

THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Geography 345

THEORY AND PRACTICE IN HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

Winter 2016

Tuesdays/Thursdays 1530-1700 in Geography Room 212

Professor Derek Gregory

Peter Wall Institute of Advanced Studies

6331 Crescent Road [head to the flagpole and turn left]

Teaching Assistant: Elliott Child

derek.gregory@ubc.ca

Website: geographicaliminations.com

OBJECTIVES

Geography 345 is a one-term, three-credit course that aims to provide a series of mappings of the intellectual landscape of contemporary human geography. I say ‘intellectual’ but the course is also ‘political’ because its central concern is to expose the connections between power, knowledge and geography: and it is that emphasis on power that will give our discussions a political edge.

In the first part of the course, *Shaking the Foundations*, we will consider some of the ways in which geography has been positioned (and on occasion policed) in relation to various foundations: history; philosophy; science; economy; and culture. In the past, each of these would probably have been accorded a Capital Letter because they were often assumed to provide privileged vantage points – places of overview – but much more recently their claims to provide secure and certain knowledge – guarantees of a single Truth – have been called into question. In their place, it has become common to speak of geographical knowledges as ‘situated knowledges’: always partial, always provisional. We will explore how this change has come about, examine its implications, and see how

it helps us understand geography's involvements (and investments) in colonialism and postcolonialism – issues that should be of great moment in any school of geography, but most of all in institutions like ours.

In the second part of the course, *Mapping the Concepts*, we will make a series of 'visits' to intellectual sites where human geographers have done some of their most characteristic work. In other words, we will examine some of the key concepts in contemporary geographical inquiry – ideas like 'region', 'landscape', 'space' and 'nature' – and try to understand how they have developed and changed (these are all contested concepts) and how they are connected to ideas in other fields (geographers are not the only scholars to work with them). We will also consider their implications for the ways in which we represent other people and other places: in writing, in visual images and maps, and in numbers and statistics. None of these constructions is innocent. Our concepts are freighted with power, and so too are our representations.

In the final part of the course, *Geography and war*, we will look at how some of these concepts and concerns bear on armed conflict in the contemporary world. Yves Lacoste once famously declared *la géographie, ça sert d'abord à faire la guerre*: geography's primary purpose is to wage war. These lectures will raise not only analytical issues but also a series of political and ethical issues. It is those issues that run throughout the course, and they will animate much of our discussion.

I say 'discussion' advisedly. You will see that I have devoted three classes entirely to discussions of particular themes that follow directly from the previous lecture(s). *These are not classes to be skipped*. There will be other opportunities for shorter discussions. The course as a whole challenges you to think about what is involved in putting geography into practice, to form a critical appreciation of the ideas that some geographers have committed to print, and to develop your own ideas in response to the course readings, lectures and discussions. Like most things, it works best when we engage with one another.

Office hours and availability

I will be pleased to see you to discuss the course, to provide additional readings, and to help you prepare your term paper at any mutually convenient time. Please e-mail me to arrange an appointment: you will be neither a nuisance nor an interruption to my other work: derek.gregory@ubc.ca. We will usually meet in my office at the Peter Wall Institute for Advanced Studies, though I can also be lured to any good coffee shop as long as it is off campus (which by definition it must be).

Elliott Child will be marking the term papers: please DO NOT ask him for advice, since his hours of work are contractually limited, but ask me instead; similarly, any special arrangements for submission must be made through me.

READING

There is no textbook that covers the material discussed in this course: if there were, there would be no need for me to lecture. But you may find the following general texts helpful (call numbers shown in bold):

- John Agnew, James Duncan (eds) *Wiley-Blackwell companion to human geography* (2011) **GF41 W535 2011**
- John Agnew, David Livingstone (eds) *The Sage Handbook of Geographical Knowledge* (2011) **G70 S24 2011**
- Clive Barnett, *Geographies of Worth: Rethinking the Spaces of Critical Theory* (2017)
- Kevin Cox, *Making human geography* (2014)
- Tim Cresswell, *Geographic thought: a critical introduction* (2013) (**ONLINE VIA KOERNER**)
- Nicholas Clifford, Sarah Holloway, Stephen Rice, Gill Valentine (eds) *Key concepts in Geography* (2009) **G70 K49 2009 [check the edition]**
- Phil Hubbard, Rob Kitchin and Gill Valentine (eds) *Key thinkers on space and place* (2010) [second edition] **GF21 K49 2011**
- Ron Johnston and James Sidaway, *Geography and geographers* (2015) [make sure you consult this **seventh** edition rather than previous ones]
- David Livingstone, *The geographical tradition: episodes in the history of a contested enterprise* (1992) **G80 L54 1993**
- Richard Peet, *Modern geographical thought* (1998) **G70 P375 1998**
- Stephen Daniels and others (eds), *Envisioning landscapes, making worlds: Geography and the humanities* (2011) **GF 41 E556 2011**

Of these, I particularly recommend many of the essays in Agnew and Livingstone; Cox is very good on the immediate history of contemporary human geography, while Livingstone gives an excellent account of its longer history and is widely regarded as the standard text on the history of geography; **Cresswell gives the best overview of the larger philosophical and theoretical issues treated in this course.**

You may also find the introductory essay I wrote with Noel Castree to *Human Geography* (Sage, 2012) helpful; you can download it from my website at geographicalimagination.com (DOWNLOADS tab). The five-volume set is available in the GIC.

In the programme that follows, I have listed <KEY WORDS IN CAPITAL LETTERS> under the title of each lecture: these refer to extended entries in *The Dictionary of Human Geography* (Blackwell, 2009; **make sure you are using this edition**) edited by Derek Gregory, Ron Johnston, Geraldine Pratt and Michael Watts: I recommend that you read

these entries carefully and, if you are interested in pursuing these ideas further (perhaps for your term paper), follow up some of the references shown there. I have placed several copies in the GIC; paperback copies are on sale in the UBC Bookstore in the Geography section [not Courses/Textbooks] and through amazon.ca, and if you are considering an application to graduate school, you should buy one. The kindle edition is the cheapest.

You may also wish to consult the 12-volume *International Encyclopedia of Human Geography* (2009) available online via Koerner: <http://resources.library.ubc.ca/1598/>.

The programme below also includes a set of references of direct relevance to the course. **Those shown in bold are required readings**; most of them are available online either through UBC Koerner Library's e-journals [marked with an asterisk (*)] or as open access [marked with a dagger]. Although these refer to particular lectures, I have tried to identify readings that are likely to help you think through other issues too, and which you are likely to find helpful in other courses.

The other references identify the main texts that I discuss or suggest other readings that supplement the lectures; **they may also help you to plan your term paper**.

Among the key journals whose latest issues you should look at from time to time I particularly recommend:

- *Annals of the Association of American Geographers*
- *Antipode: a journal of radical geography*
- *Canadian geographer*
- *Cultural geographies*
- *Dialogues in human geography*
- *Environment and Planning A*
- *Environment and Planning D: Society and Space*
- *Gender place and culture*
- *Geografiska Annaler series B*
- *Geoforum*
- *Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers Political geography*
- *Progress in human geography*

Also check out *ACME an international e-journal of critical geography*: it can be accessed directly at <http://www.acme-journal.org/>

Those most likely to help you keep up to date with this course **are** *Antipode*, *Dialogues*, *Society & Space*, *Transactions and Progress*. But don't confine yourself to geography journals....

