer critical comment on particular topics or foci within each of the three modules. *Student participation is expected and required.* We expect that all students will make regular and substantive contributions to the class debate.

As a means of furthering this debate, I will prepare a set of questions to be pre-circulated and discussed at the following seminar. This does not preclude your own written questions; in fact I would welcome them. Please let me have them by 9 a.m. on the day of the seminar in question.

I have set up a class email distribution list to be used to distribute notices. In addition there will be a class list serve. I will let you have the address as soon as I get it. Note that when using list serves, if you use the "reply" function of your mailer, it will go to the list as a whole, not to the original poster. Please do not use file attachments to send out word processor files or use encoded formats like Mime and HTML: restrict your mailing to plain text.

Assessment

(1) Each student will write *four* short written assignments, typically of no more than 5-6 double-spaced typewritten pages, on a topic or set of topics to be assigned by me. Each topic or set of topics will be an attempt on my part to elicit critical and constructive thought on your parts. In writing them you will have to draw on class discussion and the assigned readings. In some instances you may have to do some supplementary reading in order to address the issues adequately or even do some research on a particular geographer or school of geographers. You should also feel free to introduce examples and illustrations from your specialty area or other courses. *Essays will be due in one week after they are assigned.*

Here are some examples of the types of essays which you have been assigned in the past.

"Geography is typically considered in terms of four substantive traditions. In this course we have considered three of those traditions. Critically consider the view that it is impossible to do geography by focusing on only one of those traditions and that a geographic research project has to be sensitive to at least two of them. Provide examples of how (any two of) the traditions might be combined in a research project of interest to you."

"Bunge argued that geography was the science of locations. What do you think he meant by that? How did his understanding of it reflect developments in geography at that time? How adequate a definition of the field do you believe it to be? What would a more adequate definition be? Explain and justify."

Each of these written assignments will be worth 15% of the final grade.

(2) There will be a take-home examination at the end of the quarter worth 40% of the final grade. Two weeks prior to the examination some sample questions will be distributed to give students an idea of what to expect. This examination will be made available on Wednesday, May 24th and will be due by 5:00 p.m. on Monday, June 5th, the first day of exam week.

Academic Misconduct

It is the responsibility of the Committee on Academic Misconduct to investigate or establish procedures for the investigation of all reported cases of student academic misconduct. The term "academic misconduct" includes all forms of student academic misconduct wherever committed; illustrated by, but not limited to, cases of plagiarism and dishonest practices in connection with examinations. Instructors shall report all instances of alleged academic misconduct to the committee (Faculty Rule 3335-5-487). For additional information, see the Code of Student Conduct http://studentaffairs.osu.edu/info_for_students/csc.asp.

READING LIST FOR MODULE 1: THE THREE TRADITIONS

E J Taaffe (1974) "The Spatial View in Context." *Annals, Association of American Geographers* 64, 1-16.

THE ENVIRONMENTAL TRADITION

Cox, Module 1.1

1. Environmental Determinism

Ellen Churchill Semple (1911) *Influence of Geographic Environment* (New York: Henry Holt, 1911), Preface, I-vii and pp. 1-16 of Chapter 1.

David N. Livingstone (1992) "A 'Sternly Practical' Pursuit." Chapter 7 in *The Geographical Tradition*. Oxford: Blackwell.

"Environmental Determinism" in *The Dictionary of Human Geography*.

"Possibilism" in *The Dictionary of Human Geography*.

2. 'Man's Role in Changing the Face of the Earth'

Carl Sauer (1956) "Agency of Man on Earth." In W L Thomas (ed.) *Man's Role in Changing the Face of the Earth*. Chicago: Chicago University Press.

"Cultural geography" in *The Dictionary of Human Geography*.

"Landscape" in *The Dictionary of Human Geography*.

Andrew Goudie (1981) *The Human Impact*. Pp.25-53.

3. Applied Environmental Geography

Gilbert F White (1973) "Natural Hazards Research in R J Chorley (ed.), *Directions in Geography*. London: Methuen.

"Environmental hazard" in *The Dictionary of Human Geography*.

4. Political Ecology

Michael Watts (1983) "Hazards and Crises; A Political Economy of Drought and Famine in Northern Nigeria." *Antipode* 15:1.

F K Hare, R Kates and A Warren (1977) "The Making of Deserts Climate, Ecology and Society." *Economic Geography* 53:4.

THE REGIONAL TRADITION

Cox, Module 1.2

1. Regional Geography as Description

E A Wrigley (1965) "Changes in the Philosophy of Geography." Chapter 1 in R J Chorley and P Haggett (eds.) *Frontiers in Geographical Teaching*. London: Methuen.

A J Herbertson (1905) "The Major Natural Regions: An Essay in Systematic Geography." *Geographical Journal* 1, 300-312.

Carl Sauer (1925) "The Morphology of Landscape." *University of California Publications in*

Geography 2, 19-53.

