

Geographical Principles of Cultural Landscapes

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Abstract: Since the human-beings take in communication with interaction into surroundings, landscape is formed. Geographers study cultural landscape in three areas of landscape geography, cultural geography and the ecological geography. Landscape concept by a study titled Geography as the landscape science from Carl Sauer entered the geographical literature and was replaced the environmental determinism. The area of nature and culture is a factor and it performs in the result of these two cultural perspectives, landscapes. After that geographical theories are proposed as space science and chorology. In cultural geography, it will be discussed about Berkeley geography and new cultural geography and radical geography. In ecological geography, it will be studied different view points as a combination science or return to normal Algebra and the study ends to the conclusion that the natural, social, economic phenomena exist together in one place.

Key words: Cultural perspective, natural geography, cultural geography, ecological geography, communication with interaction

INTRODUCTION

Perspective implies both looking at the surroundings and refers to environment elements. The main idea of shaping of the perspective influences strongly under the culture factor. Human geographers state the cultural perspective as “the rigid and distinguished products of the interaction between a human community that is the visualizer of potentials and exact cultural factors deployed around a natural environment” (Rossler, 2012).

Cultural perspectives are cultural assets and those are the representation of the combined work of nature and man. The term of cultural ones encompasses a kind of interactions between humankind and his natural environment (UNESCO, 2015).

Accordingly, three classification types are shown for the cultural perspectives according to Fig. 1. It is worth noting that many of the cultural perspectives possess the specifications of any three species specific.

In English, the word Manzar was originally written as landscape. The new form of the landscape became current in 17th century and early seventeenth century in the English language (Miksell, 1972).

This research in terms of the method is a development, descriptive and survey research. The aim of the research is the features distribution of the geographical landscape. The study by selecting a sample will discuss to assess the variables that include physical geography, cultural geography and ecological geography. The method of the data collection in this study has been as field, documental and library studies. In geographical



Fig. 1: Category of cultural perspectives

studies by examination of theorists in the area of cultural geography it will be discussed the concept of the perspective, the landscape morphology, culture and ultimately the reform of cultural landscape concept in written sources geographically.

In terms of the aim, basic research is joined with applied research that seeks to develop the set of existed knowledge about the principles and the science laws. The information and the first materials of the analysis were

collected as library method and then the data were analyzed and conclude rationally and with arguments. For this purpose, the following questions and hypotheses are proposed:

- What criteria can be considered for cultural landscapes geographically
- Which geographical factors have a greater impact on the cultural landscape and can affect by these features of the cultural landscapes
- It seems that cultural landscape in such divers among natural geography, cultural geography and ecological geography in geographical science is considerable and each has their own characteristics
- It seem that criteria such as relations between society condition and the natural environment and taking into account the natural, social and economic phenomena will be existed together in one place

Natural geography: Historians refer the landscape concept to a piece of the land in where wars were made, food substances are spurred, colonies are formed and architects make the memorial buildings (Miksell, 1972). In the geography science, the landscape is defined by Miksell, Grossman and Luder as follows: "Relations create then a natural roughness forms or physiographic areas with cultural groups, geographically and scape".

Landscape morphology: In 1922, Carl Sauer entered the concept of landscape in the geographical literature as "geography as a landscape science". It entered the geographical literature with the view that it shows the human role in forming to the natural environment and showcases the changes of the natural landscape to the cultural landscape. Hence, in landscape morphology it is needed more emphasis on the landscape of the observable objective realities in the field of the settlements face, residential units, vegetation coverage, weather effects. Carl Sauer places this definition to the environmental geology by geography plan as the landscape morphology because in the environment algebra, the environment condition is active and determinant. In the landscape morphology, it is given the validity to the phenomena and manifestations of an area more than the area itself (Dohrs and Lawrence 1969).

Natural morphology and cultural morphology: Each geographical landscape has composed of two woven parts:

Natural morphology: It creates the constitutive factors of forms, time and the linkage of the causal factors

Cultural landscape: In geography the cultural landscape refers to all human activities by that a person changes the face of the earth and its environment in order to survive.

Thus culture is a factor, natural sphere is as a mediator or context and cultural landscape is a result of the collision (Fig. 2).

landscape ecology: Landscape ecology pioneer is Carl Troll. He emphasized on the vertical (within a space unit) and horizontal relationships (between spatial units). A disorder factor can effect on a usual pattern of an ecological system or a landscape. Disorder factors are natural disasters such as severe floods, storms, vermin, fire, excessive human interventions in ecosystems and so on (Forman and Godren, 1986). Today, in the United States it put more emphasis on the ecology conditions in the time of the ecology study. In Russia, the landscape ecology under the geography cover and biology has the factors of the economic and social planning (Makunina).