I encourage you to complete the relevant readings *before* each class and to raise questions for discussion each week, based on my lectures and your reading.

What next?

I hope that the ideas we discuss we also help you in other courses, inside and outside Geography – this is not a closed shop! – and if any of you are thinking of **graduate school** in human geography I'd be happy to help you make up your mind.....

PROGRAMME

I will make most of the lectures available online in pdf form, but ***this is not a substitute for attending classes***; each class covers a considerable ground, and I hope the pdf files make it easier for you to follow the argument without frantically trying to write everything down. ***Please note that term papers that are cut-and-pastes from these files will receive a mark of zero.***

Many students find it helpful to bring up the relevant file on their laptops and make additional notes as we go, but it's up to you how you choose to work with them.

This means that I have no problem with students using laptops or tablets in class **provided their use is directly relevant to the course**: playing computer games, following Facebook, Instagram, Twitter or e-anything else is disrespectful and disruptive to other students. Those who do not understand this will be asked to leave.

I do not play games in class or spring quizzes on you and I certainly don't use 'clickers': this is a university not a high school. I lecture extensively, but I also allow time for discussion – and that works best, particularly in a course like this, when everyone has done the relevant reading and treats everyone else's views and difficulties with respect.

Thurs 8 Sept Introduction to the course

Classes on the first day of term (Tuesday 6 September) are replaced by Imagine UBC and so **the course will begin on Tuesday 8 September. The introduction to the course is not an optional extra: please make every effort to attend.**

No required readings

1: SHAKING THE FOUNDATIONS

Tu 13 Sept Intellectual histories and geographical traditions

Why do disciplines and fields of knowledge depend on intellectual histories? What are the consequences for contemporary geographical inquiry of telling 'our' story/stories in particular ways?

<GEOGRAPHY, HISTORY OF>

The texts I focus on here are Richard Hartshorne's *The nature of geography* (1939) and David Livingstone's *The geographical tradition* (1992), but I am less interested in the details of different histories of geography than in critical reflections on their implications.

For relevant discussions of general issues, see:

- ***Andrew Barry, 'Geography and other disciplines: genealogy, anamnesis and the canon', *Journal of historical geography* 49 (2015) 85-93 [this is a special issue on how to write the history of geography]**
- *David Harvey, 'Geographical knowledges/political powers', *Proc. British Academy* 122 (2004) 87-115.
- *Innes Keighren, 'History and philosophy of geography: the slow, the turbulent and the dissenting', *Progress in human geography* (2016) online early
- David Livingstone, 'Should the history of geography be X-rated? Telling geography's story', in his *The geographical tradition* (1992) pp. 1-31.
- David Livingstone, 'The spaces of knowledge: contributions towards a historical geography of science': Ch. 1 in Trevor Barnes and Derek Gregory (eds), *Reading Human Geography* (1996) [Note: this is an extract from a larger essay that originally appeared in **Environment and Planning D: Society & Space* 13 (1995)]
- David Livingstone, *Putting science in its place: geographies of scientific knowledge* (2003)
- *Richard Powell, 'History and philosophy of geography: charting the Anabasis?' *Progress in human geography* 39 (2015) 827-43 [despite the dreadful subtitle this is a useful review of current concerns and issues]
- Ulf Strohmayer, 'The culture of epistemology', in Kay Anderson, Mona Domosh, Steve Pile and Nigel Thrift (eds) *Handbook of cultural geography* (2003) pp. 520-31.

- Innes Keighren, Christian Abrahamsson and Veronic della Dora ‘On canonical geographies’, *Dialogues in human geography* 2 (3) (2012) 296-312 (see especially the responses)
- You might also look at some of the (short) contributions to the Forum in *Transactions, Institute of British Geographers* 20 (1995), which was largely prompted by Livingstone’s book, and at the retrospective assessments of *The geographical tradition* in *Progress in human geography* 28 (2004) 227-235.
- The essays contained in Part One of John Agnew, David Livingstone (eds) *The Sage Handbook of Geographical Knowledge* (2011) provide an important suite of examples of the ‘spaces’ in which geographical knowledge is produced. **I recommend you browse those essays and read carefully one or two that interest you the most.**

For discussions of Hartshorne and war-time geographies (a theme we’ll pick up in more detail later) see:

- *Trevor Barnes, ‘Placing ideas: heterotopia, genius loci and geography’s quantitative revolution’, *Progress in human geography* 28 (2004) 565-95
- *Trevor Barnes, ‘American Geographers and World War II: Spies, Teachers, and Occupiers’, *Annals of the Association of American Geographers* 106 (2016) 543-50.
- †**Trevor Barnes, ‘Desk killers: Walter Christaller, central place theory and the Nazis’, available at <http://www.geog.ubc.ca/~tbarnes/chapters.html>**
- Neil Smith, ‘Geography as museum: private history and conservative idealism in Richard Hartshorne’s *The nature of geography*’, in Nick Entrikin and Stanley Brunn (eds) *Reflections on Richard Hartshorne’s The nature of geography* (1989) pp. 91-120.

<p>Th 15 Sept Philosophy with a capital P: positivism, post- positivism and geographical inquiry</p>

Modern geography’s own ‘scientific revolution’ was staged in the 1960s and 1970s and involved an appeal to the Philosophy of positivism as ‘the’ scientific method. But how are we to understand the relationship between philosophical reflection and geographical inquiry? And what other philosophies are available, and to what ends? There are two reasons for focusing on Positivism, as I do here. The first is that positivism was used – largely retrospectively – to provide a philosophical foundation for spatial science; much of the subsequent history of (human) geography can be read as a sustained critique (or, rather, series of critiques) of spatial science, and so we need to think about its original base. The second is that those critiques have, for the most part, turned to non-positivist philosophies, not only of ‘science’ but also political and moral philosophy and not retrospectively but as an essential moment in their development.