J E Oliver (1973) Chapter 6 ("Organization of the Climatic Environment" in *Climate and Man's Environment*. New York: Wiley.

J M Houston (1959) "Land Use and Society in the Plain of Valencia." In R Miller and J W Watson (eds.), *Geographical Essays in Honor of Alan G Ogilvie*. London: Thomas Nelson.

R Hartshorne "The Character of Regional Geography." Chapter 24 in J A Agnew, D Livingstone and A Rodgers (eds.), *Human Geography: An Essential Anthology*. Oxford: Blackwell.

"Areal differentiation" in *The Dictionary of Human Geography*.

"Regions and regional geography" in *The Dictionary of Human Geography*.

2. Region as Explanation

D Gregory (1989) "Areal Differentiation and Post-Modern Human Geography." In D Gregory and R Walford (eds.), *Horizons in Human Geography*. Totowa NJ: Barnes and Noble Books.

R J Johnston (1991). Pp.49-59 of *A Question of Place*. Oxford: Blackwell.

THE SPATIAL TRADITION

Cox, Module 1.3

1. The Spatial Tradition

Halford J Mackinder (1907) Pp.329-31, 335-38, 339-40 of *Britain and the British Seas*. Oxford: The Clarendon Press.

David Stoddart (1960) "Climatic Geomorphology: Review and Re-Assessment." Pp.159-222 in C Board et al (eds.), *Progress in Geography I*. London: Edward Arnold.

2. The Spatial-Quantitative Revolution

F K Schaefer (1953) "Exceptionalism in Geography: A Methodological Examination." *Annals, Association of American Geographers* 43, 226-249. Reprinted as Chapter 35 in J A Agnew et al. (eds.), *Human Geography: An Essential Anthology*. Oxford: Blackwell.

William Bunge (1966) *Theoretical Geography*. Lund: Lund Studies in Geography. Extracts from Chapters 1, 8:II and 8:V.

Harry Van Loon and Jeffery C Rogers (1978) "The Seesaw in Winter Temperatures Between Greenland and Northern Europe. Part I: General Description." *Monthly Weather Review* 106, 296-310.

G H Dury (1959) *The Face of the Earth*. Harmondsworth, Middlesex: Penguin. Pp.39-44 only.

Peter Haggett and Richard Chorley (1969) *Network Analysis in Geography*. London: Edward Arnold. Pp.309-312 only.

"Quantitative revolution" in *The Dictionary of Human Geography*.

"Space, human geography and" in *The Dictionary of Human Geography*.

MODULE 2:

WHAT WE STUDY AND HOW

2.1 WHAT WE STUDY: QUESTIONS OF ONTOLOGY

2.1.1 People, Society and Nature

R Bhaskar (1979) "On the Society/Person Connection." Pp. 39-47 in *The Possibility of Naturalism*. New Jersey: Humanities Press.

D Gregory (1981) "Human Agency and Human Geography." *Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers* N.S. 6, 1-18.

D Harvey (1996) "The Basic Framework." Pp.78-83 in *Justice, Nature and the Geography of Difference*. Oxford: Blackwell.

"Nature" in *The Dictionary of Human Geography*.

2.1.2.1 Concepts of Space and Time in Human Geography

D Harvey (1990) "Between Space and Time: Reflections on the Geographical Imagination." *Annals, Association of American Geographers* 80, 418-425 only (N.B.)

A Giddens (1981) Pp. 130-135 *A Contemporary Critique of Historical Materialism*. London: Macmillan.

- A Sayer (1985) "The Difference That Space Makes." Chapter 4 in D Gregory and J Urry (eds.), *Social Relations and Spatial Structures*. London: Macmillan.
- K R. Cox (1995) "Concepts of Space, Understanding in Human Geography and Spatial Analysis." *Urban Geography* 16, 304-326.
- L Curry (n.d.) "Chance and Landscape." (source unknown).
- D Massey (1999) "Spaces of Politics." Chapter 14 in D Massey, J Allen and P Sarre (eds.) *Human Geography Today*. Cambridge: Polity Press.
- D Harvey (1973) "The nature of space". Pp.13-14 in *Social Justice and the City*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press.

2.1.2.2 Concepts of Space, Time and Space-Time, in Physical Geography

- S A Schumm and R W Lichty (1965) "Time, Space and Causality in Geomorphology." *American Journal of Science* 263,110-119.
- R J Chorley "Geomorphology and General Systems Theory." *U.S. Geological Survey Professional Paper* 500B (10 pp.).
- D Massey (1999) "Space-Time, 'Science' and the Relationship between Physical Geography and Human Geography." *Transactions of the Institute fo British Geographers* 24, 261-276.

