

GEOGRAPHY

Geography (from Greek γεωγραφία - geographia, lit. "earth describe-write") is the science that studies the lands, features, inhabitants, and phenomena of Earth. A literal translation would be "to describe or write about the Earth". The first person to use the word "geography" was Eratosthenes (276-194 BC). Four historical traditions in geographical research are the spatial analysis of natural and human phenomena (geography as a study of distribution), area studies (places and regions), study of man-land relationship, and research in earth sciences. Nonetheless, modern geography is an all-encompassing discipline that foremost seeks to understand the Earth and all of its human and natural complexities—not merely where objects are, but how they have changed and come to be. Geography has been called "the world discipline" and "the bridge between the human and the physical science".

Geography is divided into two main branches: human geography and physical geography

Introduction

Traditionally, geographers have been viewed the same way as cartographers and people who study place names and numbers. Although many geographers are trained in toponymy and cartology, this is not their main preoccupation. Geographers study the spatial and temporal distribution of phenomena, processes and features as well as the interaction of humans and their environment. As space and place affect a variety of topics such as economics, health, climate, plants and animals; geography is interdisciplinary.“. Geography has highly higher aims than this: it seeks to classify phenomena (alike of the natural and of the political world, in so far as it treats of the latter), to compare, to generalize, to ascend from effects to causes, and, in doing so, to trace out the laws of nature and to mark their influences upon man. This is 'a

description of the world'—that is Geography. In a word Geography is a Science—a thing not of mere names but of argument and reason, of cause and effect.

Geography as a discipline can be split broadly into two main subsidiary fields: human geography and physical geography. The former largely focuses on the built environment and how humans create, view, manage, and influence space. The latter examines the natural environment and how organisms, climate, soil, water, and landforms produce and interact. The difference between these approaches led to a third field, environmental geography, which combines physical and human geography and looks at the interactions between the environment and humans.

Physical geography

Physical geography (or physiography) focuses on geography as an Earth science. It

aims to understand the physical problems and issues of : lithosphere, hydrosphere, atmosphere, pedosphere, and global flora and fauna patterns (biosphere).

Physical geography can be divided into many broad categories, including:

Climatology & Meteorology \Biogeography

Coastal geography

\Environmental management

\Glaciology\ Geomorphology\ Geodesy

Hydrology & Hydrography

\Oceanography \Landscape ecology

Palaeogeography \Pedology

\Quaternary science.

Human geography

Human geography is a branch of geography that focuses on the study of patterns and processes that shape the human society. It

encompasses human, political, cultural, social, and economic aspects.

Human geography can be divided into many broad categories, such as:

**Health geography \Economic geography
\Development geography \Cultural
geography **

**Political geog. & \Historical & Time geog.
Pop. geog. or Demography\ \Geopolitics
Religion geography**

**Transportation geography\Social
geography\Urban geography\Tourism
geography.**