

## **SOME ASPECTS GEOGRAPHICAL - HISTORICALLY THINKING IN THE CONTEXT OF THE TIME: REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

## **ALGUNOS ASPECTOS GEOGRÁFICOS - PENSAMIENTO HISTÓRICO EN EL CONTEXTO DEL TIEMPO: REVISIÓN DE LA LITERATURA**

## **ALGUNS ASPECTOS GEOGRÁFICOS - PENSANDO HISTORICAMENTE NO CONTEXTO DA ÉPOCA: REVISÃO DA LITERATURA**

**Jelisavka Bulatović**

Department of Textile Design, Technology and Management, Academy of Technical-Art Professional Studies, Serbia.  
[jelisavka.bulatovic@gmail.com](mailto:jelisavka.bulatovic@gmail.com)

**Goran Rajović**

International Network Center for Fundamental and Applied Research, Washington, USA  
Volograd State University, Volograd, Russian Federation  
[dkgoran.rajovic@gmail.com](mailto:dkgoran.rajovic@gmail.com)

### **ABSTRACT**

The main objective of this paper confirm the importance understanding that are historical events and geographical factors in interdependence, that everything that relates with human population and vital for it takes place the geographical area that are a key factor in historical events organization and transformation of space. According to Komušanac and Šterc (2011) "one of the basic problems of theoretical considerations historical geography from its beginnings as an independent discipline was unclear positioning of its subject - content base and defining its limits within the frame of the system of scientific geography. Theoretic analysis of historical and geographical aspects of research is determined by the historical - geographic factors, and their interactive relationship is set as a prerequisite for the understanding of objective reality and the spacious design and prediction of relations in the space-time continuum". After analyzing relationships of main of geography fields with other sciences and Venn diagram of the relations of geography history and their subject matter with of the four principal discourses of geography, a review of the theoretical considerations and synthesis of the research results, confirmed by the general geographical, and defined the specific historical and geographical principles as the integrative connection between natural and social science system. Historical geography is therefore the geography of the past particularly in the sense that it studies this past in order to understand the present and therefore strives for the practical application of its findings.

**Keywords:** Geography, History, Permeation, Historical Geography.

## RESUMEM

El objetivo principal de este trabajo es confirmar la importancia de entender que son los hechos históricos y los factores geográficos en interdependencia, que todo lo que se relaciona con la población humana y vital para ella tiene lugar en el ámbito geográfico que son factor clave en la organización y transformación de los hechos históricos del espacio. Según Komušanac y Šterc (2011) "uno de los problemas básicos de las consideraciones teóricas de la geografía histórica desde sus inicios como disciplina independiente fue el posicionamiento poco claro de su base temática-contenido y la definición de sus límites dentro del marco del sistema de la geografía científica. Teórico El análisis de los aspectos históricos y geográficos de la investigación está determinado por los factores histórico-geográficos, y su relación interactiva se establece como un requisito previo para la comprensión de la realidad objetiva y el diseño espacioso y la predicción de relaciones en el continuo espacio-tiempo ". Después de analizar las relaciones de los principales campos de la geografía con otras ciencias y el diagrama de Venn de las relaciones de la historia de la geografía y su temática con los cuatro principales discursos de la geografía, una revisión de las consideraciones teóricas y la síntesis de los resultados de la investigación, confirmada por el general geográfico, y definió los principios históricos y geográficos específicos como la conexión integradora entre el sistema de ciencias naturales y sociales. La geografía histórica es, por tanto, la geografía del pasado, especialmente en el sentido de que estudia este pasado para comprender el presente y, por tanto, se esfuerza por la aplicación práctica de sus hallazgos.

**Palabras clave:** Geografía, História, Penetración, Geografía Histórica

## RESUMO

O objetivo principal deste trabalho confirma a importância do entendimento de que eventos históricos e fatores geográficos estão em interdependência, que tudo o que se relaciona com a população humana e vital para ela se dá na área geográfica que são um fator chave na organização de eventos históricos e na transformação do espaço. De acordo com Komušanac e Šterc (2011) "um dos problemas básicos das considerações teóricas da geografia histórica desde o seu início como uma disciplina independente era o posicionamento pouco claro de sua base de conteúdo e disciplina e a definição de seus limites dentro da estrutura do sistema de geografia científica. Teórica a análise dos aspectos históricos e geográficos da pesquisa é determinada pelos fatores histórico-geográficos, e sua relação interativa é definida como um pré-requisito para a compreensão da realidade objetiva e do amplo design e previsão das relações no continuum espaço-tempo ". Depois de analisar as relações dos principais campos da geografia com outras ciências e o diagrama de Venn das relações da história da geografia e seus temas com os quatro principais discursos da geografia, uma revisão das considerações teóricas e síntese dos resultados da pesquisa, confirmada pela geografia geral, e definiu os princípios históricos e geográficos específicos como a conexão integrativa entre o sistema de ciências naturais e sociais. A geografia histórica é, portanto, a geografia do passado, particularmente no sentido em que estuda esse passado para compreender o presente e, portanto, se esforça para a aplicação prática de suas descobertas.

**Palavras-chave:** Geografia, Historia, Permeação, Geografia Histórica

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The link between human communities and their environment has attracted attention from the earliest beginning of the human society. The first historical works, of ancient writers Herodotus and Thucydides, abounded with the geographical descriptions and discussions. Discovering the unidentified areas of the world, in the late 15th century led to a rapid increase in geographical knowledge and to the fact that social organization community of nations on the newly discovered continents and behavior of their members more often explained by external factors. Understanding that historical events and geographical factors in interdependence to everything that relates to the human population and important for her takes place in the geographical area that are historical events key factor of organization and transformation of space, finally led to the allocation of special events, historical geography (BOŽIĆ, 2014). The eminent historical geographer Meinig (1987) views geography and history as complementary and interdependent, “bound together by the very nature of things”. This relationship, he states, “is implied by such common terms as space and time, area and era, places and events, pairs that are fundamentally inseparable. In practice the two fields are differentiated by the proportionate emphasis each gives to these terms” (see BAKER, 1977; JAKLE, 1980; BAKER, 1981; DENNIS, 1984; GREGORY et al, 2001; HOY, 2014). However, he warns that it is important to realize that “geography is not just a physical stage for the historical drama, not just a set of facts about the earth. It is a special way of looking at the world. Geography, like history, is an age-old and essential strategy for thinking about large and complex matters. Namely, historian cannot be understand the development of society if do not take in consideration geographical environment, a geographer not cannot be observed changes in nature if ignored human intervention in it.