2.2 CLAIMS TO KNOWING: HOW WE STUDY WHAT WE STUDY

- T Hagerstrand (1984) "Presence and Absence: A Look at Conceptual Choices and Bodily Necessities." *Regional Studies* 373-80.
- L McDowell (1995) "Understanding Diversity: The Problem Of/For 'Theory'". Chapter 17 in R J Johnston, P J Taylor and M J Watts (eds.), *Geographies of Global Change*. Oxford: Blackwell.
- A Sayer (1985) (1985) "Realism and Geography." Chapter 8 in R J Johnston (ed.), *The Future of Geography*. London and New York: Methuen.
- D Harvey (1973)) "Revolutionary and Counter-Revolutionary Theory in Geography and the Problem of Ghetto Formation." Chapter 4 in *Social Justice and the City*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press.
- J Dobson (1992) "Spatial Logic in Paleogeography and the Explanation of Continental Drift."

Annals, Association of American Geographers 82, 187-206.

A N Strahler (1980) "Systems Theory in Physical Geography." *Physical Geography* 1, 1-27.

W H Terjung (1976) "Climatology for Geographers." *Annals, Association of American Geographers* 66, 199-222.

MODULE 3

APPROACHES TO UNDERSTANDING THE HISTORY OF GEOGRAPHIC THOUGHT

1. The Paradigm Concept

1.1 The Paradigm Concept and its Application to Geography

R Haines-Young and J Petch (1986). Chapter 4 in *Physical Geography: Its Nature and Methods*. London: Harper Row.

A Mair (1986) "Thomas Kuhn and Understanding Geography." *Progress in Human Geography* 10:3, 345-69.

K R Cox (1996) "The Paradigm Concept and Interpreting the History of Geography." (unpublished paper).

"Paradigms" in *The Dictionary of Human Geography*.

1.2 The Critique of Kuhn

In addition to the readings for 1.1 above:

P J Taylor (1976) "An Interpretation of the Quantification Debate in British Geography." *Transactions, Institute of British Geographers* NS 1, 129-42.

D Harvey (1973). Pp. 120-129 of "Revolutionary and Counter-Revolutionary Theory in Geography and the Problem of Ghetto Formation." Chapter 4 in *Social Justice and the City*. London: Arnold.

2. Specific Applications

2.1 The 'New' Geomorphology

- R J Chorley (1965) "A Re-Evaluation of the Geomorphic System of W M Davis." Chapter 2 in R J Chorley and P Haggett (eds.), *Frontiers in Geographic Teaching*. London: Methuen.
- R J Chorley (1965) "The Application of Quantitative Methods to Geomorphology." Chapter 8 in R J Chorley and P Haggett (eds.), *Frontiers in Geographic Teaching*. London: Methuen.
- A N Strahler (1992) "Quantitative/Dynamic Geomorphology at Columbia 1945-60." *Progress in Physical Geography* 16, 65-84.

2.2 The Spatial-Quantitative Revolution

- D Livingstone (1992) "Statistics Don't Bleed." In *The Geographical Tradition*. Oxford: Blackwell.
- Taylor and Harvey readings from 1.2 immediately above.

3. Alternative Approaches

- D Stoddart (1966) "Darwin's Impact on Geography." *Annals, Association of American Geographers* 56:4, 683-98.
- J Agnew, D Livingstone and A Rogers (1996) "Introduction." Pp. 18-24 in Agnew et al. (eds.) *Human Geography: An Essential Anthology*. Oxford: Blackwell.

TIME TABLE

DATE	SESSION TOPIC	ASSESSMENT
3/27	What is geography?	
3/29	Taafe, "The Spatial View in Context"	
4/3	The Environmental Tradition: Environmental Determinism	Written Assignment #1 distributed
4/5	The Environmental Tradition: 'Man's Role in Changing the Face of the Earth'	
4/10	The Environmental Tradition: Applied Environmental Geography and Political Ecology	Written Assignment #1 due
4/12	The Regional Tradition: Regional Geography as Description	
4/17	The Regional Tradition: Region as Explanation	Written Assignment #2 distributed
4/19	The Spatial Tradition: Before the Spatial-Quantitative Revolution	
4/24	The Spatial Tradition: The Spatial-Quantitative Revolution	Written Assignment #2 due
4/26	Fundamental Concepts: People, Society and Nature	
5/1	Fundamental Concepts: Concepts of Space and Time in Human Geography	Written Assignment #3 distributed
5/3	Fundamental Concepts: Concepts of Space and Time in Physical Geography	
5/8	Questions of Method: Geography and 'Science'	Written Assignment #3 due
5/10	Questions of Method: In Physical Geography	
5/15	Questions of Method: In Human Geography	Written Assignment #4 distributed
5/17	The Paradigm Concept and Its Application to Geography	

5/22	The Critique of Kuhn	Written Assignment #4 due
5/24	Specific Applications: The New Geomorphology	
5/25		Final Exam Distributed
5/29	No Class – Memorial Day	
5/31	Specific Applications: The Spatial-Quantitative Revolution <i>and</i> Alternative Approaches to Understanding the History of Geographic Thought	
6/5		Final Exam Due