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Environmental determinism example ap human geography

Environmental determinism, also known as climate determinism or geographical determinism, is based on an approach that implies that individuals are connected to their environmental settings, especially the climate. These forms of natural geographical areas determine human behaviour, the existence of different forms of societies, etc. This is defined by a stimulus-reaction reaction. [1]. It is largely related to behavior in the discipline of psychology, which in the 20th century became the basis of thinking on the geographical approach called Behavioral Geography. The approach argues that there are causal behavioural mechanisms in the environment (Mitchell, 2000, p. 17). Therefore, all our behavior is the result of some environmental determination or motivation. Because of this determination, this approach does not allow speculation, since environmental stimuli cause certain reactions and behavioral reactions. Example of environmental determinism (climate) determinism implies that a society is shaped and determined by the natural environment, especially the climate. The climate affects the psychological minds of individuals which in turn determines the behavior and therefore also the culture of society that these individuals form. For example, we all know the stereotype of Jamaicans with their relaxed, relaxed and lazy attitude. Environmentalists would argue that this has to do with the fact that Jamaica is based on a tropical climate. On the other hand, environmentalists say that a climate that has frequent variability in weather conditions, such as in the Netherlands, will lead to more determined and driven work ethic. History Environmental determinism increased in prominence in the late 19th century and early 20th century, partly through the work of the human geographer Friedrich Ratzel. Ratzel collapsed society in nature through the concept of Lebensraum. Thus he argued that the concept of state was a natural bond between people and the environment (Mitchell, 2000, p. 18). Although environmental determinism is seen as a relatively new approach its origins go back to ancient times. Aristotle's climate classification system was used to explain why people were restricted to living in certain areas due to climatic conditions. However, as mentioned above, the approach was rediscovered during the 20th century in the approach of Behavioral Geography, believing in determination and learning behavior from external stimuli as well. Practical applications can be found in Spatial Planning where project planning can be based on spatial perceptions (e.g. cognitive mapping) and corresponding behavioural responses. Restrictions Critical Environmental determinism provoked a lot of criticism from those who could not agree with the determination element. Carl Sauer for example at the beginning of the 20th century that environmental determinism led to early generalizations about the culture of a region and did not allow results based on direct observation or other research. This eventually led to a shift from environmental determinism to environmental possibilism (Briney, N.D.). Environmental diplomacy leaves more room for the element of luck. Organization and the role of the subject that is central to approaches to action theory are completely neglected in Environmental determinism. Briney Reports, A. (n.d.). Environmental determinism: The subject of controversy. Mitchell, D. (2000). Cultural geography: a critical introduction. Oxford. Contributors Editor : --NielsVanLiessum 21:18, September 8, 2011 (UTC) Enhanced by Janna Völpel, s3015041JannaVolpel 14:49, May 7, 2012 (CEST) Editing and improvement by Lars-Olof Haverkort --LarsHaverkort 16:35, September 13, 2012 (CEST) Environmental determinism- The theory that the natural environment controls human character and behavior and, consequently, human cultures and societies. Example- In Africa people have darker skin so the sun won't affect them that much. Humans have the ability to adapt to their environment. Geographical areas and 3 types of regions- Official area- Homogeneous region is an area within which everyone has one or more distinctive characteristics in common Example- The common characteristic could be a cultural value, such as a common language, or even the environmental climate. Vernacular area- A place that people believe exists as part of their cultural identity. Demographic area- shows how different parts of the world are at different stages of the demographic transition modelExample- Cape Verde is in stage 2 (high development) Chile is in stage 3 (moderate development), and Denmark is in stage 4 (low development) Spatial connection-The degree to which things are similarly arranged over space.distribution-The layout of something across the earth's surface. ex. - 5 different map views- Mercator, Peters, Goode, Robinson, Azimuthal Equidistant. 6 types of expansion spills- the spread of a characteristic from one place to another in an avalanche process. Hierarchical-the dissemination of an idea by persons or nodes of power or power to another person or rhythms. Example- Hip hop/rap music Contagious-the rapid widespread spread of a feature throughout the population Example- Ideas placed on the internet Stimulus- the dissemination of an underlying principle when the feature fails to spread Example- Apple competition spreading an idea through the physical movement of people from one place to another. Example- Dissemination of diffusion aids- the process of spreading a characteristic or trend from one place to another over time. Example- The Cultural of Carl Sauer Sauer landscape theory- a combination of cultural characteristics, such as language and religion; economic characteristics, such as agriculture and industry; and natural characteristics, such as climate and vegetation. Example- Space time compression- Reducing the time it takes to diffuse something into a distance position as a result of improved communications and transport system Example- Transport of goods Cultural ecology- geographical study of the human environment determinism Example- How the natural environment affects the development of different cultural characteristics The process of spatial diffusion can be deeply influenced by natural soil , as is the case with a mountain range. Because migration and transportation over mountain ranges may be limited, diffusion can be slowed or even stopped by these physical barriers. This example is but a case of the relationship between people and their environment. The environment can significantly affect human activities, and vice versa, humans can shape and change the Earth's surface and its atmosphere. Two important perspectives on the relationship of the human environment in the field of geography are environmental determinism, which has been largely rejected, and how much sibibism. Environmental determinism is the idea that the natural or natural environment shapes and creates cultures. In other