Historical geography is the study of the geographies of the past and how the past is represented in geographies of the present. While historical geographers have examined a variety of topics throughout the history of the field, a number of themes stand out: the evolution of cultural and economic regions, the changing relationship between people and the environment over time, the development of cultural landscapes and the diffusion of landscape types to different places, and the history of representing places. Historical geographers primarily use archival records to examine places and landscapes in the past, although field observations, and increasingly tools such as Geographic Information Systems, are also important methods. Since the 1980s, critical social theories such as Marxism, feminism, postcolonialism, and post-structuralism have informed the work of many historical geographers. Historical geography has considerable overlap with other fields in discipline, especially cultural geography. In Britain, for instance, scholars are more likely to speak of cultural-historical geography rather than a separate historical geography. In North America, historical geography also has strong connections to the interdisciplinary field of environmental history (WILSON, 2015).

Driver (2012) indicates that, historical geography and the history & philosophy of geography share a number of characteristics. They are conspicuously interdisciplinary fields, connecting geography with a range of other disciplines such as history, archaeology, philosophy and science studies; they have bridged research traditions within social science, natural science, arts and humanities; and they are areas in which the authorship of books remains a key form of scholarship. Moreover, over the last decade, the two fields have become more closely related, notably through work on the history of geographical knowledge.

## 2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The role of historical geography in understanding the interconnections of historical events, geographical area, natural bases and social development will be crucial and the new organizational forms and the development of new types of planning because the only scientific discipline that their subject of interest linking science and humanities, natural, social and interdisciplinary field of science and its research methods can be defined and set projections and models as a necessary form of predictions of spatial changes. Contemporary social change, social structures, processes and phenomena, political upheavals, concerns about environmental protection, problems of the world's population, economic relations and so on. contributed to the emergence and development social planning, in which historical geography can and should play a role definition the legality of the past and separation factors that are most affected by a similar social and political framework of contemporary spatial reality and social development (KOMUŠANAC, 2014).

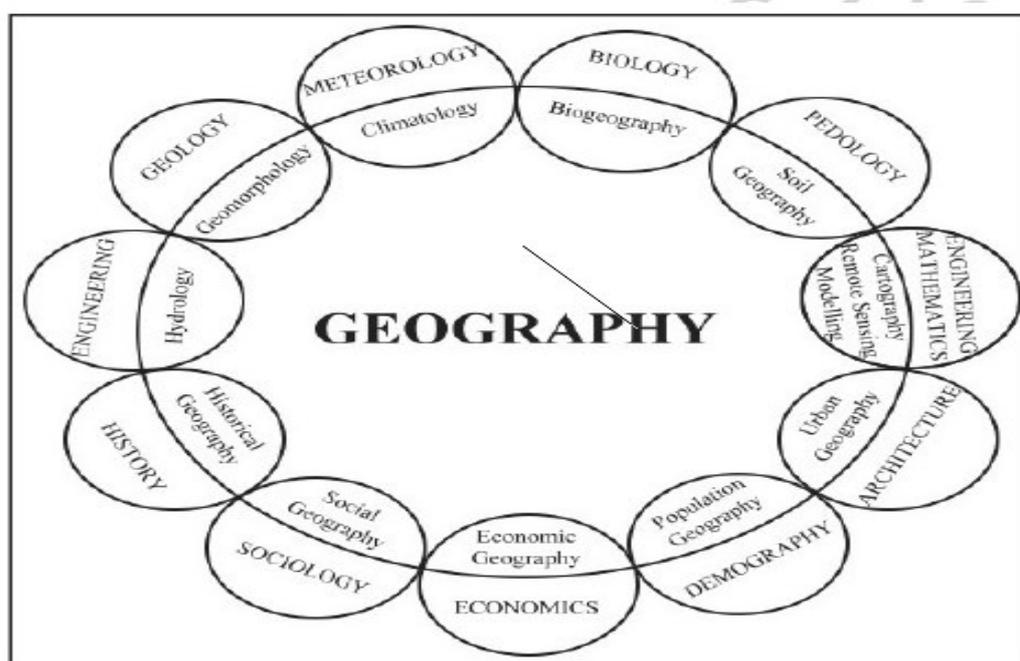
The methodology of research approaches allows us to see major trends in the development Historical Geography, to evaluate various practices of theorists, methodologists and researcher, to get acquainted with the structure and level of methodological knowledge of predecessors and contemporaries. The use of the methodology and methods of the existing research contributes to the development of historical and geographical scientific thought in the practice (see STOLYARO, 2015; VODARSKY, 2013). The whole information volume in this article was obtained through specific methods for the selective research, respecting all its stages from the methodological point of view: identification of the researched issue, research framework delimitation, information collection, data processing, analysis and interpretation drawing up the conclusions (see RAJOVIĆ; Bulatović, 2016; KRECHETNIKOV et al., 2016; RAJOVIĆ; BULATOVIĆ, 2018). Dialectical method plays an important role. It allows us to trace interconnections between the phenomena of historical and geographical space that had a direct and reverse impact on each other. The use of general historical logical method allowed us to develop the methodology in its continuity and consistency with the internal logical links between certain elements (see STOLYAROV, 2015; RAJOVIĆ; BULATOVIĆ, 2016). Research results are based on a series of mainly qualitative analyses, on the one hand, and on a series of logical rationales, on the other hand.