<FOUNDATIONALISM> <PHILOSOPHY><POSITIVISM>

For a clear discussion of spatial science and positivism, see:

- ***Tim Cresswell, ‘Spatial science and the quantitative revolution’, in his *Geographic Thought* (2013) (Ch. 5) ONLINE VIA KOERNER**

I don’t expect you to develop a detailed understanding of the major philosophies at play in modern geography, but there are three other texts that review some of the basic approaches that you should consult if you want to explore some of these ideas further (though I suspect Creswell is still your best bet):

- Paul Cloke, Chris Philo and David Sadler, *Approaching human geography* (1991)
- R.J. Johnston, *Philosophy and human geography* (1986)
- Richard Peet, *Modern geographical thought* (1998)

The contemporary interest in alternative approaches – notably the various ‘posts’, most prominently post-structuralism, that we will consider later in the course – should not blind you to the continuing importance of quantitative, ‘scientific’ approaches to human geography. In this vein, for a brilliant and lively re-evaluation, see:

*Elvin Wyly, ‘Strategic positivism’, *Professional geographer* 61 (2009) 1-13

But there is, of course, more: the rise of ‘big data’ and new capabilities for data-management and analysis has created both new opportunities and new concerns. There is an important Forum in *Dialogues in human geography* 4 (1) (2014), and Eric Sheppard has an interesting essay – ‘We have never been positivist’ in *Urban Geography* 35 (2014) 636-44 – but here too the best contribution by far is Elvin’s:

- ***Elvin Wyly, ‘The new quantitative revolution’, *Dialogues in human geography* 4 (1) (2014) 26-38.**

If you want more on ‘big data’, see:

- Rob Kitchin, *The data revolution: big data, open data, data infrastructures and their consequences* (2014)
- You can find much more at <https://thedatarevolutionbook.wordpress.com>, including free downloads of some of the chapters and a good bibliography.

Note: Although this lecture focuses on the Philosophy of positivism and how it does (and does not) bear on quantitative data analysis, if you had to identify the Philosopher who has cast the longest historical shadow over modern Geography it would be **Immanuel Kant**. His influence runs through Hartshorne’s *Nature of geography* and on, but it’s only recently that there has been any considered interrogation of his relevance: see Stuart Elden and Eduardo Mendieta, *Reading Kant’s Geography* (2011) or, for a quick overview, Stuart Elden, ‘Kant’s geographies’ [January 2013] at <http://www.berfrois.com/2013/01/stuart-elden-kant-space-and-time/>. See also Robert Loudon, ‘The last frontier: the importance of Kant’s *Geography*’, *Environment and Planning D: Society & Space* 32 (2014) 450-65.

If you wonder about **Hegel**, then try Dean Boyd, ‘Hegel’s geographical thought’, *Environment and Planning D: Society & Space* 32 (2014) 179-198; this is particularly useful if you want to come to terms with Marx’s role in contemporary geography (which we will approach through the work of David Harvey later in the course) since Marx’s writings were, in addition to much else, a critique of Hegel.

The contemporary philosophers (note the little ‘p’: even then the term is a difficult one) who have the most immediate impact on contemporary human geography include **Giorgio Agamben, Judith Butler, Gilles Deleuze, Jacques Derrida and Michel Foucault**: we will encounter their work throughout the course.

20 September: Last day to withdraw from the course through the Student Service Centre with no record (‘W’) on your transcript

Tu 20 Sept After Philosophy: Geography as situated knowledge

This lecture focuses on the work of American science studies scholar **Donna Haraway** who complains that Philosophies-with-a-capital-P (like positivism) typically claim to see everything from nowhere in particular (which she calls a ‘God-trick’); she argues that all knowledge is situated, and outlines the implications of this, more modest view.

<SITUATED KNOWLEDGE>

Haraway’s essay is vital, and you need to think about it carefully; Slater’s essays will help you understand the implications of ‘situatedness’ and what to do about it (and also prepare the ground for the next two lectures); McFarlane and Wilson provide more advanced riffs on Haraway; Bergmann pushes the boundaries in interesting and important ways.

- Donna Haraway, ‘Situated knowledges: the science question in feminism and the privilege of partial perspective’, in her *Simians, cyborgs and women: the reinvention of nature* (1991) (Ch. 9) Call Number: **GN365.9 H37 1991**
- *Luke Bergmann, ‘Toward speculative data: “Geographic information” for situated knowledges, vibrant matter, and relational spaces’, *Environment and Planning D: Society & Space* (2016) online early
- Linda McDowell, ‘Understanding diversity: the problem of/for “Theory”’: Ch. 7 in Barnes and Gregory, *Reading human geography* and in R.J. Johnston, P. Taylor, M. Watts (eds) *Geographies of global change* (1995) Ch. 17
- Colin McFarlane, ‘Translocal assemblages: space, power and social movements’, *Geoforum* 40 (2009) 561-7
- *Gillian Rose, ‘Situated knowledges: positionality, reflexivity and other tactics’, *Progress in human geography* 21 (1997) 305-20.
- Joseph Rouse, *Knowledge and power: towards a political philosophy of science* (1987)

- David Slater, 'On the borders of social theory: learning from other regions': Ch. 2 in Barnes and Gregory, *Reading human geography* and in **Environment and Planning D: Society & Space* 10 (1992) 307-327.
- David Slater, 'Beyond Euro-Americanism: democracy and postcolonialism,' in Kay Anderson, Mona Domosh, Steve Pile and Nigel Thrift (eds) *Handbook of cultural geography* (2003) 420-432.
- *Matthew Wilson, 'Cyborg geographies: towards hybrid epistemologies', *Gender place and culture* 16 (2009) 499-516.

Th 22 Sept Modern Geography: a European science?

This lecture explores a much less episodic history of Modern Geography, and one with a much longer (and more complicated) history. David Stoddart argues that Modern Geography is, in its essentials, a 'European science' distinguished by its commitment to observation, classification and comparison. But do these also mark out modern geography as a *Eurocentric* science?

<EUROCENTRISM>

You might read Stoddart's essay as background; Driver provides a radically different view of geography's history, and also points towards the work of Edward Said (which we consider in the next lecture); Blaut and Peet offer some environmental reflections that hook up with our later discussions of 'the politics of nature'.

- *Clive Barnett, 'Impure and worldly geography: the Africanist discourse of the Royal Geographical Society', *Transactions Institute of British Geographers* 23 (1998) 239-52.
- *James Blaut, 'Environmentalism and Eurocentrism', *Geographical Review* 89 (1999) 391-408.
- Daniel Clayton, 'Colonizing, settling and the origins of academic Geography', in John Agnew and David Livingstone (eds), *The Wiley-Blackwell Companion to Human Geography* (2011) Ch. 4
- Jean Comaroff and John Comaroff, *Theory from the South: Or, how Euro-America is evolving toward Africa* (2012)
- ***Felix Driver, 'Geography's empire: histories of geographical knowledge', *Environment and Planning D: Society and Space* 10 (1992) 23-40**
- Felix Driver, *Geography militant: cultures of exploration and empire* (2001)
- Anne Godlewska, Neil Smith (eds) *Geography and empire* (1994)
- Derek Gregory, *Geographical imaginations* (1994) Ch. 1-2.
- *Cheryl McEwan, 'Cutting power lines within the palace? Countering paternity and Eurocentrism in the "geographical tradition". *Transactions, Institute of British Geographers* 23 (1998) 371-84.
- *Richard Peet, 'From Eurocentrism to Americentrism', *Antipode* 37 (2005) 936-43

- †Jeppe Strandsbejerg, 'The cartographic assemblage of the globe', Copenhagen Business School (sic) (2007), available as a download at <http://openarchive.cbs.dk/handle/10398/7377>
- D.R. Stoddart, *On geography and its history* (1985) Ch. 2.