words, the environment essentially dictates culture. For example, environmentalists in the 1920s believed that people living in the tropics were sluggish and regressive because finding food in the tropics was considered rather easy. By contrast, Europeans, who lived in stimulating climates with a sharp change in the times, were more hardworking and inventive. The racist tones of this kind of perspective are clear, but modern geographers still recognize the definitive impact of the environment on societies, as can be seen, for example, in the theoretical disappearance of the Anasazi people in the American Southwest due to widespread drought (Figure 1.14). The Anasazi, who are believed to have resided in the southwestern U.S. from 100 B.C to 1300 AD, were poorly equipped to deal with drought, compared to those residing in the modern states of New Mexico and Arizona. In terms of possibilism, people can adapt to their environmental conditions, despite the constraints they could set, and if a society has better technology, people are better able to adapt and develop their culture in a number of possible ways. The possibilities are greater, therefore, the term possibilism. An excellent example of possibilism is found in Dubai, in the United Arab Emirates. While snow skiing in the Middle East may seem absurd, there are plans to build the world's largest indoor ski slope in this city, where there is already a ski slope (Figure 1.15). Even technologically advanced societies, however, are very affected by the environment and have little or no control over the power of nature. The devastating effects of hurricanes in the United States, tsunamis in Japan and fires in the United States are not just a few examples (Figures 1.16 and 1.17). Throughout the study of geography, there have been a number of different approaches to explain the development of the world's societies and cultures. One that has taken on great importance in geographical history but has declined in recent decades of academic study is environmental determinism. Environmental determinism is the belief that the environment, especially its natural factors, such as land forms and climate, sets the standards of human culture and social development. Environmentalists believe that ecological, climatic and geographical factors alone are responsible for human cultures and individual decisions. Moreover, social conditions have virtually no impact on cultural development. The main argument of environmental determinism states that the physical characteristics of an area such as the climate have a significant impact on the psychological prospects of its inhabitants. These different perspectives then spread throughout the population and help determine the overall behavior and culture of a society. For example, it was said that the areas in the tropics were less developed than the higher latitudes, because the constantly warm weather there facilitated survival and, as a result, the people living there did not work so hard to ensure their survival. Another example of environmental determinism would be the theory that island nations have unique cultural characteristics only because of their isolation from continental societies. Although environmental determinism is a relatively recent approach to official geographic study, its origins go back to ancient times. Climate factors, for example, were used by Strabo, Plato and Aristotle to explain why Greeks were much more developed in the early ages than societies in warmer and colder climates. In addition, Aristotle came up with the climate classification system to explain why humans were confined to installation in certain parts of the planet. Other early scholars also used environmental determinism to explain not only the culture of a society but the reasons behind the physical characteristics of the people of a society. Al-Jahiz, a writer from East Africa, for example, cited environmental factors as the origin of different skin colors. Believed the darker skin of many Africans and various birds, mammals and insects was a direct result of the prevalence of black basalt rocks in the Arabian Peninsula. Ibn Khaldun, an Arab sociologist, and scholar was officially known as one of the first environmental determinists. He lived from 1332 to 1406, during which time he wrote a full world story and explained that the warm climate of Sub-Saharan Africa caused darkness Skin. Environmental determinism reached the most important stage of modern geography beginning at the end of the 19th century when it was revived by the German geographer Friedrich Ratzel and became the central theory in the field. Ratzel's theory emerged after the origin of Charles Darwin's species in 1859 and was heavily influenced by evolutionary biology and the impact a person's environment has on his cultural evolution. Environmental determinism then became popular in the United States in the early 20th century when Ratzel's student, Ellen Churchill Semple, a professor at Clark University in Worchester, Massachusetts, introduced the theory there. Like Ratzel's original ideas, Semple was also influenced by evolutionary biology. Another of Ratzel's students, Ellsworth Huntington, also worked on expanding the theory around the same time as Semple. Huntington's work, however, led to a subset of environmental determinism, called climate determinism in the early 1900s. His theory stated that economic growth in a country could be predicted based on its distance from the equator. He said temperate climates with short growing seasons are aiding achievement, economic growth, and efficiency. The ease of developing things in the tropics, on the other hand, hindered their progress. Despite its success in the early 1900s, the popularity of environmental determinism began to decline in the 1920s, as its claims were often found to be false. Critics also claimed it was racist and a lifelong imperialism. Carl Sauer, for example, began his critiques in 1924 and said that environmental determinism led to early generalizations about a region's culture and did not allow results based on direct observation or other research. As a result of his criticisms and others, geographers developed the theory of environmental diversity to explain cultural development. The environmental double was determined by the French geographer Paul Vidal de la Blanche and stated that the environment places restrictions on cultural development, but does not fully define culture. On the contrary, culture is defined by the opportunities and decisions people make in response to such restrictions. By the 1950s, environmental determinism was replaced almost entirely in geography by environmental hembitanism, effectively ending its prominence as a central theory in the industry. Regardless of its decline, however, environmental determinism was an important component of the history, as it initially represented an attempt by the first geographers to explain the patterns they saw developing around the world. World. World.

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