

# "Roman Period"

The Greek period of natural philosophy was followed by the Roman.

- The work primarily concerned with commercial and administrative problems and plans for military conquest.

## 1 - Strabo (64 B.C - 20 A.D.)

- His Geography comprising 17 books is a summary of the knowledge then existing on encyclopaedia of information.
- Two books of introduction first from Homer 2nd for sources 8 for Europe 6 for Asia 1 for Africa.
- Every where in his work he introduced the history of a country side by side with its geography.
- He is fond of tracing the influence of land on its inhabitants.



→ "Geography, in addition to its vast importance to social life and the art of Government acquaints us with the occupants of the land and ocean and the vegetation, fruits, and peculiarities of the various quarters of the earth, a knowledge of which marks him who cultivates it as a man earnest in the great problems of life and happiness.

## -2 Ptolemy:

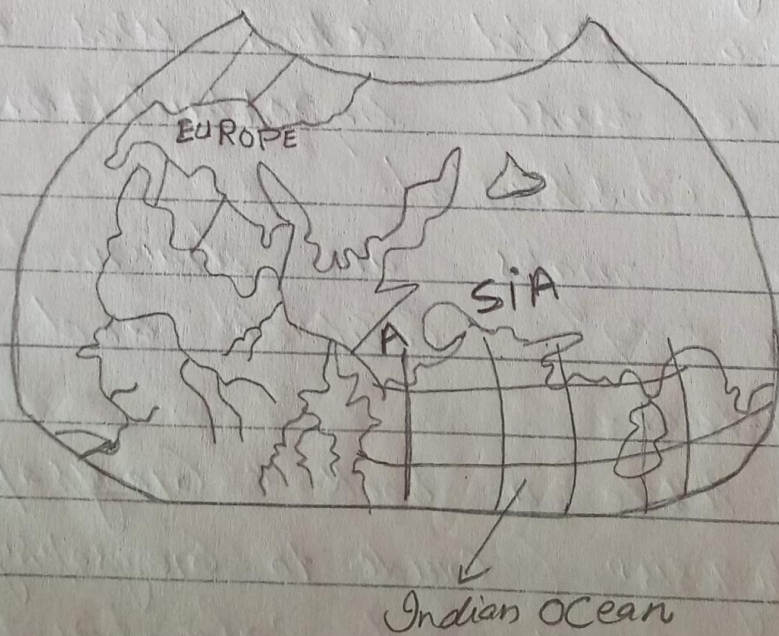
- He worked at library of Alexandria b/w 127-150 A.D.
- He was a geographer, astronomer, mathematician and cartographer of the Roman Empire.
- As a geographer he was primarily concerned with mathematical geography and cartography.



- He wrote a book containing everything that was known to them about astronomy and trigonometry which is known as the "Almagest".
- Earth is sphere and stationary. All bodies move around it.
- He constructed 26 maps and a general map of the known world which was one of the most important maps ever constructed.
- These maps are drawn with lines of latitude and longitude.
- He wrote a book "Geographic Hypothesis" (Guide to Geography). (8 volume)
- These maps led Columbus to believe that he could reach India by sailing west across the Atlantic.
- He used grid of longitude-latitude developed by Hipparchus.



- So he developed the map according to that.
- He also accepted Ptolemy's real Circumferences.
- He revised world map that was full of errors.
- Place near equator are uninhabitable.



WORLD Map According to Ptolemy

- He believed that the earth was fixed in the center of the universe with the Sun, moon, and planets circling around it in



in great hollow sphere called  
the heavens.

→ Ptolemy used the words,

(i) Cosmography, to signify  
the description of the universe.

(ii) Geography, the description of  
the earth as a whole.

(iii) Chorography, the fuller  
~~deeper~~ description of a small  
region.

(iv) Topography, the very detailed  
description of a smaller locality.

### 3 - Seneca, (? B.C - 65 A.D)

→ He recognized the local nature  
of earthquakes.

→ He likewise held the idea  
that rainfall was insufficient  
to account for rivers, although  
he recognized the power of  
streams to abrade their  
valleys.



#### 4. Pliny: (23 - 79 A.D)

- He wrote a book "Historia Naturalis"
- He also accounted political and Statistical notes on Geography during the period of Roman Empire.

#### 5. Varro:

- He set forth a theory of cultural Stages.
- He described man's culture as progressing through a regular Sequence.
- He describes the following stages.
  - (i) originally man derived his food from things that the virgin earth produced spontaneously.
  - (ii) From the original stage man advanced through a stage of pastoral nomadism.
  - (iii) Then through an agricultural stage.
  - (iv) Finally to the stage of contemporary culture.



## 6 - Crates:

- He collected the information about earth and oceans.
- According to him half of the universe consists of water & half of it is dry.
- He describes that tides are produced due to the collision of ocean currents.

## 7 - Polybius: (210 - 128 A.D)

- He pointed out, how the stream slowly eroded their valley.
- He described the physical Geography of Spain.

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## Celcius:

- He described the theory of tides and currents.
- According to him ocean tides are produced due to influence of moon.