Tu 27 Sept Orientalism and imaginative geographies

Edward Said (d. 2003) was a Professor of Comparative Literature with a remarkable geographical sensibility. His critique of Orientalism – of the ways in which 'the West' imagined 'the East' (and especially the "Middle East") – remains as influential as it is controversial, but his concepts of *imaginative geographies* and *contrapuntal geographies* can help us move beyond the limitations of situated knowledge.

<ORIENTALISM> <CONTRAPUNTAL GEOGRAPHIES> <IMAGINATIVE GEOGRAPHIES >

Said's *Orientalism* is one of those rare books that every self-respecting student should read before they graduate, while *After the last sky* is a poignant reminder of his commitment to Palestine; 'The lightning of possible storms' is a brief sketch of the importance of his work today (Kennedy provides a detailed account). You need to think about Said's conception of modern Orientalism, whose emergence he dates to the end of the eighteenth century, and what purchase it might have on our own twenty-first century (Graham and Haldrup *et al* are crucial here but you should also think of the wider and continuing wars in the 'Middle East' and North Africa and the refugee crisis in Europe and beyond).

- *Stephen Graham, 'Cities and the war on terror', *International journal of urban and regional research* 30 (2006) 255-276.
- *Derek Gregory, 'Imaginative geographies', *Progress in human geography* (1995) 447-485.
- Derek Gregory, 'Scripting Egypt: Orientalism and cultures of travel', in James Duncan and Derek Gregory (eds) *Writes of passage* (1999) pp. 114-50.
- *Derek Gregory, 'The lightning of possible storms: Edward Said, 1935-2003', *Antipode* 36 (2004) 798-808.
- †Derek Gregory, 'The rush to the intimate: counterinsurgency and the cultural turn in late modern war', *Radical philosophy* 150 (July/August 2008) 8-23: available at www.geographicalimagination.com (DOWNLOADS tab)
- *Michael Haldrup, Lasse Koefoed and Kirsten Simonsen, 'Practical Orientalism: bodies, everyday life and the construction of otherness', *Geografiska Annaler* 88B (2006) 173-184.
- *Tariq Jazeel, 'Postcolonialism, Orientalism and the geographical imagination', *Geography* 97 (1) (2012) 4-11.
- Valerie Kennedy, *Edward Said* (2000)
- Conor McCarthy, *The Cambridge Introduction to Edward Said* (2010)

- Anne Orford, 'Localizing the other: the imaginative geography of humanitarian intervention', in her *Reading humanitarian intervention: human rights and the use of force in international law* (2003) pp. 82-125
- Edward Said, *Orientalism* (1995 edn; first published 1978)
- Edward Said, *After the last sky: Palestinian lives* (1999 edn)
- Gyan Prakash, 'Orientalism now', *History and theory* 34 (1995) 99-112.
- *Simon Springer, 'Culture of violence or violent Orientalism? Neoliberalisation and imagining the "savage other" in post-transitional Cambodia', *Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers* 34 (2009) 305-19
- ***Angharad Closs Stephens, 'Beyond imaginative geographies? Critique, co-optation and imagination in the aftermath of the War on Terror,'** *Environment and Planning D: Society & Space* 29 (2) (2011) 254-267.

For some reflections on contemporary Orientalisms and their invocation in the wake of terrorist attacks in Europe and elsewhere, see these posts on my blog (www.geographicaliminations.com):

#Portes Ouvertes (20 July 2016); 'Paris of/in the Middle East' (14 November 2015); 'Je ne suis pas Charlie' (17 January 2015)

To bring down the vast edifice of Eurocentrism and Orientalism, many disciplines have turned to postcolonialism: and geography is no exception. But does it manage to tear up its colonial roots? Should it do so? And have we really left that colonial past behind? See:

- *Clive Barnett, 'Sing along with the common people: politics, postcolonialism and other figures', *Environment and Planning D: Society and Space* 15 (1997) 137-54.
- Alison Blunt and Jane Wills, 'Decolonising geography: postcolonial perspectives', in their *Dissident geographies: an introduction to radical ideas and practice* (2000) Ch. 5
- Dan Clayton, 'Critical imperial and colonial geographies', in Kay Anderson, Mona Domosh, Steve Pile, Nigel Thrift (eds) *Handbook of cultural geography* (2002)
- Leela Gandy, *Postcolonial theory: a critical introduction* (1998)
- Derek Gregory, *The colonial present: Afghanistan, Palestine, Iraq* (2004)
- *Tariq Jazeel, 'Subaltern geographies: geographical knowledges and postcolonial strategy', *Singapore journal of tropical geography* 35 (1) (2014) 88-103.
- Tariq Jazeel, 'Postcolonialism', in Nuala Johnson, Richard Schein and Jamie Winders (eds) *Wiley-Blackwell Companion to Cultural Geography* (2013) Ch. 2
- *Tariq Jazeel, Colin McFarlane, 'The limits of responsibility: a postcolonial politics of academic knowledge production', *Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers* 35 (2010) 109-124
- John Morrissey, 'The imperial present: geography, imperialism and its continued effects', in Nuala Johnson, Richard Schein and Jamie Winders (eds) *The Wiley-Blackwell companion to cultural geography* (2013) Ch. 4

- *Pat Noxolo, Parvati Raghuram, Clare Madge, ““Geography is pregnant” and “Geography’s milk is flowing: metaphors for a postcolonial discipline?” *Environment and Planning D: Society & Space* 26 (2008) 146-168
- ***Parvati Raghuram, Clare Madge, Pat Noxolo, ‘Rethinking responsibility and care for a postcolonial world’, *Geoforum* 40 (2009) 5-13**
- Joanne Sharp, *Geographies of postcolonialism* (2009)
- *James Sidaway, Chih Yuah Woon and Jane Jacobs, ‘Planetary postcolonialism’, *Singapore journal of tropical geography* 35 (1) (2014) 4-21
- David Slater, *Geopolitics and the postcolonial: rethinking North-South relations* (2004)
- **Singapore journal of tropical geography: Special issue on Advancing postcolonial geographies*, vol. 35, March 2014

Th 29 Sept (Post)Colonialism, Orientalism and Geography: a discussion

Readings as before

2: MAPPING THE CONCEPTS

Tu 4 Oct Landscape and the lie(s) of the land

Carl Sauer, one of the principal architects of American cultural geography in the twentieth century, developed an approach to studies of cultural landscapes that proved remarkably influential. It was informed by a particular conception of Science (whose ideas have been reworked into more sophisticated forms in complexity theory) and remains important in historical-evolutionary studies of urban landscape change (‘morphogenesis’). On Sauer, see:

- Michael Williams, *To pass on a good earth: the life and work of C.O. Sauer* (2014)

Sauer’s work produced a stream of dissenting views in the closing decades of the twentieth century that drew on quite other traditions in the humanities – especially art history and art theory – to emphasize the practices of viewing that enter into the construction of landscapes, and also on ideas from historical materialism to draw out the human labour that is at once invested in and concealed by the physical production of landscapes. More recently, there have been a number of experimental attempts to connect landscape more directly to ideas about practice and performance.