## 3. ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

Geography may be yet it's not replaced the history in the heart of contemporary theory and criticism, or on the theoretical and political plan leads the a new one, live controversy, controversy that testifies to the very different ways of looking at a common time and space, on the mutual competition history and geography, "vertical" and "horizontal" dimension of events in the world liberated from imposing a categorical inherent privileges. This paper will try to "establish the fundamental connection factors of historical development and geographical space organization, to determine the order of magnitude between them, including conditionality and intensity of individual factors, and connect in a comprehensive approach, valuing also the human creative and creative component, material and human, spiritual and cultural activities for nature, which would be a necessary departure from the exclusivity of geographical determinism that prevailed in earlier discussions of historical and geographic theoretical and methodological concepts. From such an understanding of geographical and historical theoretical approach was needed to access and setting the framework of scientific operation of historical geography and its position within the general geography and its applicability in the modern regional development and forecasting changes in the space-time continuum"(KOMUŠANAC; ŠTERC, 2011).

On the relations of geography and other sciences with a focus on historical geography. In the history of geographical thought, according to Lisowski (2011) yes three major approaches to the development of the identity of geography as a separate discipline can be distinguished: the first

involved attempts at defining the subject matter of the discipline through the elimination of certain categories of phenomena or processes or reduction of their significance and viewing them as ancillary; the second approach was a compromise which attempted to turn geography into a discipline which provides a synthesis of the knowledge of the Earth. Lisowski (2011) citing the on research (Blaut, 1962), Harvey (1969), Maik (2004) indicates that the geography, not being a science with a specific nature of its object of research, has abandoned “hard” objects of study to embrace “soft” systems, and turned towards metaphysical objects, relationships and spaces, thus giving the discipline a topical identity and scientific credibility; the third approach referred to the “natural” diversity of the subject matter of geography, leading to a topical disintegration and its transformation into a set of geographic sciences where the methods and the theory are derivative, albeit to varying degrees.



**Figure 1** - Relationships of main of geography fields with other sciences (SALA, 2009)

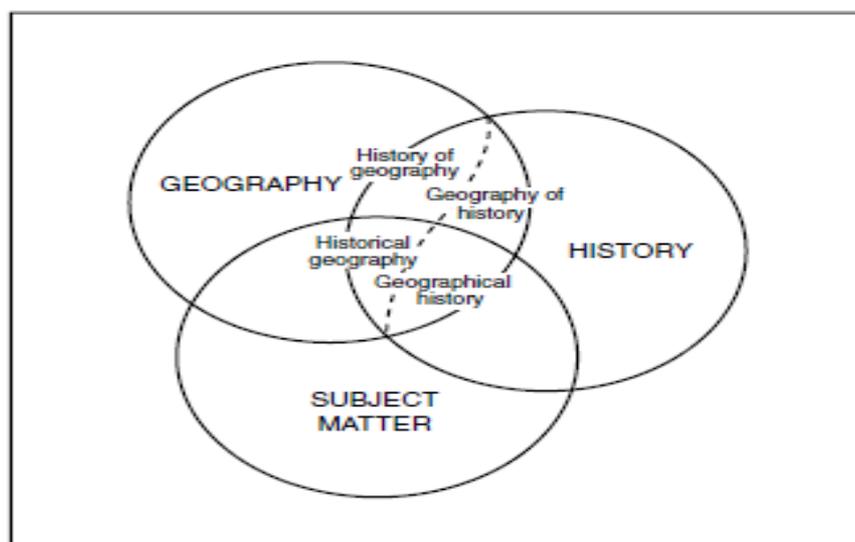
All the sciences, whether natural or social, have one basic objective, of understanding the reality. Geography attempts to comprehend the associations of phenomena as related in sections of reality. Figure 1 shows the relationship of geography with other sciences. Every discipline, concerned with scientific knowledge is linked with geography as many of their elements vary over space. Geography helps in understanding the reality in totality in its spatial perspective. Geography, thus, not only takes note of the differences in the phenomena from place to place but integrates them holistically which may be different at other places.

What are the approaches to the historiography of geography? There are three avenues of how geographers “do” the history of geography. One is what we might call the “history of geography,” the traditional narrative approach. Such works have an explicit, conscious focus on “writing history,” often in the form of narrative survey or biography. A second approach considers “writing geography.” Here the work is not explicitly history, but elements of geographic literature that construct dialogue and discourse. Everything that geographers produce for consumption works toward chronicle - creating a database of the history of geography - a consistent record of practitioners and ideas over time. A third approach entails methods that geographers use to analyze these various discursive statements, such as selection, content analysis, and citation analysis (GERIKE 2012)

Given that the main interest in this paper the connection between geography and history (Figure 1), cite research Kučera (2008) which shows: 1) first and foremost, historical geography is geography, ageographical science. As such, it should not be merely topography. This, naturally,