Case studies in the landscape geography: In Russia more than any other country, the landscape science is paid attention in the scientific places and it is used in the national and regional planning so much. In this country, the founder of the landscape science, L.S. Berg is the famous Russian geographer (Kalesnik, 1962). In the 1950s and 1960s, in the geography knowledge in which dominated the quantitative methods and the spatial view, it became highly weak the so accurate and sensitive link of the natural geography and human geography that geographers widely borrowed from other scientific disciplines (Guelke, 1989).

Geography as space science geography: As the spatial array science of the phenomena with the lasting effects of Fred Kurt Schiffer as "exceptionalism in geography", he introduced the geography a science that must be in seeking the comprehensive legislations. Schiffer study that had been prepared for the rejection of Hartshorne theories, it entered the logical positivism into the geography studies quickly. The spatial view acceded to overlap with other sciences, especially economics and sociology. Torsten Hagerstrand models gave the favorable facilities to the new scientific directions in the processes field of the space distribution with much scientific validity.

Geography as a chorology science: First chorology idea proposed by tolemy. He entered the chorology concept into the world's scientific literature in the 2nd AD century. Richard Hartshorne, American prominent geographer, affected geographic literature

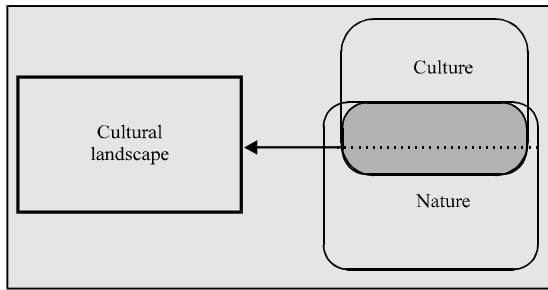


Fig. 2: Fundamental elements of cultural landscape

with the publication of the geography nature book as scientific in 76 year ago. Hartshorne believes that human knowledges belong to three categories of sciences (Dunford and Perrons 1983).

- Possible-military Sciences that emphasizes on the certain criteria from phenomena
- Science in the time bed that discusses in the diversity field of phenomena and their internal solidarity in overtime according to the causality relation of appearances (phenomena)
- Areas science that is the result of the existed casual relationships ina set of the diverse phenomena in one place and the causal correlations between phenomena in different places

In the different places of the earth's surface we encounter a set of the heterogeneous phenomena cohesion, Hartshorne said. The cognition of these divisions in which interwoven correlations create a harmonious life face, takes itself the title of the regional geography (Miksell, 1972). Hartshorne believes that in geography, it is necessary both the study and the use of the possible-military geography and the regional geography. In his view point, geography is a chorological science and it emphasizes on the local dissociation and the local correlation (Entrikin, 1981).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The cultural geography

Definitions and cultural contexts:

- Raymond Williams, the professor of the university of Cambridge in the cognition of the culture concepts emphasizes on the dependence between culture and society. He says: culture structures and forms to the social relations of a group
- Culture is related human life style and it makes the feeling that a group superiors than other groups

- Recent approach to the culture concepts is that culture has different meanings and values for different groups in different places and in different times

For Antonio Gramsci, Italian socialist, in the cultural geography, cultural domination shows the relationship between effective power and the low power groups of the community (Don, 2000).

Cultural heritage of berkeley cultura lgeography: Carl Sauer, director of the Department of Geography at the Berkeley University has been effective more than any other geographer in the Berkeley cultural geography and America. Sauer always considered the idea of Kroeber that culture is the characteristics of human groups, not individual characteristic (Jackson, 1992).

Sauer opposed the theories study of Ratzel who believed environmental determinism. Sauer idea was that in two similar natural environments, different cultural processes create two different cultural landscapes (1956).

Evolution of cultural geography: At the beginning, cultural geography emphasized on the study of the relationships between landscape and culture with emphasis on the historical past. In this thought tradition instead of the natural environmental factors, cultural patterns was known as the analysis key of social processes and in that, the role of history was the study basis in the landscapes evolution (Taaffe, 1970). Theorist's ideas are provided in Table 1, in the 1900s.

