

CONTRIBUTIONS OF BRITISH GEOGRAPHERS 10/12/09 Monday

In Britain the dev of geography Royal geographical society of London 1830 has the biggest place. The 1st chief is Monokochi. This society announed follr objectives with the help of these objectives only geography devops in Britain. The objectives are -

- 1) Association of discoveries & Research -
This institute only i.e Ras travelled Northern pole & discused it's geographical phenomenon. The discovery of Kilimanjaro peak is done by the people of this institute.
 - 2) Conference, Essay & debate are organised as one of it's aim
The conference organised by this institute the geographers of Europe were called. The conversation occurs on subject-matter of geography. It is the institute which organised that International conference where Huxley & Pratt given his world famous theory of Isostasy. In front of this society Makinder presented his Heartland theory.
 - 3) It tries to collect the geographical information by several sources.
 - 4) It also done the work of map drawing & selling.
 - 5) It developed & recognised the ^{educative} activities of geographical-
In the auditorium of this society only Makinder presented an Essay titled "scope of geo. & methods of geo". On the basis of this essay geo. becomes a compulsory subject in British university.
- Apart of contributions ^{given} by this institute in Britain to develop geography the individual contributions can't be given less emphasis. In individual contributions Makinder, Harbertson, Dudley Stamp, Chorley, Hagget their contributions are specially imp.

Makinder →

Makinder was a great traveller & discoverer. He had a depth of knowledge of . Though he had written only 2 books but they only made him famous geographer.

1) Britain & British Sea

2) Democratic Ideals & Reality are his 2 books.
From 1st book it is found that he had a great interest in history & politics. On this basis historical & political geography was developed by him. From this book it is found that he was a supporter of human geo. He also told that human geo is general geo.

From 2nd book he presented strategical heartland theory. In which he developed this formula -

"Who rules on E. Europe, controls the heartland,
who rules heartland, controls the world island,
who rules world island, controls the world",

After 2nd world war when this theory was criticised that Mackinder modified his theory & now assumed for about 2 heartland. They are -

i) Midland basin

ii) Eurasian Heartland

In these 2 heartlands are developed as superpower in the later years/days. In Midland basin area USA arises as super power while in modified Eurasian heartland Russia becomes superpower due to control over it.

* Till the question of Harboutsen arises his contributions are mainly in physical & regional geography. Under Regional geography he wrote a book named 'MAJOR NATURAL REGIONS OF THE WORLD' (1905). In this he divided the world into 13 natural regions which are still imp. today. also.

* In British geographers Stamp also had an leading preface. He contributed almost in every aspect of geo but in economic & commercial geo. his contributions are noteworthy. (Father of eco. geo. Chisham) Stamp had written about 50 books in which some are as follows -

1) The Land of Britain use & Measure (in ^{after} this book for his survey works he was renowned as SIR)

- 2) Medical Geography
- 3) Applied Geography
- 4) Commercial Geography
- 5) Geo. of Asia
- 6) Geo. of Africa
- 7) Encyclopedia of geography

* To what extent Shorley & Hagget question arises the contributions of these geographers in the methodology of geo. Both them are favoured for Q.R. They put more emphasis on theory & models development. They jointly written a book named 'Models of geography'.

* The contributions of other geographers in Britain are also significant. Like Woodridge, Morgan in geomorphology (Plate tectonic), Chapman in transport & communication, Smalsh in urban geography & Smith in geography of wellbeing / welfare geo. works specially in these regions.

In this way from the above facts it is cleared that in development of geo. British geographers had a significant contributions.