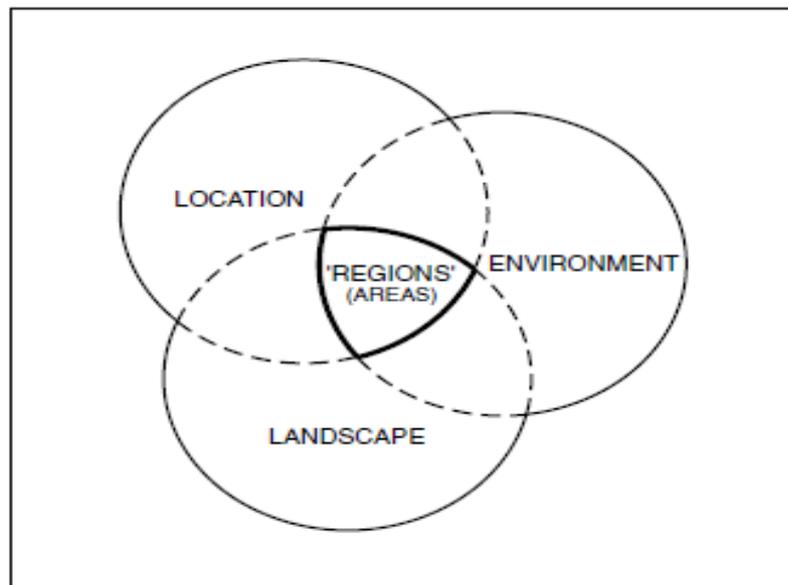
assumes that it will seek regularities, 2) even though it is sometimes very difficult to distinguish historical geography from other geographical disciplines, its uncontested contribution lies in the fact that it deals primarily with the reconstruction of phenomena that no longer exist and, in so doing, contributes to our understanding of the current state of the landscape. Much the same as historiography, it becomes, in this way, a sort of “bridge” between our past and present, 3) in order for historical geography to be distinguishable from historiography, it should place a greater emphasis on space than on time as well as on the contemporaneity of the expressions being studied. Historical geography is primarily a science on the geographical organization of the landscape sphere in the chosen time period, and not a science dealing with the chronological description of the development of a certain phenomena, 4) nomothetically oriented historical geography should study the status and development, causes and mechanisms of landscape variation or their various components in a certain time period in the past in a geographical manner, 5) however, to achieve this, it is necessary to expand dialogue on the nature of perceiving time and the past in historical geography, 6) the aim of historical geography is understanding the complexity and the functioning of past landscapes or landscape spheres and 7) last but not least, the concept of historical geography described above also enables the practical application of historical geographical knowledge, especially in fields such as the maintenance of monuments; nature and landscape protection and spatial, landscape or regional planning.

Historical geography is the study of the geographies of the past and how the past is represented in geographies of the present. While historical geographers have examined a variety of topics throughout the history of the field, a number of themes stand out: the evolution of cultural and economic regions, the changing relationship between people and the environment over time, the development of cultural landscapes and the diffusion of landscape types to different places, and the history of representing places. Historical geographers primarily use archival records to examine places and landscapes in the past, although field observations, and increasingly tools such as Geographic Information Systems, are also important methods. Since the 1980s, critical social theories such as Marxism, feminism, postcolonialism, and post-structuralism have informed the work of many historical geographers. Historical geography has considerable overlap with other fields in discipline, especially cultural geography. In Britain, for instance, scholars are more likely to speak of cultural-historical geography rather than a separate historical geography. In North America, historical geography also has strong connections to the interdisciplinary field of environmental history (WILSON, 2015).



**Figure 2** - Venn diagram of the relations of geography, history and their subject matter (BAKER, 2004).

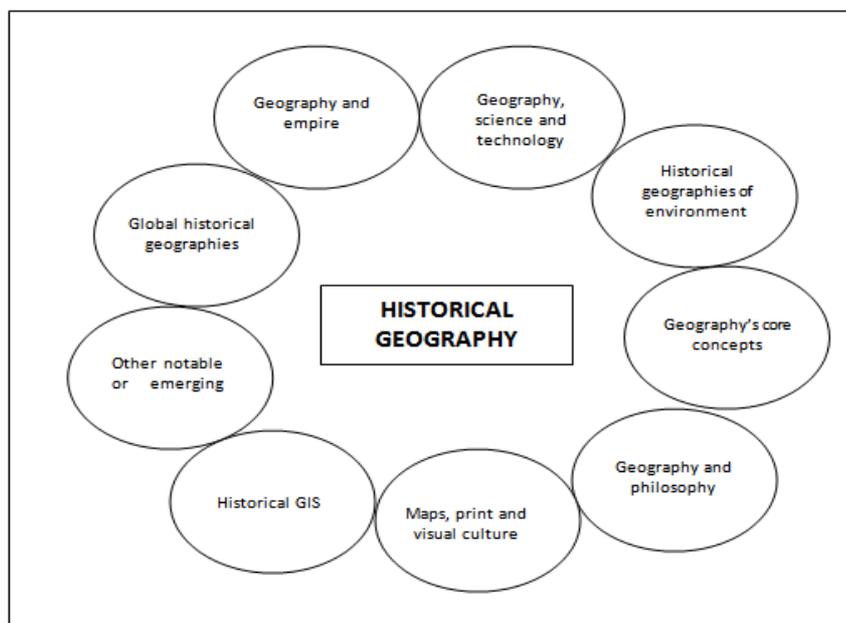
Every object, phenomenon or idea has according to Baker (2004) its own geography and its own history. To consider this trilogy - of subject matter, geography and history - as three sets, overlapping in Venn diagrammatic form, is to appreciate the central roles of historical geography and geographical history, poised at the intersection of all three. In this light, historical geography may be viewed as being concerned with the historical dimension in geography and geographical history with the geographical dimension in history.



**Figure 3** - Venn diagram of the four principal discourses of geography (BAKER, 2004).

Baker (2004) argument is grounded in the major discourses of geography. The three “deviant” or peripheral discourses - of location, environment, and landscape – can be overlapped in Venn diagrammatic form to create a central discourse of regional geography at the intersection of all of those three (Figure 3). These four discourses are interconnected: there are no impermeable boundaries between any of them. Individual geographers and their writings are unlikely to be situated exclusively within just one of these discourses. They serve, none the less, as a useful framework for discussion of the nature of historical geography and of the relations of geography and history.

Overview (Some Aspects) of Research in Historical Geography. There are a number of works that explain the literature, methods, and approaches of historical geography. One of the first programmatic statements about the field was Sauer (1941). More recent overviews include Conzen et al (1993), Baker (2003), Heffernan (2008), Wynn (2012), Harris (1991) is an important intervention from the 1990s that makes a case for historical geographers to employ the insights of social theory - a call that many historical - cultural geographers would follow in the next two decades (WILSON, 2015).



**Figure 4** - The variety of work in historical geography - some of the topics that are the subject of research in this text<sup>1</sup> (BAKER, 2003).

According to Baker (2003) the breadth and diversity of work in historical geography and the history & philosophy of geography is generally acknowledged: these fields cover a wide territory. This breadth is reflected in the number of themes listed here.