Considering the importance and the scientific validity of cultural studies in the globalization era, now it is published a completely specialized magazine of the cultural geography from the popular University of Ohio in America and gives special value to one of the important branches of geography (Jackson, 1992). Six basic issues in the developments of the cultural geography are presented in Table 2.

The origin of the new cultural geography: After 1960s, cultural geography was influenced by two of the most prominent cultural studies theorists (Jackson, 1992):

- Richard Hoggarth achieved to new territories in the field of cultural studies by defense of the masses culture and the working class
- Raymond Williams by cultural thinking-material had examined the association between culture and society

In the 1980s, Peter Jackson, professor of geography at London University suggested that it is necessary

Table1: The main issues of cultural geography

Years	Theorist	Theory
1962	Wagner and Mikesell	Proposed the basic of natural geography in five issues; the concept of culture cultural spheres-cultural landscapes-cultural history-cultural ecology
1973	Spencer and Thomas	offered important issues of cultural geography as the following; population and the environment-population and social organization-people and technology-social organization and technologythe natural environment and social organization the natural environment and technology
1989	William Norton	Stated four major themes in the work basic of cultural geography; Evolution, Ecology, Behavior, symbolic

Table 2: Six basic issues in the developments of the cultural geography from Norton (2000)

Subject	Key concepts	Influence period
Landscape evolution	Landscape, culture, time	From the 1920s to the present
Areas and landscape	Culture ,area, landscape, globalization	From the 1920s to the present
Ecology and landscape	Human-nature, Ecology culture, life style	From the 1920s to the present
behavior and landscape	Behavior, sense perception , cognition, behaviorism	From the 1940s to the present
Unequal groups, unequal landscape	Performance of power, authority, control, democracy	From the 1970s to the present
Landscape, identity, symbol	Sense of local identity, landscape as a text	From the 1920s to the present

to re-evaluate the cultural geography and its territories. The proposal gives the birth heralds of a new cultural geography (Jackson, 1992).

Theorists of new cultural geography: New cultural geography has benefited the theories of cultural studies scholars such as Raymond Williams, Stuart Hall, Richard Hoggart, Clifford Geertz and Claude Levi-Strauss.

In the new structure, the cultural geography that is proposed with the title of the new cultural geography is the three major emphasized areas as:

- Unequal development theories and cultural geography
- The division concept of work space
- Interdependence between social relations and spatial structure

In the area of unequal development, Neil Smith is the most popular geographer who knows the unequal development analysis as the geographic systematic explanation from the inherent contradictions in the capitalist structure. Smith knows such stream as the logic of the capitalist economy. Doreen Massey, a prominent English geographer knows the economic reconstruction in relation to the political and cultural processes. Dennis Cosgrove from new cultural geography theorists is seeking the cognition of the interrelationships between symbolic landscapes and social formation in the cultural geography.

Territory of the new cultural geography: The new cultural geography with postmodernism discourse in relation to culture seeks new territories in which relations can be judged between the West contemporary culture and non-Western cultures (Mikesell, 1992). In new

cultural geography, cultural production what as the concept systems or as the life style and art productions, all take place in dependence on the capitalist system and in order to make a profit; so that in the new cultural geography, culture factor cannot be acted apart from political economy.

Culture, ideology and radical geography: From radical geographer's opinion, the ruling class locates an important part of the material society production to shape a particular political system until it can support and guarantee the capitalist market.

According to Gramsci, unlike Marx, it should be also emphasized on the role of monuments in particular ideology and culture. In his view point, the continuation of the capitalist system is the hegemony result (server-Domination); therefore, cultural hegemony in maintaining social system has a decisive role (Bashiriye, 2000).

The term of the culture industry that is from the intellectual tradition of Frankfurt School in review of the modern mass culture; its theoretical basis puts in the theory concept of commodity fetishism; so that modern cultural products are the kind of goods.

Landscape concept in the new cultural geography: In new cultural geography, concept and landscape analysis is one of the major issues, hence in recent years the landscape concepts were discussed from different angles that it is pointed to the most important concepts and definitions in the following (Peet, 1998):

- Landscape as the dominant power continuity and the social function of power
- Landscape as a form of a social order

- Landscape as the evaluation of the dominant ideology
- Landscape as the reproduction of labor and capital in place
- Landscape as representations of place in the past
- Landscape as a cultural analysis
- Landscape as gender discrimination
- Landscape as a text-hermeneutic

Landscape as a text: Landscape theorists as a text, put the interpretation of the landscape like a text at the center of their interdisciplinary studies and they use the concepts such as objectifying, representation, knowledge, ideology and interactions between the concepts. The aim of the landscape scheme as a text is that the geographical landscapes, like a literary text forms the components and the tissue.

