

EVOLUTION OF GERMAN
GEOGRAPHICAL THOUGHT(6TH SEM.
GEOA)

**RITABRATA MUKHOPADHYAY , ASSOCIATE
PROFESSOR OF GEOGRAPHY, DEPT. OF
GEOGRAPHY, AHFSM (Date & time of
online class= 15.05.2021{ 12.30 pm to 1.30
pm })**

MAIN COMPONENTS OF GERMAN GEOGRAPHICAL THOUGHT

Contributors to the German School of Thought

- Immanuel Kant (1724-1804)
- Bernard Varenius (1622-1650)

- Alexander Von Humboldt (1769-1859)
- Carl Ritter (1779-1859)

Charles Darwin's Origin of Species (1859)

Founders of Classical Modern Geography

Rise of Dualism between Physical and Human Geography

- Oscar Peschel (1826-1875)
- George Garland (1833-1919)

Reestablishment of Geography as an integrated science- (study of Man-land Relationships)

- Friedrich Ratzel (1844-1904) "Politische Geographie" (1897)

Integration through chorology

Father of Political Geography

- Ferdinand Von Richthofen (1833-1905)
- Alfred Hettner (1859-1941)
- Otto Schuler (1872-1952)

MODERN GEOGRAPHY IN GERMANY

- **A. NEW DIMENSIONS.**
- **B. SYSTEMATIC STUDIES.**
- **C. EARLY CONTRIBUTIONS BY OSCAR PESCHEL.**
- **D. CONTRIBUTIONS OF GEORG GERALD.**
- **(CONTRIBUTIONS OF HUMBOLDT, RITTER, RATZEL & RICHTOFEN WERE ALREADY DISCUSSED IN THE PREVIOUS ONLINE CLASSES)**

CONTRIBUTION OF OSCAR PESCHEL(1826-1875)

- 1. “ GEOGRAPHY IS SYSTEMATIC, EMPIRICAL SCIENCE”.
- 2. CONCEPT OF “VERGLEICHEND” .
- 3. WORKS ON FJORDED COASTS.
- 4. CONCEPT OF SCIENTIFIC MORPHOLOGY(“PHYSISCHER ERDKUNDE”1870).
- 5. GENETIC CLASSIFICATION OF RELIEF TYPES.
- 6. FOLLOWER OF DUALISM IN GEOGRAPHY.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF GEORGE GERALD (1833-1919)

- **1. TENDED TO FOCUS ON THE PHYSICAL ASPECTS OF THE EARTH.**
- **2. CONCEPT OF “EXACT SCIENCE”.**
- **3. COMPLETE EXCLUSION OF MAN FROM SUBJECT DOMAIN OF GEOGRAPHY.**
- **4. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EXACT SCIENCE WITH PHYSICAL / NATURAL LAWS.**

CONTRIBUTION OF JOSEPH PARTSCH(1851-1925)

- **1. TO REVIVE THE RITTERIAN TRADITION.**
- **2. SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTION TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF PHYSICAL REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY.**
- **3. PIONEERING CONTRIBUTION IN GLACIOLOGY.**
- **4. EMPHASIZE TO STUDY PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.**

CONTRIBUTIONS OF ALBRECHT PENCK

- **1. ONE OF THE FOUNDERS OF MODERN GEOMORPHOLOGY.**
- **2. CONCEPT OF “ICESHEET THEORY” (1882).**
- **3. Follower of comparative method of field study developed by Humboldt.**
- **4. CONCEPT OF “MORPHOLOGY OF EARTH SURFACE”**
- **5. “HIS SYSTEM OF CLASSIFICATION WAS BASED ON FORMS, NOT ON PROCESS.**
- **6. Influenced by Darwinian themes.**
- **7. CONCEPT OF NEW GEOGRAPHY BY Penck.**
- **8. ATTEMPT TO REVIVE Ratzel’s basic concept of “Lebensraum”.**
- **9. CONCEPT OF “Zwischeneuropa”(1916) & CONCEPT OF “Grossgau” (1926).**
- **10. CONCEPT OF LARGE MAPS.**
- **11. MAIN WORKS IN Pleistocene geology.**