1. Global historical geographies: historical geography is the branch of geography that studies the ways in which geographic phenomena have changed over time. It is a synthesizing discipline which shares both topical and methodological similarities with history, anthropology, ecology, geology, environmental studies, literary studies, and other fields. Although the majority of work in historical geography is considered human geography, the field also encompasses studies of geographic change which are not primarily anthropogenic. Historical geography is often a major component of school and university curricula in geography and social studies. Current research in historical geography is practiced by scholars in more than forty countries (POWELL ; WILSON, 2015). In its early days, historical geography was difficult to define as a subject. A textbook from the 1950s cites a previous definition as an 'unsound attempt by geographers to explain history' (Mitchell, 1954). Its author Mitchell (1954). came down firmly on the side of geography: 'the historical geographer is a geographer first last and all the time' By 1975 the first number of the "Journal of Historical Geography" had widened the discipline to a broader church: 'the writings of scholars of any disciplinary provenance who have something to say about matters of geographical interest relating to past time '(CATCHPOLE, 1972). For some(who?) in the United States of America, the term historical geography has a more specialized meaning: the name given by Carl Ortwin Sauer of the University of California, Berkeley to his program of reorganizing cultural geography (some say all geography) along regional lines, beginning in the first decades of the 20th century. To Sauer, a landscape and the cultures in it could only be understood if all of its influences through history were taken into account: physical, cultural, economic, political, and environmental. Sauer stressed regional specialization as the only means of gaining sufficient expertise on regions of the world. Sauer's philosophy was the principal shaper of American geographic thought in the mid-20th century. Regional specialists remain in academic geography departments to this day.

<sup>1</sup> In addition to the historical geographers in the text are provided other researchers who with their study contributed the study in historical geography.

But some geographers feel that it harmed the discipline; that too much effort was spent on data collection and classification, and too little on analysis and explanation (CATCHPOLE, 1972). Geographical research on globalization in the 1990s stimulated new approaches to the history of global economic, social, political and cultural networks. In this field, previous work on the economic history of industrialization and trade has been joined by new emphases on cultural, social and political aspects of globalization. Exemplary texts, such as Ogborn's (2008) *Global Lives*, or in-depth scholarship such as Newson and Minchin (2007) on the Portuguese slave trade in early modern Spanish America, reflect a new degree of maturity of work by historical geographers in this field, setting new agendas for the coming decade (BAKER, 2003).

2. *Geography and empire*: in Book *Geography and Empire* (Institute of British Geographers Special Publications) by Godlewska (editor) and Smith (editor) (1994) re-examines the role of geography in imperialism and reinterprets the geography of empire. Book it brings together new work by 17 geographers from eight countries. Publication argues that the histories of geography and empire are inextricably entwined and emphasizes that the geographers were often the avant grade of an imperial presence, frequently of colonization. Their theory helped provide the justification of empire both for the conquerors and on behalf of the conquered; their diligence in mapping and exploration pinpointed the potential of resources and the means of their exploitation and trade. For better or worse, geographers - along with anthropologists - described and interpreted the cultures and peoples under imperial sway and, through publications ranging from reports and travelogues to tales and textbooks, informed the perceptions of the world for centuries. Part 1 considers the early engagement of geographers with the imperial adventures of England and France. Part 2 focuses on the links between 19th-century European imperial expansion and the establishment of the first geographical institutions. Part 3 examines the rhetoric of geographical description and theory. Part 4 explores the role of geographers in imperial administration and planning, with the beginnings of a critical perspective on imperial ambition. Part 5 describes the experience of decolonization and of post-colonialism - the ambiguous role of the USA in the former, the difficulties of finding a true voice for the latter. "Geography and Empire" aims to provide new insights and perspectives not only on the development of the profession and discipline of geography, but on the interactions between individuals, ideas, events and movements - and, most notably, on what happens when one culture invades and attempts to dominate another (GEOGRAPHY AND EMPIRE - INSTITUTE OF BRITISH GEOGRAPHERS SPECIAL PUBLICATIONS,1994),
3. *Geography, science and technology*: historical geographers according to Driver (2012) have made key contributions to the study of science and technology. At a general level, geographical research has provided new insights into the production, circulation, embodiment and governance of science. This is reflected in key works such as Livingstone's *Putting Science in its Place* (2003), for example, and in the ESRC-sponsored 'Locating techno science' project. At a more specific level, new research by historical geographers and other related research in the history of science has significantly shaped the research agenda of scholars in cognate fields: the geography of enlightenment science (HEFFERNAN, 1992; MAYHEW, 2004; WITHERS, 2007; GERIKE, 2012); science, exploration and travel (DRIVER, 2001; DRITSAS, 2010); the science and politics of 'race' (GOTTFREDSON, 1994; LISS, 1998; LIVINGSTONE, 2002; LIVINGSTONE, 2010; MARKS; TRAPIDO, 2014); geographies of Victorian science (STODDART, 1975; DRIVER, 1988; ZELER, 2009; NAYLOR, 2010; LIVINGSTONE; WITHERS, 2011); epistemology and practice in the field sciences (LYNCH,1997; CHON,1992; GUPTA; FERGUSON,1997; NAYLOR, 2005; CETINA, 2007); geography, museums and collections (GEOGHEGAN, 2010; HILL, 2006; MUNRO,2013, MILLS, 2013).
4. *Historical geographies of environment*: "interest in contemporary issues of climate change and environmental policy has given added impetus to historical research on environmental themes:

this research has not just added new data, it has sought to understand the way environmental problems are incorporated into wider political and moral narratives (DANIELS; ENDFIELD, 2009). Examples of recent historical research topics include the politics of Antarctic science (Naylor et al, 2008), the role of climate science in urban design (HUBBERT et al, 2011), the socio-technical politics of drought and water demand (TAYLOR et al, 2009) and the public discourse of climate change (BRAVO, 2009; LIVERMAN, 2009)” (DRIVER, 2012).

