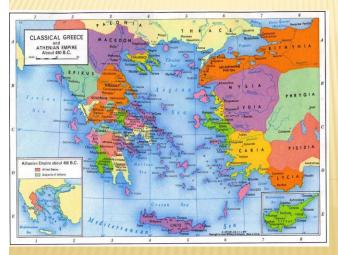
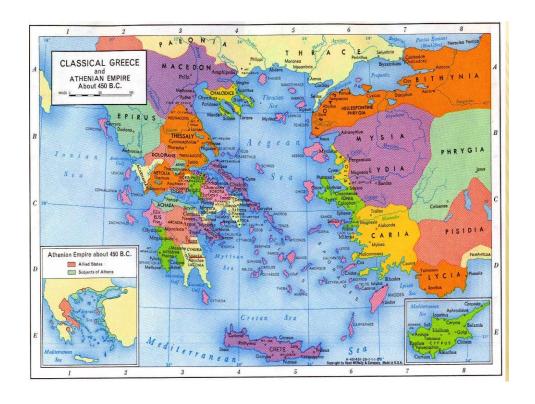
ANCIENT GREEK GEOGRAPHY AND GEOGRAPHERS

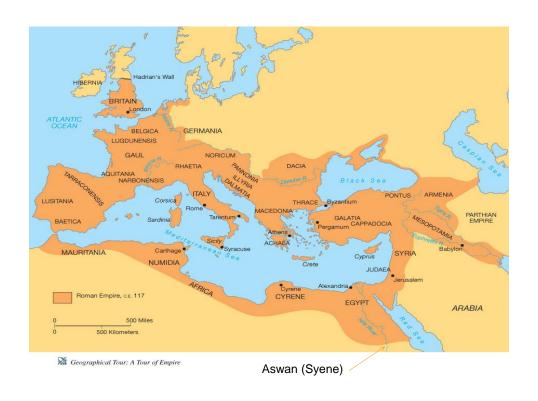


Dr. Michael Cornebise Dept. of Geol/Geog Oct 25, 2012

GENERAL OUTLINE

- Greek Geographic Thought in Context
 - -Greece's Physical Setting
- Focus on Greek Geographers:
- **×** Eratosthenes
- × Strabo
- Ptolemy
- * Greek Contributions to Modern Geographic Practices





BACKGROUND

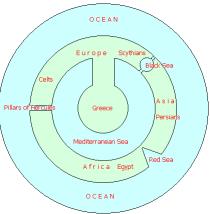
- Greeks were generally "universal scholars" (polymaths): at once philosophers, historians, physicists, political scientists, mathematicians, biologists, geographers, etc.
- Lack of disciplinary boundary lines
- Geo/graphia: to write about/describe the Earth
- Geography is a "synthesizing" field. Greeks were also great synthesizers of past/contemporary knowledge

GREEK GEOGRAPHIC THOUGHT IN CONTEXT

- Originally believed the Earth was flat, yet round (until Pythagoras discovered Earth's sphericity)
- Ethnocentric worldview: Greece was center of the universe (Greeks vs. Barbarians)
- * Homer's "Odyssey": a geographic account of the fringes of the known world (8th century B.C.E.)



World Map of Hecataeus of Miletus (5th century B.C.E.)



- -River Ocean running clockwise on Earth's perimeter
- -Mediterranean Sea: split the world in half



Tower of the Winds (Athens): Indicating the 8 wind directions

- -Also served as a clock tower (with sundial)
- -Examples-Boreas: north wind-strong, cool, clear skies
 - -Zephyrus: west wind-balmy, gale force

GREECE'S CORE PHYSICAL SETTING

- * Balkan Peninsula-mountains/island-groups
- * Fragmented Geography-limestone soils
- * Maritime-oriented societies