<CULTURAL LANDSCAPE> <LANDSCAPE>

Cosgrove and Daniels have been central in geographical approaches to landscape through art history; Rose provides a powerful feminist critique, but remains close to their approach (in this essay at least); Mitchell has developed the most detailed historical-materialist critique of concepts of landscape; the work of Olwig and Wylie opens up the concept of landscape to radically new investigations and performances; and Paul Carter is a personal favourite.

- Malcolm Andrews, *Landscape and Western Art* (2000)
- Catherine Brace, *Landscape, place and identity* (2017)
- Paul Carter, *The road to Botany Bay: a spatial history* (1987)
- *Elaine Campbell, 'Landscapes of performance: stalking as choreography', *Environment and Planning D: Society & Space* 30 (3) (2012) 400-417.
- Denis Cosgrove, 'Prospect, perspective and the evolution of the landscape idea': Ch. 19 in Barnes and Gregory, *Reading human geography* and in *Transactions Institute of British Geographers* 10 (1985) 45-62
- Denis Cosgrove, *Social formation and symbolic landscape* (1981; 1998)
- Denis Cosgrove, Stephen Daniels (eds) *The iconography of landscape* (1988)
- Stephen Daniels, *Fields of vision: landscape imagery and national identity in England and the United States* (1993)
- Tim Cresswell, 'Landscape and the obliteration of practice', in Kay Anderson, Mona Domosh, Steve Pile and Nigel Thrift (eds) *Handbook of cultural geography* (2003) pp. 269-281.
- James Duncan, *The city as text: the politics of landscape interpretation in the Kandyan kingdom* (1990)
- *James Duncan, Nancy Duncan, '(Re)reading the landscape', *Environment and Planning D: Society and Space* 6 (1998) 117-126.
- *Claudio Minca, 'Humboldt's compromise, or the forgotten geographies of landscape', *Progress in human geography* 31 (2007) 179-193
- Don Mitchell, *The lie of the land: migrant workers and the California landscape* (1996)
- ***Don Mitchell, 'Labor's geography and geography's labor: California as an (anti)revolutionary landscape', *Geografiska Annaler B* 95 (3) (2013) 219-33 [and accompanying papers]**
- *Catherine Nash, 'Reclaiming vision: looking at landscape and the body', *Gender, place and culture* 3 (1996) 149-69.
- *Roderick Neumann, 'Political ecology: theorizing landscape', *Progress in human geography* 35 (6) (2011) 843-50.
- *Kenneth Olwig, 'Has 'geography' always been modern? Choros, (non)representation, performance and the landscape', *Environment and Planning A* (2008) 1843-1861.
- *Peter Merriman and others, 'Landscape, mobility, practice', *Social and cultural geographies* 9 (2008) 191-212
- *Roderick Neumann, 'Political ecology: theorizing landscape', *Progress in human geography* (2011)

- Gillian Rose, 'Looking at landscape: the uneasy pleasures of power': Ch. 20 in Barnes and Gregory, *Reading human geography* and in her *Feminism and geography* (1993)
- *Special issue of *Environment and Planning D: Society & Space* on 'Animating landscape' (vol. 24: issue 4: 2006)
- ***John Wylie, 'A single day's walking: narrating self and landscape on the South West Coastal Path', *Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers* 30 (2005) 234-247**
- John Wylie, *Landscape* (2007)

Th 6 Oct The politics of regional geography: imperialism, violence and representation

The region has been one of the key sites of geographical inquiry since the ancient Greeks, but their insistence on regional inquiry as an eminently political project can be traced (in different forms) right down to the present.

<REGION> <REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY>

Koelsch provides an accessible account of the classical foundations, while Barnes and Farish bring out the modern connections between regional geography, geopolitics and the state.

- *Mark Duffield, 'From immersion to simulation: remote methodologies and the decline of area studies', *Review of African Political Economy* 41 (2014) supplement S75-S94
- *J.K. Gibson-Graham, 'Area studies after poststructuralism', *Environment and Planning A* 36 (2004) 405-9
- Derek Gregory, *Geographical imaginations* (1994) pp. 37-46.
- *William Koelsch, 'Squinting back at Strabo', *Geographical Review* 94 (2004)
- Natalie Koch, 'Is a "critical" area studies possible?' *Environment and Planning D: Society & Space* (2016) online early
- ***James Sidaway, 'Geography, globalization and the problematic of area studies', *Annals of the Association of American Geographers* 103 (2013) 984-1002.**
- Nigel Thrift, 'Taking aim at the heart of the region', in Derek Gregory, Graham Smith and Ron Martin (eds) *Human geography: society, space and social science* (1994): Ch. 8
- ***Trevor Barnes and Matthew Farish, 'Between regions: science, militarism and American Geography from World War to Cold War', *Annals of the Association of American Geographers* 96 (2006) 807-26.**
- *Matthew Farish, 'Canons and wars: American military geography and the limits of disciplines', *Journal of historical geography* 49 (2015) 39-48

Note: There are other – different but related – concepts, particularly the couplets territory and border – that are also extremely important to think through. For **territory**, you need

to engage with Stuart Elden's work, particularly his *Terror and territory: the spatial extent of sovereignty* (2009) and *The birth of territory* (2013); you can get a quick insight into his thinking from his 'Land, terrain, territory', *Progress in human geography* 34 799-817. On borders, try Reece Jones, *Border Walls: security and the war on terror* (2012).

Tu 11 Oct (Mis)placing place

'Place' is another central term in the geographical lexicon – I suspect most people would say that Geography is about the study of places – that has proved remarkably hard to define. This hasn't stopped critics complaining that we live in an increasingly anonymous, 'placeless' world, but others have developed more nuanced views of the connections between place, difference and identity in an increasingly globalized world.

<PLACE> <POWER-GEOMETRY>

Massey's 'Progressive sense of place' is a classic essay, brief and to the point, but you should read it critically; I recommend reading **any one of the other authors** to develop a more detailed appreciation of what 'place' can be made to mean.

For Massey and discussions of her work see:

- **Doreen Massey, 'Power-geometry and a progressive sense of place', in Jon Bird et al (eds) *Mapping the futures* (1993) pp. 59-69**
- Doreen Massey, 'A global sense of place' available online at <http://www.unc.edu/courses/2006spring/geog/021/001/massey.pdf>
- Doreen Massey, Nigel Thrift, 'The passion of place', in R.J. Johnston and Michael Williams (eds) *A century of British geography* (2003) pp. 275-299.
- David Featherstone and Joe Painter, *Spatial politics: essays for Doreen Massey* (2013) (AVAILABLE ONLINE VIA KOERNER)

For other conceptions, criticisms and demonstrations of place, see:

- Marc Augé, *Non-places: an introduction to supermodernity* (1995): extracts at <http://www.acsu.buffalo.edu/~jread2/Auge%20Non%20places.pdf>
- *Kay Anderson, 'The idea of Chinatown: the power of place and institutional practice in the making of a racial category', *Annals Assoc. Amer. Geogr.* 77 (1987) 580-98.
- Ben Anderson and Paul Harrison (eds), *Taking-Place: non-representational geographies* (2010)
- *F.W. Boal, 'Belfast: walls within', *Political geography* 21 (2002) 687-94.
- Tim Cresswell, *In place/out of place* (1996)
- Tim Cresswell, *Place: a short introduction* (2004)
- Janet Donohoe (ed), *Place and phenomenology* (2017)
- Robert Freestone, Edgar Liu (eds) *Place and placelessness revisited* (2015)
- *Stephen Graham, 'Remember Fallujah: demonizing place, constructing atrocity', *Environment and Planning D: Society & Space* 23 (2005) 1-10.

