



# History of Human Geography, Economic and Health Geography

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## DESCRIPTION

The branch of geography is known as anthropogeography, or simply "human geography," focuses on people and how they interact with other people, places, communities, economies, and cultures. The Royal Geographical Society was established in England in 1830, but it took until 1917 for the UK to receive its first full chair in geography. Halford John Mackinder, who was named reader at Oxford University in 1887, was the first person with true geographic intelligence to appear among geographic thinkers in the United Kingdom.

The concentration on regional geography during the latter 19th and early 20th centuries is clearly a concern with both physical and human issues. The objective of regional geography was to divide space into regions by a process known as regionalization, and then to comprehend and characterize the distinctive qualities of each region from both a human and physical perspective. Some of the same ideas of environmental determinism's causal influence on society and culture linked to possibilism and cultural ecology remain. The quantitative revolution, however, resulted in harsh criticism of regional geography by the 1960s. Geographers started using statistical and mathematical models to solve spatial problems in the middle of the 20th century due to a perceived lack of scientific rigor in an overly descriptive nature of the discipline and the continued separation of geography into its two subfields, physical geography and human geography. Geographic information systems have advanced significantly since the quantitative revolution, but many fields of human geography continue to value the application of statistics, spatial modeling, and positivist methods.

Cultures the study of cultural products and norms their variations across locations and their relationships is referred to

as geography. It focuses on explaining how humans function spatially and documenting and analyzing how language, religion, commerce, governance, and other cultural phenomena differ or remain consistent from one place to another. Development geography is the study of the geography of the Earth in relation to the standard of living and the quality of life of its human inhabitants. It is also the study of where economic activity are located, distributed, and organised spatially on the earth. The researcher's methodological approach has a significant impact on the topic under investigation.

Economic activity and the factors influencing this are studied in the subfield of human geography known as economic geography. It may also be seen as a method or branch of economics. There are four branches of economic geography. There is primary sector, secondary sector, tertiary sector, and quaternary sector. Location of industries, economies of agglomeration, transportation, international trade, development, real estate, gentrification, ethnic economies, gendered economies, core-periphery theory, and the economics of urban form, the connection between the environment and the economy, and the relationship between the environment and the economy, and globalization.

Health the use of geographic data, viewpoints, and methodologies in the study of health, sickness, and medical care is known as medical or health geography. The spatial relationships and patterns between people and the environment are the subject of health geography. Politics the use of geographic data, viewpoints, and methodologies in the study of health, sickness, and medical care is known as medical or health geography. The spatial relationships and patterns between people and the environment are the subject of health geography. This branch of human geography studies how and why illnesses spread and are contained.

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