MAP OF LEBENSRAUM



MAP OF “ZWISCHENEUROPA” / “MITTLEEUROPA BY PENK



CONTRIBUTIONS OF ALFRED HETTNER(1859-1941)

- 1. INTRODUCED CHOROLOGY IN GEOGRAPHICAL STUDIES.
- 2. EVOLUTION AND EVALUATION OF “RAUM”/ SPATIAL RELATIONS.
- **3. “ GEOGRAPHY IS THE STUDY OF THE EARTHKUNDE/ EARTH ACCORDINGLY TO THE CAUSALLY RELATED DIFFERENCES-THE SCIENCE OF AREAL DIFFERENTIATION OF THE EARTH SURFACE”.**
- 4. DIFFERTIATE BETWEEN HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.
- **5. “GEOGRAPHERS SHOULD CONSIDER THE FORM AND SPATIAL STRUCTURE BY VISIBLE PHENOMENAON THE SURFACE OF THE EARTH AS THEIR UNIFYING THEMES”.**
- **6. SUPPORTER OF POSSIBILISM.**
- 7. GEOGRAPHY COULD BE EITHER IDIOGRAPHIC OR NOMOTHETIC.
- 8. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MAN WITH PHYSICAL AND BIOTIC SURROUNDINGS.
- 9. WRITINGS ON GEOPOLITICS.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF OTTO SCHLUTER(1872-1952)

- 1. GEOGRAPHY AS A LANDSCAPE SCIENCE.
- 2. “OBJECTIVES OF MAN”(1906).
- 3. “ SIEDLUNGSRAUME MITTLEEUROPA IN FRUHGESCHICHTLICHER ZEIT”(152-58).
- 4. HETTNER-SCHLUTER CONTROVERSY.
- 5. CONTRIBUTION SCHLUTER ON CULTURAL GEOGRAPHY.

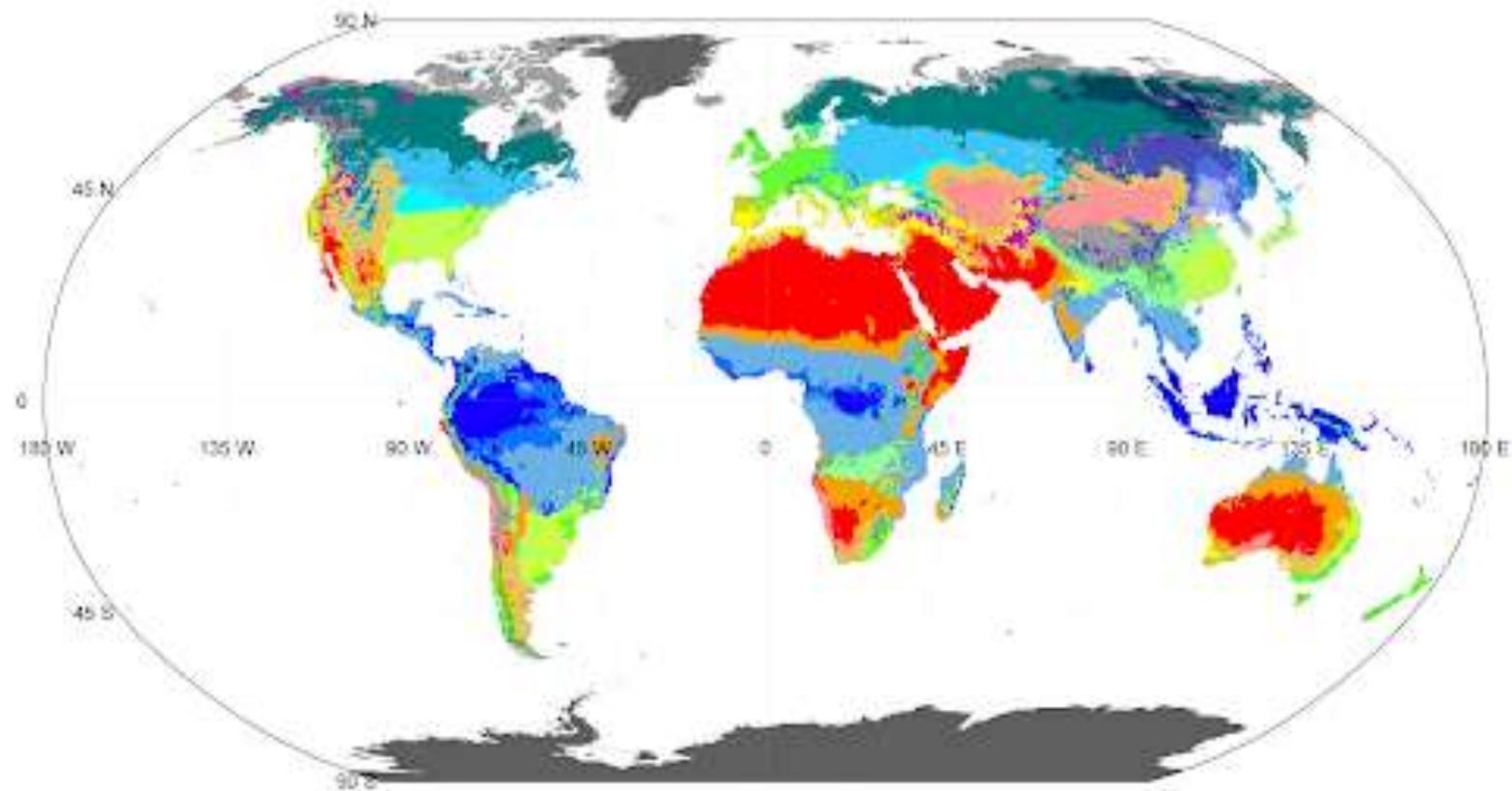
GOLDEN AGE OF GERMAN **GEOGRAPHY FROM 1905 TO 1914**

