

## A Brief Description over Human Geography

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### DESCRIPTION

Geography is the study of the Earth's surface having various habitats, places, and spaces, as well as their relationships. Human geography, sometimes known as anthropogeography, is a field of geography concerned with humans and their interactions with communities, cultures, economies, and the environment, as well as their relationships with and across regions. It uses qualitative and quantitative methodologies to investigate patterns of human social interaction, their interactions with the environment, and their spatial interdependencies. Human geography focuses on the spatial organization and processes shaping people's lives and activities, as well as their interactions with places and nature, while physical geography focuses on the spatial and environmental processes that shape the natural world and tends to draw on the natural and physical sciences for scientific underpinnings and methods of investigation. Human geography is more closely related to the social sciences and humanities, sharing philosophical perspectives and methodology.

### History

Human geography began through interactions, adaptations, adjustments, and modifications between humans and their surroundings. There was virtually little interaction between diverse communities prior to the age of discovery, but information about undiscovered societies became available in the late centuries. Travelers' explorations broadened the scope of human geography and allowed them to contact with people from many cultures. New methods, such as welfare or humanistic school of thought, radical school of thought, and behavioural school of thought, can emerge as a result of this.

### Human geography through corridors of time

Human Geography is related to the process of adaptation,

adjustment, and alteration of the environment that began with the advent of humans across the globe in various ecological niches. Previously, there was minimal connection between societies, and understanding of one another was restricted. Exploration attempts in Europe began in the late fifteenth century, when tales and mysteries about lands and people began to emerge.

In terms of methodologies, human geography employs a wide range of quantitative and qualitative approaches from the social sciences and humanities, with the goal of providing a comprehensive geographic analysis. It also emphasizes fieldwork and mapping, and has made several contributions to the development of new methodologies and techniques, particularly in the areas of spatial analysis, spatial statistics, and Geographic Information Science (GIScience). The theory that underpins human geography research has diversified dramatically since the quantitative revolution. Behavioural geography, radical geography, and humanistic geography were all introduced in the 1970s. In the 1980s, the cultural turn was followed by a shift to political economy, the emergence of feminist geography, and the introduction of critical social theory.

### Fields and sub-fields of human geography

The study of human geography is highly interdisciplinary. It establishes intimate ties with other related social science areas. Social Geography, Cultural Geography, Urban Geography, Settlement Geography, Settlement Geography, Political Geography, and Population Geography are some of the fields of human geography. The application of a set of key geographical ideas to the phenomena under examination, such as space, place, size, landscape, mobility, and nature, distinguishes human geography from other related disciplines such as development, economics, politics, and sociology. These theories emphasize the idea that the world works in space and time, and that social ties are deeply rooted in and through place and environment.

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