5. Geography’s core concepts: research on the genealogy of geography’s key concepts – including in the first place territory, then space, further place. Territory is commonly understood as a socio spatial strategy or technique for simplifying and clarifying the operations of power. But insofar as territory and territoriality implicate the interrelations among space, power, and meaning and these aspects of social life are themselves complex and ambiguous, then the common understanding of territory may be misleading. Delenay (2009) clarifies some of this complexity through and analysis of the ways in which space, power, and meaning are variously combined through territory. Other considerations include questions concerning the naturalness and functionality of territoriality and the relationship of territoriality to aspects of temporality. The concept of “geographical space” is a relational one. It acquires meaning and sense only when related to other concepts. The concept of “space” (see RAJOVIĆ; BULATOVIĆ, 2015) may be conceived as a supplement to things, i.e. substantively conceived objects. Space conceived in this way is the synonym of emptiness. The concept of “space” may be also conceived in relation it individual landscape elements as their “environments”. Space conceived in this way has the character of a field of force. And, finally, space may be conceived also with respect to the totality of landscape elements, i.e. the system expressed by the term “synergic”. It is only this third variant of space which should be understood as the “geographical space” in the full meaning of the term. It is only this conception of geographical space as the space filled with qualities in relations and proportions that is considered as one of the basic prerequisites for the formulation of the theory of geography as science capable of prediction and thus also of practical utilization (see MAZUR; URBANEK, 1983). The question of space and place in geographical knowledge is ultimately not just about whether the question of “where” matters in the way that “when” does in explaining “how” and even “why” something happens. It is also about how it matters. Given that both space and place are about the “where” of things and their relative invocation has usually signaled different understandings of what “where” means, it is best to examine them together rather than separately (see AGNEW, 2011). Lukač (\*\*\*) citing on research Chromý (2001) and Chromý - Jeleček (2005) highlights yes the process of environmentalization, especially since the 70's of 20th century, is more often focus on practical needs. There's evident effort to know the background state of the landscape, its origin and evolution and thus to revise the understanding of environmental issues that have direct relevance to the formation of the man - nature (landscape) relations in the course of history. On the other hand, shall also examine changes to the geographic environment caused by "natural forces" (such as climate fluctuations), to which a man could not sometimes to respond adequately. The purpose of this research is to interpret the historic cultural landscape changes resulting from the interaction between social and natural forces, and seeking answers to the causal questions (cause - result). Lukač (2016) along with researchers Hartvich et al (2007) and Kuna et al (2004) concludes yes prerequisite for the success of research is in fact the field research (direct empirical observation of the examined landscape, or also the lifestyle of the local population). Within the terrain research can be done also detailed geomorphological mapping, an archaeological survey (surface survey method) or mapping of real vegetation. The part of the fieldwork is the creation of photographic documentation and mapping of structure changes of the landscape (compared to the state, which is captured on recent topographic maps of the territory), but also the searching and identification of historic landscape structures. The historical landscape structures are indicators of past economic and other human activities in the area. They represent the time-spatial

"layers", which are substantial remains of the historic landscape (see LUKAČ, 2016; WILEY, 2007). Driver (2012) further notes in geography's core concepts region (see MATLESS, 2005) and environment (see WHATMORE, 2008) - has inspired researchers in many other disciplines, including archaeology, anthropology, sociology, history, literature, the creative arts, politics and science studies.

6. Geography and philosophy: though methodological issues concerning geographical knowledge have been debated for centuries, Richard Hartshorne (1899 - 1992) is often credited with its first major systematic treatment in English, *The Nature of Geography: A Critical Survey of Current Thought in the Light of the Past*, which appeared in 1939, and which prompted several volumes of critical essays in subsequent decades. John Kirtland Wright (1891–1969), an American geographer notable for his cartography and study of the history of geographical thought, coined the related term geosophy in 1947, for this kind of broad study of geographical knowledge. Other books oft-cited as key works in the field include David Harvey's 1969 *Explanation in Geography* and Henri Lefebvre's 1974 *The Production of Space*. It was a discussion of issues raised by the latter which in part inspired the founding of a Society for Philosophy and Geography in the 1990s. The Society for Philosophy and Geography was founded in 1997 by Andrew Light, a philosopher currently at George Mason University, and Jonathan Smith a geographer at Texas A&M University (IASESP, 1996). Three volumes of an annual peer-reviewed journal, *Philosophy and Geography*, were published by Rowman & Littlefield Press which later became a bi-annual journal published by Carfax publishers. This journal merged with another journal started by geographers, *Ethics, Place, and Environment*, in 2005 to become *Ethics, Place, and Environment: A journal of philosophy and geography* published by Routledge. The journal was edited by Light and Smith up to 2009, and has published work by philosophers, geographers, and others in allied fields, on questions of space, place, and the environment broadly construed. It has come to be recognized as instrumental in expanding the scope of the field of environmental ethics to include work on urban environments. In 2009 Smith retired from the journal and Benjamin Hale from the University of Colorado came on as the new co-editor. Hale and light relaunched the journal in January 2011 as *Ethics, Policy, and Environment* (IASESP, 2016). While the journal has since focused more on the relationship between environmental ethics and policy, it still welcomes submissions on relevant work from geographers. A book series, also initially published by Rowman & Littlefield, and later by Cambridge Scholars Press, began in 2002 to publish the transactions of the Society for Philosophy and Geography's annual meetings, organized by Gary Backhaus and John Murungi of Towson University. In 2005 the society sponsoring these annual meetings became the International Association for the Study of Environment, Space, and Place, and in 2009 the book series gave way to a peer-reviewed journal, *Environment, Space, Place*, published semiannually and currently edited by C. Patrick Heidkamp, Troy Paddock, and Christine Petto of Southern Connecticut State University (IASESP, 2016). A unique alliance of geographers and philosophers of science in dealing with methodological problems of geography emerged in the Soviet Union as early as 1983. This led to the enrichment of geographic science in advanced philosophical concepts, such as the notion of polymorphism of theoretical knowledge, the understanding of structure as an invariant aspect of a system developed by Ovchinnikov (see 1964; 1978 a; 1978 b; 1996; 2009 and Ovchinnikov; Shuper, 1987), and the theory of social relays created by Rozov (see 1978; 1981; 1987 a; 1987 b; 1960; 2008) and the program - object symmetry arising from it. The topocentric view regarding social objects that do not have attributive properties within this approach is very in tune with the ideas of social and geographical space (SHUPER, 2012).
7. Maps, print and visual culture: cultural cartography as the geographic discipline has become more self-critical about its traditional claims to document at determined scales and with scientific objectivity patterns and processes on the earth's surface, especially for the social world, a significant opening towards the roles of creativity and imagination in making and