- Steve Hoelscher, 'Place', in John Agnew and James Duncan (eds) *Wiley-Blackwell Companion to Human Geography* (2011) Ch. 16.
- *Soren Larsen and Jay Johnson, 'The Agency of Place: Toward a More-Than-Human Geographical Self', *GeoHumanities* 2 (1) (2016)
- *Peter Merriman, 'Driving places: Marc Augé, non-places and the geographies of England's M1 Motorway', *Theory, culture and society* 21 (2004) 145-67
- Edward Relph, *Place and placelessness* (1976) (and discussion at http://www.arch.ksu.edu/seamon/place_&_placelessness_classic_texts.pdf)
- Yi-Fu Tuan, 'Visibility: the creation of a place', in his *Space and place* (1977) pp. 161-78.
- *Gearoid O'Tuathail, 'The effacement of place: US foreign policy and the spatiality of the Gulf Crisis', *Antipode* 25 (1993) 4-31

Th 13 Oct Productions of space: David Harvey and troubling geographies

'Space' is another of geography's keywords, but the idea of 'the production of space' may seem troubling to you. It has its origins in the work of French philosopher Henri Lefebvre, but here I focus on the work of David Harvey, still one of the most influential geographers writing in the English language today. Harvey returns to Marx's work to develop a particular view of the importance of space to contemporary capitalism.

<SPATIAL SCIENCE> <PRODUCTION OF SPACE> <SPACE, HUMAN GEOGRAPHY AND>

You simply must read some Harvey (see below); for video of Harvey reading Marx, and much more besides, see *Reading Marx's Capital with David Harvey* at <http://davidharvey.org>. For commentaries, before or after you dip into Harvey:

- **Derek Gregory, 'Troubling geographies', in Noel Castree and Derek Gregory (eds) *David Harvey: a critical reader* (2006) pp. 1-25. Call Number: G70 D379 2006**
- Greig Charnock, 'Lost in space? Lefebvre, Harvey and the negation of spatiality', *South Atlantic Quarterly* 113 (2014) 313-25
- Roslyn Deutsche, 'Boys town' *Environment and Planning D: Society & Space* 9 (1991) 5-30

The critical reader contains a full bibliography of Harvey's writings; those works listed below are confined to those that most directly address productions of space:

- David Harvey, *Social justice and the city* (1973)
- David Harvey, *The condition of postmodernity* (1989)
- David Harvey, 'Between space and time: reflections on the geographical imagination: Ch. 15 in Barnes and Gregory, *Reading human geography* and in *Annals Assoc. Am. Geogr.* 80 (1990) 418-434. [if you read this, you should also

- read: *Eric Sheppard, 'The spaces and times of globalization: place, scale, networks and positionality', *Economic Geography* 78 (2002) pp. 307-30].
- David Harvey, *Paris: capital of modernity* (2003)
 - David Harvey, 'Space', in Noel Castree and Derek Gregory (eds) *David Harvey: a critical reader* (2006)
 - David Harvey, *Cosmopolitanism and the geographies of freedom* (2009)
 - David Harvey, *The enigma of capital* (2010)
 - David Harvey, *Rebel cities* (2012)

If you want to pursue Lefebvre:

- *Stuart Elden, 'Politics, philosophy, geography: Henri Lefebvre in recent Anglo-American scholarship', *Antipode* 33 (2001) 809-25.
- Stuart Elden, *Understanding Henri Lefebvre: theory and the possible* (2004)
- Derek Gregory, *Geographical imaginations* (1994) pp. 348-416 [discussion of Harvey and Lefebvre].
- Henri Lefebvre, *The production of space* (trans. 1991)
- Lukasz Stanek, *Henri Lefebvre on Space: architecture, urban research and the production of theory* (2011)

For riffs on Lefebvre that – I think bizarrely – also claim to be indebted to Foucault, see:

- Edward Soja, *Postmodern geographies: the reassertion of space in critical social theory* (1989)
- Edward Soja, *Thirdspace: journeys to Los Angeles and to other real-and-imagined places* (1996).

14 October Last day to withdraw from course through the Student Service Centre (with 'W' on your transcript); later withdrawals require Faculty approval

Tu 18 Oct Spaces of exception

Although Harvey doesn't treat space as a stage for human action or a container in which events happen, many of his critics complain that his conception of space isn't troubling enough. They have been busy developing other theorizations of space and its significance for the conduct of social and political life. If you want to know more, try:

- Mike Crang, Nigel Thrift (eds) *Thinking space* (1999)
- Doreen Massey, *For space* (2005)
- Nigel Thrift, 'Space: the fundamental stuff of geography', in Sarah Holloway, Stephen Rice and Gill Valentine (eds), *Key concepts in geography* (2003) pp. 95-108.
- *Nigel Thrift, 'Space', *Theory, culture and society* 23 (2006) 139-46
- Jeremy Crampton and Stuart Elden (eds), *Space, knowledge and power: Foucault and geography* (2007)

This lecture focuses on a particularly troubling (and paradoxical) space – the space of exception – as described by the Italian political philosopher Giorgio Agamben.

<EXCEPTION, SPACE OF> <HOMO SACER><HOLOCAUST>

Agamben's account of the space of exception trades in part on a critical (and I think mischievous) reading of Foucault and on a fiercely critical reading of Carl Schmitt, on which see:

- Stephen Legg (ed) *Spatiality, sovereignty and Carl Schmitt* (2011)
- Claudio Minca and Rowan, 'The question of space in Carl Schmitt', *Progress in human geography* 39 (2015) 268-89
- Claudio Minca and Rory Roran, *On Schmitt and space* (2015)

For our purposes, Agamben's key texts are *Homo sacer: sovereign power and bare life* (1998); *Remnants of Auschwitz: the witness and the archive* (2002); and *State of exception* (2005).