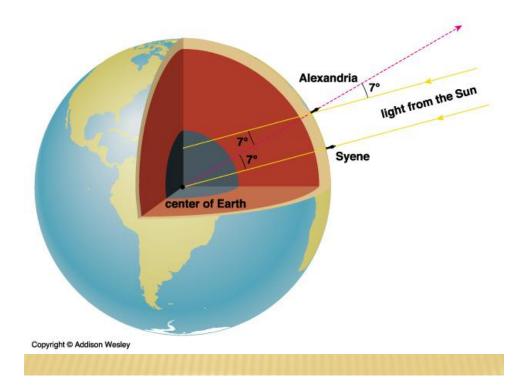


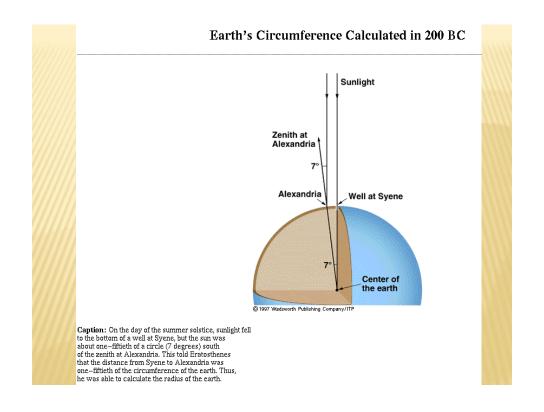


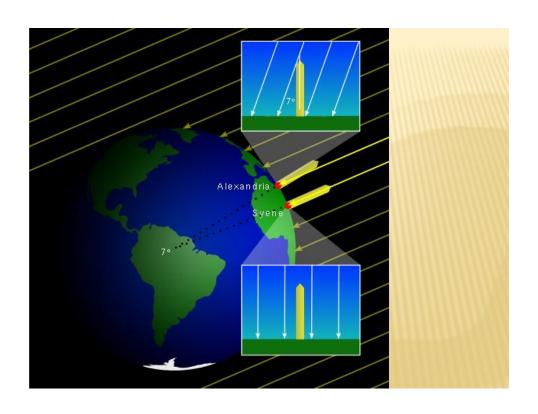
ERATOSTHENES (276-196 B.C.E.)-CYRENE

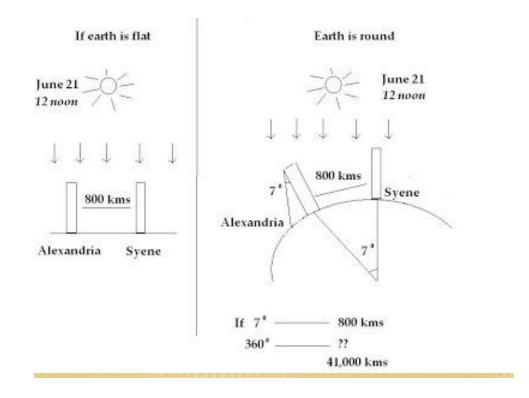
- The "Father of Geography":credited with coining the term
- * Served as chief librarian in Alexandria museum
- * Accurate calculation of Earth's circumference
 - -His calculation: 25,000 miles in circumference
 - -Actual circumference: 24,860 miles

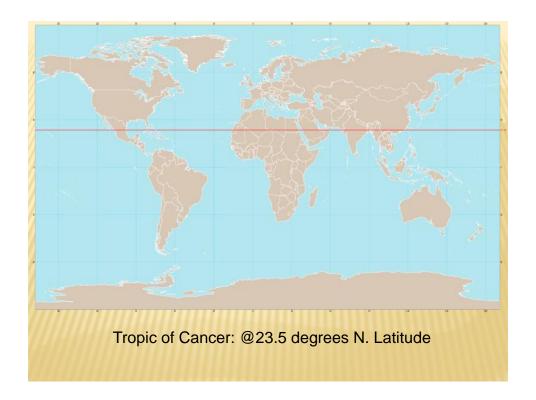












ERATOSTHENES (CONT.)

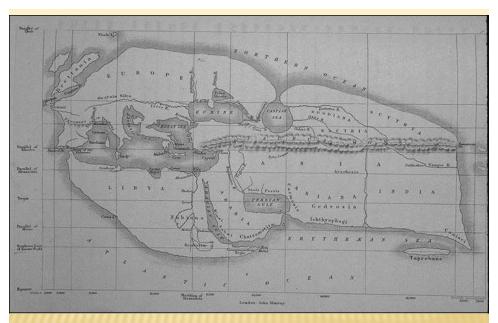
- Prepared a world map using lines of Latitude and Longitude (his "prime meridian" ran through Alexandria)
- Extended the "ecumene" (oikoumenē): the habitable portion of earth
 - -He identified 5 zones of "habitability": torrid (tropics), two temperate & two frigid
 - -Meaning of oikoumene has changed over time





STRABO

- * Geographer, Historian, Philosopher
- His principal work entitled, "The Geography"
 (17 volumes)-8 books devoted to Europe, 6 to Asia and 1 to Africa
- Compiler of earlier Greek geographic work
- Much of his work is descriptive in nature
- Geographical determinism: culture groups ascribed characteristics based on locational "attributes"



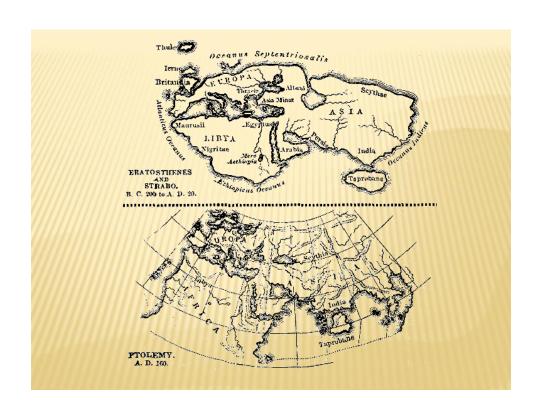
Strabo's World Map ca. 18 A.D.

PTOLEMY (83-161 A.D.)-ALEXANDRIA

- Astronomer, mathematician, geographer, physicist
- Also worked at library of Alexandria
- Ptolemy was the "bookend" of ancient geographic thought

PTOLEMY

- "Guide to Drawing Maps of the World"
 (Geography)-8 volume work
 -the world's first comprehensive "Gazetteer"
 (geographical directory/dictionary)
- Assigned coordinates to all included places
- Used a line through the Canary Islands as his prime meridian and equator at 0 degrees Lat.



GREEK IMPACTS ON MODERN GEOGRAPHY

- Great influence in the cartographic arena: study & practice of map making
- Map Projections: the need to compensate for 3D on a flat surface
- Mathematical Location: Concepts of Latitude & Longitude
- * Historical Geography: drawn from descriptions of Strabo and others

ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS

- * Traces on the Rhodian Shore: Clarence Glacken -Greeks made reference to climate change due
 - to human agency:

Theophrastus: draining of a large marsh led to disappearance of olive trees due to colder local temps

Eratosthenes: noted the negative impact of timber clear cutting on Cyprus for fuel and agricultural expansion