communicating geographical knowledge has developed. At the same time a greatly expanded number of practicing artists have moved away from the conventional confines of aesthetic production, visual media and gallery display to engage directly with the world, with the intention of researching, documenting and representing in challenging ways its environmental and social conditions (COSGROVE, 2008). Advances in information technology that have democratized the gathering, storage, manipulation and display of spatially referenced data have afforded innovative opportunities for artists to fulfill these goals. The traditionally separate disciplinary projects of geography and art thus overlap and converge in exciting ways, and nowhere is this more directly expressed than in map work. late 20th century theoretical and historical critiques of cartography, and the continuing revolution in cartographic techniques and practices have provided the conceptual and technical foundations for these shared practical developments, so that, contrary to a sometimes expressed concern among geographers that the cultural turn might lead into an epistemological cul-de-sac, new concepts of cartography and new mapping practices are generating an active and intensely practical engagement with everyday cultural life (COSGROVE, 2008). Because of the changing technological aspects of visual culture as well as a scientific method-derived desire to create taxonomies or articulate what the "visual" is, many aspects of Visual Culture overlap with the study of geographical and historical science, including hybrid electronic media, cognitive science, neurology, and image and brain theory. In an interview with the *Journal of Visual Culture*, academic Martin Jay explicates the rise of this tie between the visual and the technological: "Insofar as we live in a culture whose technological advances abet the production and dissemination of such images at a hitherto unimagined level, it is necessary to focus on how they work and what they do, rather than move past them too quickly to the ideas they represent or the reality they purport to depict. In so doing, we necessarily have to ask questions about . . . technological mediations and extensions of visual experience ( *see* MIKLOS, 1976; MITCHELL, 2002; HENTSCHEL, 2014),

8. Historical GIS: is the use of GIS data to document the given geography of an area in history. GIS can be used in historical geography research to map out ancient areas and the changes in cities and places over time. The AAGs offers a historical GIS Clearinghouse and Forum as a "central reference point for scholars seeking to access or catalogue projects that apply geographic technologies to historical research." There are several academic institutions focused on the use of GIS in historical geography. The Ancient World Mapping Center promotes cartography, historical geography and geographic information science as essential disciplines within the field of ancient studies through innovative and collaborative research, teaching, and community outreach activities (HEALEY; STAMP, 2000). Example of the Russian Federation. Russian archives contain hundreds of thousands of large and medium scale maps and related manuscripts describing administrative boundaries and the nature and economy of the country on a very detailed level. They belong to military surveys, surveys of forests, and estate plans from the eighteenth to the twentieth century's. Every historian uses them to study localities. A wide spectrum of statistical data on nature, land use, population, economy, culture, and social life was gathered, processed, and stored by the government with the data's affiliation to the relevant administrative division and place-names. The demand for such data now comes from a broader scientific community, including political scientists, geographers, economists, ecologists, and linguists (MERZLYAKOVA, 2005). Meeting all the needs of detailed, countrywide research based on these materials still exceeds human power. We consider compiling the framework of Russian administrative boundaries and place-names to be the decisive step for applying digital methods in Russian historical geography. The initiative is now in a pilot phase. All information on the current activities can be found at the project website. Up to this point, the most work has been done compiling lists of historical maps in archives, including the Russian State Archive for Military History, the Archive of the Foreign Policy of Russian Empire, the Russian State Archive of Ancient Documents, the

Cartographic Department of the Russian State library, the library of the Russian Geographical Society, and other repositories. The information gathered during the study was included in the online bibliography devoted to Russian historical geography and a set of scanned historical maps presented in a small Internet gallery (MERZLYAKOVA, 2005). In less than a decade, historical GIS has emerged to become an accepted and evolving part of both the quantitative and qualitative spheres of historical geography. It has also increased awareness of the importance of geography among historians who previously would have had little interest in geography. It is fair to say that the rise in interest in historical GIS has been little short of dramatic (GREGORY; HEALEY, 2007).