For substantive studies that have worked with (and criticised) Agamben's ideas, particularly his claims about the law and about bare life, see:

- *Lisa Bhungalia, 'Im/mobilities in a "Hostile Territory": Managing the Red Line', *Geopolitics* 17 (2012) 256-75 [on Gaza]
- •Camillo Boamno, Ricardo Martén, 'Agamben's urbanism of exception: Jerusalem's border mechanics and biopolitical strongholds', *Cities* (2012)
- *Bruce Braun, James McCarthy, 'Hurricane Katrina and abandoned being', *Environment and Planning D: Society & Space* 23 (2005) 802-809.
- *François Debrix, 'Topologies of vulnerability and the proliferation of camp life', *Environment and Planning D: Society & Space* 33 (2015) 444-59
- *Nick Dines, Nicola Montagna and Vincenzo Rugsien, 'Thinking Lampedusa', *Ethnic and racial studies* 38 (3) (2015) 430-45
- *Jennifer Fluri, 'Capitalizing on bare life: sovereignty, exception and gender politics', *Antipode* 44 (2012) 31-50 [on Afghanistan].
- *Matthew Gandy, 'Zones of indistinction: bio-political contestations in the urban arena', *Cultural geographies* 13 (2006) 497-516.
- *Paolo Giaccaria and Claudio Minca, 'Topographies/topologies of the camp: Auschwitz as a spatial threshold', *Political geography* 30 (2011) 3-12.
- *Derek Gregory, 'The death of the civilian', *Environment and Planning D: Society and Space* 24 (2006) 633-38
- ***Derek Gregory, 'The Black Flag: Guantanamo and the space of exception', *Geografiska Annaler B89* (2006) 405-27 [This is a special issue devoted to Agamben].**
- *Derek Gregory, 'Dirty dancing: drones and death in the borderlands' (2016) (forthcoming; online under DOWNLOADS tab at www.geographicaliminations.com)

- *Tobias Hagmann, Benedkit Korf, ‘Agamben in the Ogaden: violence and sovereignty in the Ethiopian-Somali frontier’, *Political geography* 31 (2012) 205-14.
- *Diana Martin, ‘From spaces of exception to ‘campscares’: Palestinian refugee camps and informal settlements in Beirut’, *Political Geography* 44 (2015) 9-18
- Benjamin Meiches, ‘A political ecology of the camp’, *Security dialogue* (online September 2015)
 - *Claudio Minca, ‘The return of the camp, *Progress in human geography* 29 (2004) 405-12.
 - *Claudio Minca, ‘Agamben’s geographies of modernity’, *Political geography* 26 (2007) 78-97
- *Claudio Minca, ‘Geographies of the camp’, *Political geography* 49 (2015) 74-83
 - *Geraldine Pratt, ‘Abandoned women and spaces of the exception’, *Antipode* 37 (2005) 1052-78.
- ***Kandida Purnell, ‘Body politics and boundary work: Nobodies on hunger strike at Guantanamo’, *Alternatives* 39 (2014) 271-86**
 - *Simon Reid-Henry, ‘Exceptional sovereignty? Guantánamo Bay and the re-colonial present’, *Antipode* 39 (2007) 627-648.
 - *Willem Schinkel and Marguerite van den Berg, ‘City of exception: the Dutch revanchist city and the urban Homo Sacer’, *Antipode* 43 (2011) 1911-38.

Th 20 October Power, violence and space: a discussion

Tu 25 Oct Performance, performativity and space

One of the ways in which geographers have sought to activate concepts of space – to make space appear something other than dead and inert, merely a container for action – is through ideas of performance. But what is the difference between performance and performativity? And what does space have to do with either of them?

<PERFORMANCE> <PERFORMATIVITY> <NON-REPRESENTATIONAL THEORY>

The lecture works towards the ideas of feminist critic Judith Butler. Jackson and Loxley are general interdisciplinary surveys; Nash provides a helpful introduction to the issues in geography – Rose is more challenging – while Pratt provides a clear account of the implications of thinking of Butler as a spatial theorist (Butler herself admits that she has only very recently started to think about space – hence the short lecture/article I’ve selected below].

On performance see:

- *Trevor Barnes, 'Making space for the economy: live performances, dead objects and economic geography', *Geography Compass* 2/5 (2008) 1432-48.
- Erving Goffman, *The presentation of self in everyday life* (1956)
- Stephen Jackson, *Professing performance: theatre in the academy from philology to performativity* (2004)
- ***Geraldine Pratt and Caleb Johnston, 'Staging testimony in Nanay', *Geographical review* 103 (2) (2013) 288-303**
- Richard Schechner, *Performance studies: an introduction* (2002)
- *Paul Simpson, 'Chronic everyday life: rhythm-analysing street performance', *Social and cultural geographies* 9 (2008) 807-829
- See the journals **TDR: The Drama Review* [available via Koerner e-journals] and *Liminalities: a journal of performance*, available online at <http://liminalities.net> [see, for example, Jason Del Gandio, 'Performing the Dum' Dum Doctrine: a non-representational account of Bush's adventurism' in 2.1 (2006)]

On performativity see:

- †**Judith Butler, 'Bodies in alliance and the politics of the street' at <http://eipcp.net/transversal/1011/butler/en/>**
 - ***Derek Gregory, 'Tahrir: politics, publics and performances of space', *Middle East Critique* 22 (2013) 235-46.**
 - James Loxley, *Performativity* (2006)
 - *Catherine Nash, 'Performativity in practice', *Progress in human geography* 24 (2000) 653-664
 - Geraldine Pratt, 'Spatialising the subject of feminism', in her *Working feminism* (2004) Ch. 2
 - Gillian Rose, 'Performing space', in Doreen Massey, John Allen and Phillip Sarre (eds) *Human geography today* (1999) pp. 247-59.
 - Rob Sullivan, *Geography speaks: performative aspects of geography* (2011)
 - *Thematic issues of *Environment and Planning D: Society and Space*: 18 (4 and 5) (2000) and 20 (4) (2002)
- On Judith Butler's work more generally, see:
 - Judith Butler, *Gender trouble: feminism and the subversion of identity* (1990)
 - Judith Butler, *Precarious life: the power of mourning and violence* (2006)
 - *Gerry Kearns, 'The Butler affair and the geopolitics of identity', *Environment and Planning D: Society & Space* 31 (2) (2013) 191-207
 - Moya Lloyd, *Judith Butler: from norms to politics* (2013)
 - Sara Salih, *Judith Butler* (2013)

Th 27 Oct Mappings

J. Brian Harley's work was seminal in showing the connections between maps, power and knowledge. Maps typically claim to be objective, accurate and truthful: but can they

ever be? Is it possible to draw on the methods of the humanities to read maps to reveal their hidden assumptions, covert meanings and strategic silences?

<CARTOGRAPHY, HISTORY OF>

Harley's essays are pivotal; Belyea complains that they don't go far enough, while Jacob and Pickles develop his ideas in artful ways. Pickles is probably the most accessible; slavick provides one example of how contemporary cartography and art can carry a considerable political charge. Harley's work has been revisited in a special issue of *Cartographica* 50 (1) (2015): 'Deconstructing the map: 25 years on'