- **1. PERIOD OF RAPID GROWTH AND INCREASING PRODUCTIVITY.**
- **2. MORE METHODOLOGICAL PROFESSIONAL APPROACH.**
- **3. EMERGENGENCE OF DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF GEOGRAPHY.**

GERMAN CONTRIBUTIONS IN THE FIELD OF CLIMATOLOGY

- **A. CLASSIFICATION OF CLIMATE BASED ON OBSERVABLE FEATURES OF LANDSCAPES BY PENK.**
- **B. CLIMATIC CLASSIFICATION BY WLADIMIR KOPPEN (1884 TO 1918).**

World map of Köppen climate classification for 1901–2010



First letter

A: Tropical
 B: Dry
 C: Mid temperate
 D: Snow
 E: Polar

Second letter

f: Fully humid
 m: Monsoon
 s: Dry summer
 w: Dry winter
 W: Desert
 S: Steppe

Third letter

h: Hot arid
 k: Cold arid
 a: Hot summer
 b: Warm summer
 c: Cool summer
 d: Cold summer

Data source: Terrestrial Air Temperature/Precipitation:
 1900-2010 Gridded Monthly Time Series (V 3.01)

Resolution: 0.5 degree latitude/longitude

Website: <http://hanschen.org/koppen>

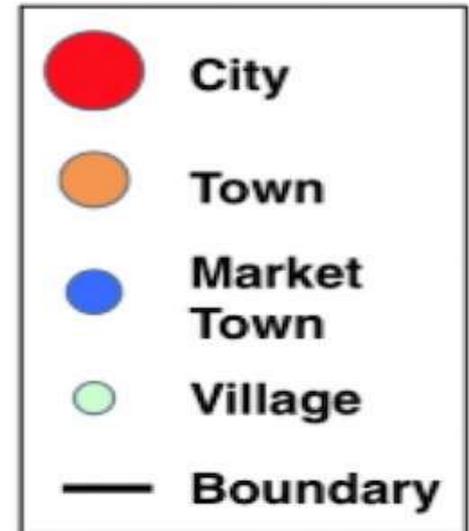
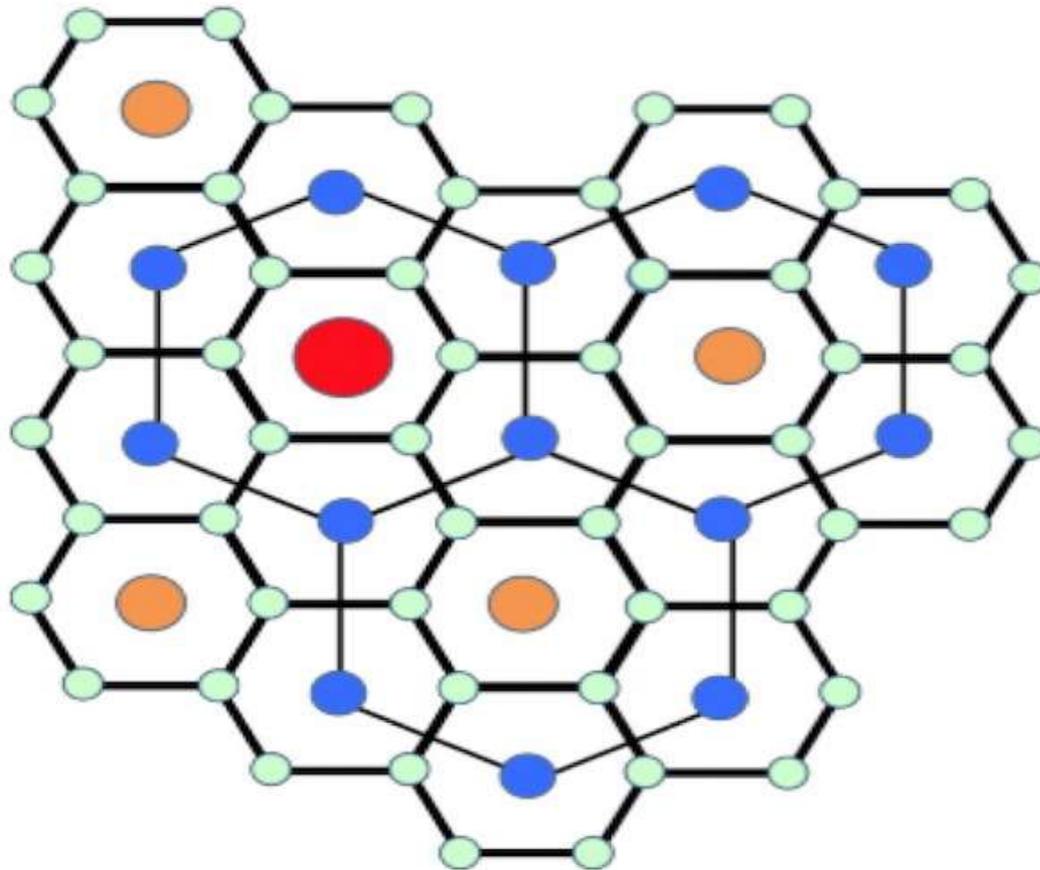
Ref: Chen, D. and H. W. Chen, 2013. Using the Köppen classification to quantify climate variation and change: An example for 1901–2010. *Environmental Development*, 6, 69–79. 10.1016/j.envdev.2013.03.007.

GERMAN CONTRIBUTIONS IN LANDSCAPE STUDIES

- A. CONTRIBUTIONS OF S. PASSARGE (1886-1958).
- B. CONTRIBUTIONS OF GERHARD SCHOTT.
- C. CONTRIBUTIONS OF ROBERT GRADMAN.
- D. CONTRIBUTIONS OF OSKAR SCHMIEDER (B. 1955).
- E. CONTRIBUTIONS OF CARL TROLL IN GLACIOLOGY.

GERMAN CONTRIBUTIONS IN LOCATIONAL THEORY

- A. CONTRIBUTIONS OF W. CHRISTALLER



GERMAN CONTRIBUTIONS IN GEOPOLITICS

- A. CONTRIBUTIONS OF RUDOLF KJELLEN (1846-1926).
- B. CONTRIBUTIONS OF KARL HAUSHOFER (1869-1946).



THANK YOU/ "DANKE"