9. Other notable or emerging themes: other emergent foci within the fields of historical geography and the history of geography according to Driver (2012) include: a) memory studies, developing geography's longstanding concerns with heritage, landscape and material culture: according to Alderman and Inwood (2013) characterized society as "possessed" by a cult- or religious - like devotion to the past. Heritage has become a global industry that sells the past to promote tourism and development. These activities signal an important transition in the construction of landscapes of memory, from a historically elite-dominated practice to one increasingly populist in terms of its participants and historical themes. How we imagine ourselves in the present is intimately linked to how we remember ourselves in the past. Alderman and Inwood (2013) using research Till (2006) indicate that memory studies represent a vibrant interdisciplinary field and geographers have made major contributions by examining the role of landscape in the social construction and contestation of public memory. Within the politics of identity, having a place in a nation's past is often essential to being heard and taken seriously and asserting that one belongs. It is little surprise, then, that the challenging and changing of commemorative landscapes have become strategies used by historically marginalized groups to reconstruct their public importance and articulate an alternative social future. Cultural geography increasingly seeks to make interventions into how landscapes mediate social relations and how they can be imagined in more just ways (ALDERMAN; INWOOD, 2013); b) biography and geography: McGeachan (2016) yes "in his commentary on the futures of transnational history, Guterl (2013) writes that '[e]very life tells us something new and exciting; every life has consequences for what we can write and imagine'. While historical geography has frequently lent attention to human subjects and their actions, influences and ideas (see KEARNS, 1997; DANIELS, 1999; DRIVER; MARTINS, 2002; MATLESS, 2008), a resurgent interest in lives, afterlives and their geographies (WITHERS, 2007; LEGG, 2010; MCGEACHEN, 2014; MAYHEW, 2014; FORSYTH, 2014; FEATHERSTONE, 2015; LORIMER, 2015) has given new insight into how biography and life-writing can illuminate, complicate and potentially obliterate narratives of past lives and places"( see TOMAS, 2004). "Some historical geographers are therefore finding the biographical narrative arc 'from cradle to grave' enabling, but others remain hesitant about turning to the practice of biography. The diverse attempts by geographers to unpick the "geographies of science" (see WITHERS, 2002; LIVINGSTONE, 2003; POWELL, 2007; NAYLOR, 2010) has led to a variety of lives, spaces and located moments being exposed for reconsideration"( MCGEACHAN, 2016); c) geography and art, focussing especially on creative practice as a mode of collaborative knowledge production: Over the past two decades, geographers' attentions to the 'visual' arts have broadened considerably. From a tightly focused study of 18th- and 19th-century landscape paintings this engagement now encompasses: a temporal reorientation towards 20th-century art practices; an opening out of concerns beyond the thematic frame of landscape; the embrace of a wider variety of artistic media beyond painting practices; and a shift in modes of engagement that sees geographers taking up a range of creative practices. Influential exploration of art's 'expanded field' is itself an attempt to rethink art as an analytic object in the face of a multiplication of artistic practices, materials, operations and sites (Hawkins, 2013). According to Hawkins (2011) geographers have engaged with a huge variety of art

practices in the study of a range of different geographical themes. Using a series of examples including painting, mixed - media art and is contemporary participatory works. Hawkins (2011) explores three of these themes: landscape, critical spatiality's and participation. Two different, although often entwined methodological approaches are set out, 'dialogues' whereby geographers interpret and analyze art works, and 'doings' in which geographers become exhibition curators, collaborate with artists and even become creative practitioners in their own right. Hawkins (2011) highlights yes is potential of the geographical study of art works to contribute to contemporary disciplinary debates around embodied experience, practice and more-than-human worlds. The paper Hawkins (2011) points towards a series of resources to help guide further study.

Theoretic analysis of historical and geographical aspects of research in historical geography is determined by the historical - geographic factors, and their interactive relationship is set as a prerequisite for the understanding of objective reality and the spacious design and prediction of relations in the space-time continuum (KOMUŠANAC; ŠTERC, 2011).

#### 4. CONCLUSION

Our research records in the form of final considerations, indicates:

1. All the sciences, whether natural or social, have one basic objective, of understanding the reality. Geography attempts to comprehend the associations of phenomena as related in sections of reality and helps in understanding the reality in totality in its spatial perspective. Geography, thus, not only takes note of the differences in the phenomena from place to place but integrates them holistically which may be different at other places,
2. Because world history and geography are inseparable, they are treated as essentially one subject. When the term "history" is used here, it may generally be considered to include geography. Therefore, geography is an important constituent of world history along with other human-centered disciplines such as political science, anthropology, sociology, and economics. The relationship between history and geography is especially close because they represent two fundamental dimensions of the same phenomenon. History views human experience from the perspective of time, geography from the perspective of space. These dimensions of time and space are locked in an interactive feedback loop in which one dimension constantly affects the other ([www.studentsfriend.com](http://www.studentsfriend.com)),
3. Here are a few additional observations about the relationship between history and geography: "...geography is by nature the constant companion of historical studies; it is hardly possible to grasp the one without the other" -Bradley Commission on History in Schools. "The historical record is inextricably linked to the geographic setting in which it developed" -National Standards for History. "History is concerned with understanding the temporal dimension of human experience (time and chronology). Geography is concerned with understanding the spatial dimension of human experience (space and place)"- National Geography Standards. "Key concepts of geography, such as location, place, and region are tied inseparably to major ideas of history such as time, period, and events. Geography and history in tandem enable learners to understand how events and places have affected each other across time..." - Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC) ([www.studentsfriend.com](http://www.studentsfriend.com)),
4. Before the 20th century, the term 'historical geography' was used to describe at least three distinct intellectual endeavors: the recreation of the geographies described in the Bible and in 'classical' Greek and Roman narratives; the 'geography behind history' as revealed by the changing frontiers and borders of states and empires; and the history of geographical exploration and discovery (BUTLIN, 2003),

5. According to Wilson (2015) while historical geographers have examined a variety of topics throughout the history of the field, a number of themes stand out: the evolution of cultural and economic regions, the changing relationship between people and the environment over time, the development of cultural landscapes and the diffusion of landscape types to different places, and the history of representing places. Historical geography has considerable overlap with other fields in discipline, especially cultural geography. In Britain, for instance, scholars are more likely to speak of cultural-historical geography rather than a separate historical geography,
6. There are a number of works that explain the literature, methods, and approaches of historical geography. One of the first programmatic statements about the field was Sauer (1941). More recent overviews include Conzen et al (1993), Baker (2003), Heffernan (2008), Wynn (2012). According to Baker (2003) the breadth and diversity of work in historical geography is generally acknowledged yes these number of themes: global historical geographies; geography and empire; geography, science and technology; historical geographies of environment; geography's core concepts; geography and philosophy; maps, print and visual culture; historical GIS; other notable or emerging themes: memory studies, developing geography's longstanding concerns with heritage, landscape and material culture, biography and geography, geography and art ( see BULATOVIĆ et al 2019; BULATOVIĆ et al, 2018; BULATOVIĆ et al, 2019).

In the end research goals of contemporary historical geography still stem from the two following assumptions in particular. Being aware of the fact that the geographic organization of the surrounding world and conceptions of it are the result of past developments, in order to understand them it is necessary to study the organization of geographic environment and the geographic ideas of earlier times. Historical geography is therefore the geography of the past particularly in the sense that it studies this past in order to understand the present and therefore strives also for the practical application of its findings (KUČERA; KUČEROVA, 2012).

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