This approach in crisis time knows the built-human environment as a capital haven. In 1990s with the adoption of landscape as a text, David Bell and Gill Valentine of the Sheffield University, England, on the interpretation of urban space as a text, proposed the city as the gender (sexual) context and its streets as the gender topographies; from this date onwards the title of the corrupt and sick city was entered into geographical literature (Peet, 1998).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Ecological geography

Terminology and subject background: Ecology word has combined from two Greek words called Oikos means Eco housing site and Logos means study knowledge. In 1868, the term first was used by Ernst Haeckel, the German philosopher and biologist. From the 1950s onwards, the concept of ecology was introduced with a wide range and by the plan of individual and population ecology. Ernst Haeckel knew the ecology as the mutual solidarity between living organism and its external environment.

Human with having the specific cultural and social structures has efficient, subjectivity more than other species and is consequent. The aim of human ecology theories is the emphasis and interpretation of the collective life form due to the various external conditions (Saunders, 1993).

Within the ecological system, compatibility function has great importance. Ecological system consists of population, environment, technology and human organization in the direction of the functional dependence (Clarkson, 1970).

Human ecology as the combined science: Today, geographers in the geographical interpretations

emphasize on human ecology concepts much than in the field of human space; on the other hand, human ecology focuses on the realm of human and social sciences more than the realm of the natural sciences (Saunders, 1993).

Human faces with three structures that it is called the human ecology circuit; including: the life world, philosophy and science that are linked with each other and sometimes it is referred as the ecology of knowledge.

Geographical perspectives of human ecology: In 1923, Harlan Barrows introduced geography as the human ecology science in an article. According to him, human adaptation with the natural environment means human integration with his natural environment can determine the ecological totality and finally the geography territory limit. The relations between human and environment is expressed in Fig. 3.

After Harlan Barrows, Doctor John Herbert Fleur, an English geographer and anthropologist who was a pioneer in human geography in his country, used this view in geographical studies (Eyre and Jones, 1966).

In the second and third decades of the twentieth century, sociologists such as George Herbert Mead, Charles Horton Cooley, Robert Park, Roderick Mackenzie and Ernest Burgess created the unprecedented changes in ecological school and gained a new territory. Jim Norw in comment, American geographer helps us to recognize the condition more:

Despite technological progress and scientific anticipations, human life is still influenced by the natural environment conditions, especially climatic factors. It is clear that in the meantime, the climate changes by severe industrial and agricultural activities will follow the increasing pressure on agricultural systems in the world (Norwin, 1981). In the ecological school and geography science, two view points have always been considered.

The rule of human on the natural environment: In this view, human can meet normal limits by helping the technology and thereby, he would dominate the environment conditions.

The rule of nature on human: In the 1920s and 1930s, some geographers considered the overwhelming dominance of the natural environment on human activities and in this area; they conducted extensive studies and used environment determinism with new discussions in the interests of world imperialism.

Human ecology and return to natural determinism: Agriculture productions, climate and air quality are

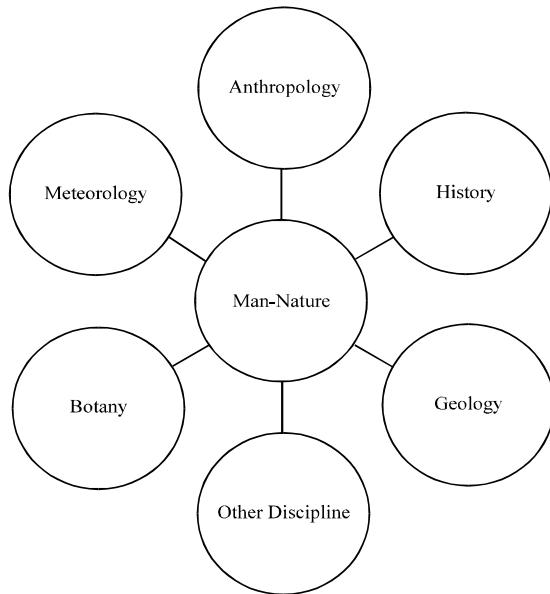


Fig. 3: The relationships between human and environment

strongly interconnected together. Climate and air quality in an area determines the rate of growth and the product of agricultural productions. Global climate and the climate of the different geographical areas in long term and short term periods have always been associated with the changes. In our time, due to the bad weather conditions, some geographers believe that human destiny is determined by the natural environment more than any other factor. In this regard, it is worth nothing George Borgestro mcomment: environmental factors still plays an important role in human activities. We are still involved by environmental constraints, especially in the field of climate fluctuations.

