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keren torres cázares

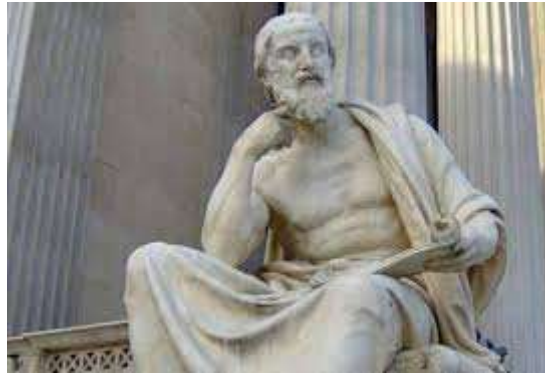
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10 Geographers most important

1. Herodotus of Halicarnassus. 484 to. C.

(Geographer of Ancient Greece.)

In their texts and writings, describes with accuracy the geographical characteristics of the villages. Left, also, a legacy cartographic important as a ecúmene, representing Central Europe, Asia and part of the african continent.



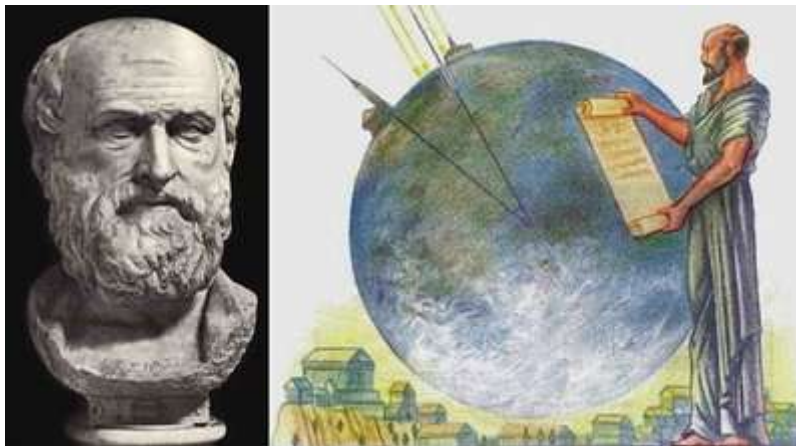
1°

2. Eratosthenes. 276 a. DO.

(Greek geographer of Cyrene origin).

He coined the term geography

(geo = earth and graphs = write) and in his work as a geographer he tried to calculate the exact circumference of the Earth, with an error below 2%, measure the inclination of the Earth's axis and the distance to the sun . In addition, he cultivated a large cartographic workforce, developing one of the first maps of the world (276-195 BC) and defining the concepts of latitude and longitude.



2°

3. Strabo. 64 or 63. C.

(Greek geographer)

His tireless attitude traveller allowed to travel half the world and develop a wide geographic work of 17 volumes, which described in detail the geography of the entire Roman Empire. One of its volumes is dedicated to our iberian peninsula (volume 3). Also developed maps and fine cartographic on the european continent.



3°

4. Claudius Ptolemy. 100 d.C.

(Greek geographer)

Was in charge of collecting all the knowledge of the greeks, creating, subsequently, mapamundis and developing works such as “Geographia”. In it he described the world of his time and used a system of latitude and longitude that served as an example to the cartographers later.



4°

5. Muhammad Al-Idrisi. 1100

(Geographer Spanish-moorish)

His travels in the known lands, and the exploration of numerous cities, allowed him to develop a work map of Eurasia and north Africa, in addition to writings on geographical characteristics, human groups and socio-economic factors of these territories.



5°

6. Alexander von Humboldt. 1769

(German geographer)

He is considered the father of geography modern. His multidisciplinary training, his eagerness traveller and explorer brought to his knowledge a geographical knowledge impressive. He made trips to Europe, South America, Mexico, EE.USA, Canary islands and Central Asia, leaving large contributions to the physical geography, embodied in his works summit "Cosmos" (1845 - 1847), and Travel to equimocial regions of the New Continent" (1904 - 1927).



6°

7. Carl Ritter. 1779

(American geographer)

Ritter was one of the geographers most important of the NINETEENTH century. It is considered, alongside Alexander Von Humboldt, the father of the geography of modern. In his life as a geographer, he studied the relationships between the physical environment and the human environment and the various features of the geography of the world (geography / descriptive). His work of greatest success was "The science of the Earth in relation to Nature and to the History of Mankind".

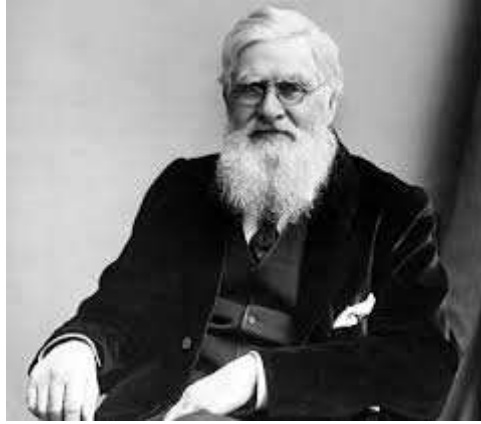


7°

8. Alfred Russel Wallace. 1823

(geographer british)

A multi-faceted character who contributed their thought to the theories of the evolutionist, and which developed his life traveling and doing field work. Is famous for his theory zoogeográfica, that divided the world into large regions or kingdoms animals. Identified differences biogeographic between the region Indomalaya and Australia, so that the line that separates both realms is known today as a Line of Wallace.



8°

9. Friedrich Ratzel. 1844

(German geographer)

German geographer, influenced by darwinian theories, determinism and the living space of Carl Ritter. He is considered one of the creators of the political geography modern human geography, in general.

10. Paul Vidal de la Blache. 1845

(Geographer French)

Influenced by Humboldt or Ritter, this frenchman developed the teaching geographic in several French universities. After his pedagogical activity, contributed directly to the geography modern today and had character mentor on geographers later, creating for that time The School Geographic French. In addition, he founded the prestigious journal Annales de Geographie (1891)



9°



10°

Use this space to wrap up the Sutori and add sources, a bibliography...