Ecosystem: In geography, it has associated both the history of systems thinking with functional analysis and emphasis on the areas as a body schema that it brings geography as the science of human ecology. It is in 1970s that the systems thinking is extensively used in the geographical study so that systems analysis is already considered the most important geographic thinking and analyses (Holt 1999).

David Stoddert, famous English geographer, believes that the ecosystem concept is important to geographers from several directions:

- It emphasizes on the function and the features of whole system more than emphasis on the mutual relations of each system components without conflict between the natural geography and human geography

- Ecosystem is a kind of general system that can be examined by systems analysis theories
- Ecosystem (ecological system) is organized in a regular, argumentative systematic framework

In our time, human society and human built ecosystems are replaced by natural ecosystems; hence, in systems analysis, the technical and transformation process and the economic development affaire have more importance.

In general, the ecosystem approach emphasizes on the affair that if a person wants to control the system until he can prevent the subsequent failures in the long term, he needs to befriend the natural environment, not acts against it.

According to what was said, today it is needed to emphasize on the applied human ecology more than ever. In America it can be noted the examples of the scientific path in the study center of the natural disasters at the university of Colorado, environmental perception at the University of Minnesota and applied climatology at the University of Wisconsin (Fosberg, 1976).

Cultural ecology: Since the 1960s, cultural ecology entered geography science clearly and seriously. At 1980s, within America geographer association, it was formed the expert group of cultural ecology (Butzer, 1988).

Cultural ecology has been based on the anthropology of Julian Steward and the cultural geography of Carl Sauer and the two researchers have also accepted the impact from the thoughts of Darryl Ford, an English prominent geographer and anthropologist who had proposed it in 1934. Julian Steward has been an effective role in geography developments and anthropology by the cultural cohesion with an emphasis on the nature cohesion and society through cultural adaptability.

Leslie White, according to the theory of “the culture of an receiver energy system” believed that the human to provide the basic needs of his life from the earliest stages of life to harness all kinds of energy resources, any improvements that has achieved in technology (energy capture methods), he goes forward the other cultural elements.

People who live in almost identical circumstances and have the same technology, they develop same culture systems and these systems evolve along similar lines, Steve ward concluded (Beets and plug, 1996).

CONCLUSION

Natural geography, in the interaction of cultural and natural landscape, the analysis of the internal relations is performed between the society conditions and the natural environment. From the ecological perspective, the landscape structure composes of four distinct characteristics as below: a group of ecosystems types Streams and the interactions between ecosystems climate and geomorphology-a regime from disorders and turbulences.

The human is a part of the landscape which lives with it and finds the limitation and will change it. Often it is deal the landscapes by two methods:

- Genetic method that forms the natural, cultural and historical geography of the landscape integrity and it is emphasis on the evolution of this integrity
- Review method that is more the work method of photographers and artists and they pose the most beautiful phenomena (appearances) of the nature and the environment
- Geographers conduct deeper studies and they create the natural phenomena, social and economic together in one place and specify the location from other places

Cultural geography: Culture should be examined both as a life style and as function and it creates as a set of common symbols and messages. Phenomena and different Cultural areas cause the creation of the difference in people's lives. In new cultural geography, strength Geography has been from the main issues which in uncontrolled capitalist societies, urban and geographical landscapes are created by the powerful classes and from other major issues in this geography as a text is the culturepluralism and place, area and identity, social functions of power, capitalism and cultural productions. Radical geographers know the cultural domination as the cultural coverage for capital accumulation.

Ecological geography: The analysis and basis of any environmental planning is the ecological analysis. In ecological approach, the new area geography has more validity that it finds more reliable in the logical geographical axis and the possible-system. In this approach, it is emphasized on the historical geography to the evolution in time and space. In the human ecological theory, human society, living organisms has a particular social structure and it is emphasizes on the human adaptation with the environment to the enjoying relations, controlling relations and ideological relations that it

results in the creation of the cultural landscapes. In the theory, the emphasis is on the relationships between man and nature and the concept of environment is wider than the natural environment.

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