- *Barbara Belyea, 'Images of power: Derrida/Foucault/Harley', *Cartographica* 29 (2) (1992) 1-9.
- Elsa Chavinier and Jacques Lévy, *A cartographic turn* (2014)
- Denis Cosgrove, *Apollo's Eye: a cartographic genealogy of the earth in the western imagination* (2001)
- Jeremy Crampton, *Mapping: a critical introduction to cartography and GIS* (2010)
- **Cultural Geographies* Special Issue on 'Indigenous cartographies': vol. 16 (2009)
- ***Derek Gregory, 'Seeing Red: Baghdad and the event-ful city', *Political Geography* 29 (2010) 266-79**
- †Derek Gregory, 'Gabriel's Map: Cartography and corpography in modern war', available at geographicalimagination.com (DOWNLOADS)
- J.B. Harley, 'Deconstructing the map': Ch. 9 in Barnes and Gregory, *Reading human geography* and in *Cartographica* 26 (1989) 1-20 [see also the symposium on Harley in *Cartographica* 26 [3&4] (1989)] and again in *Cartographica* 40]
- J.B. Harley, *The new nature of maps: essays in the history of cartography* (2001)
- †Leila Harris and Mark Harrower, 'Critical cartographies', Special issue of *ACME*: available open access on line at <http://www.acme-journal.org/Volume4-1.htm>
- Christian Jacob, *The sovereign map: theoretical approaches in cartography throughout history* (2006)
- ***Rob Kitchin and Martin Dodge, 'Rethinking maps', *Progress in human geography* 31 (2007) 331-344.**
- Lize Mogel and Alexis Bhagat, *An atlas of radical cartography* (2007)
- John Pickles, *A history of spaces: cartographic reason, mapping and the geo-coded world* (2003)
- David Pinder, 'Mapping worlds: cartography and the politics of representation', in Alison Blunt et al (eds) *Cultural geography in practice* (2003) pp. 172-187.
- *David Pinder, 'Cartographies unbound', *Cultural geographies* 14 (2007) 453-62.
- *Eric Sheppard, E. 2005: Knowledge production through critical GIS. *Cartographica* 40: 5-21 [Special issue on Critical GIS]
- elin o'Hara slavick, *Bomb after bomb: a violent cartography* (2007)
- See also the Counter Cartographies Project at †<http://www.countercartographies.org/>

- Denis Wood, *Rethinking the power of maps* (2010)

Tu 1 Nov The Great Divide? Posthumanism and the politics of nature

In 1959 British scientist/novelist C.P. Snow famously distinguished ‘two cultures’ – one from the sciences and the other from the arts – and his reflections raise a series of questions about what is at stake in claiming to be (or not to be) a Science. These also impact on how we understand ‘culture’ and ‘nature’ and on the relations between ‘human geography’ and ‘physical geography’.

<GEOGRAPHY> <NATURE> <POLITICAL ECOLOGY>

According to Raymond Williams ‘nature’ is one of the most complicated words in the English language. So what is ‘nature’? Can it be separated from ‘culture’? And if not, what happens when we try to do so?

For discussions of the ‘social construction of nature’ and the politics of nature, see:

- *Kay Anderson, ‘Culture and nature at the Adelaide Zoo: at the frontiers of human geography’, *Transactions, Institute British Geographers* 20 (1995) 275-94.
- *Karen Bakker, ‘Katrina: the public transcript of disaster’, *Environment and Planning D: Society & Space* 23 (2005) 795-802
- *Bruce Willems-Braun, ‘Buried epistemologies: the politics of nature in (post) colonial British Columbia’, *Annals Association of American Geographers* 87 (1997) 3-31.
- See also Braun and McCarthy, ‘Hurricane Katrina’ reading (above).
- Bruce Braun, *The intemperate rainforest: nature, culture and power on Canada’s west coast* (2002)
- Bruce Braun and Noel Castree (eds) *Remaking reality: nature at the millennium* (1998)
- Noel Castree, ‘Geographies of nature in the making’, in Kay Anderson, Mona Domosh, Steve Pile and Nigel Thrift (eds) *Handbook of cultural geography* (2003) pp. 168-183.
- Noel Castree, Bruce Braun (eds) *Social nature: theory, practice and politics* (2001)
- *David Demeritt, ‘What is the ‘social construction of nature’? A typology and sympathetic critique’, *Progress in Human Geography* 26 (2002) 767–790 [see also pp. 22-40 in Castree and Braun, *Social Nature*]

For critical discussions of the Anthropocene and its implications for geography, see:

- *Noel Castree, ‘The Anthropocene and Geography’, *Geography Compass* 8 (7) (2014) 436-49; 450-63; 464-76
- Nigel Clark, *Inhuman nature: sociable life on a dynamic planet* (2011) [and Book review symposium in *Progress in human geography* 36 (5) (2012)].

- *Simon Dalby, 'Ecological politics, violence and the theme of empire', *Global environmental politics* 4 (2004) 1-11.
- *Simon Dalby, 'Anthropocene geopolitics: globalization, empire, environment and critique', *Geography compass* 1(1) (2007) 103-118
- *Elizabeth Johnson, Harlan Morehouse and others, 'After the Anthropocene: politics and geographic inquiry for a new epoch', *Progress in human geography* online 7 February 2014
- *Jamie Lorimer, 'Multinatural geographies for the Anthropocene', *Progress in human geography* 36 (2012) 593-612
- Paul Robbins, 'Choosing metaphors for the Anthropocene', Ch. 27 of Nuala Johnson, Richard Schein and Jamie Winders (eds) *Wiley-Blackwell Companion to Cultural Geography* (2013)
- ***Sue Ruddick, 'Situating the Anthropocene: planetary urbanization and the anthropological machine', *Urban geography* (online August 2015)**

For discussions of posthumanism and 'more-than-human' geographies see:

- Jane Bennett, *Vibrant matter: a political ecology of things* (2010)
- Bruce Braun and Sarah Whatmore (eds) *Political matter: technoscience, democracy and public life* (2011)
- ***Tim Creswell, 'More-than-human-geographies', in his *Geographic Thought* (Ch. 11) (ONLINE via KOERNER)**
- *Isla Forsyth, 'More-than-human warfare', *Social and cultural geography* 17 (6) (2016)
- *Juanita Sundberg, 'Decolonizing posthumanist geographies', *Cultural geographies* 21 (1) (2014) 33-47.
- Sarah Whatmore, 'Materialist returns: practising cultural geography in and for a more-than-human world', *Cultural geographies* 13 (4) (2006) 600-609.
- Matthew Wilson, 'Cyborg geographies: towards hybrid epistemologies', *Gender, Place and Culture* 16 (5) (2009) 499-516
- Special issue of *Social and cultural geography* 7 (4) (2006): 'Posthuman geographies'

Th 3 Nov Tropicality and intemperate nature

What about 'other' natures? What is the political and cultural significance of identifying non-temperate (and here, specifically tropical) natures? The concept of tropicality was proposed by historian David Arnold, and the two issues of the *Singapore journal of tropical geography* develop his ideas in interesting directions.

<TROPICALITY>

- David Arnold, *The problem of nature* (1996)
- David Arnold, *The Tropics and the travelling gaze: India, landscape and science 1800-1856* (2006)

- *Gavin Bowd and Dan Clayton, 'French tropical geographies', *Singapore journal of tropical geography* 26 (2005) 271-88 [special issue on French tropicality]
- *Gavin Bowd and Dan Clayton, 'Geographical warfare in the tropics: Yves Lacoste and the Vietnam War', *Annals of the Association of American Geographers* 103 (3) (2013) 627-46.
- ***Daniel Clayton, 'Militant tropicality: war, revolution and the reconfiguration of the tropics, c. 1940-1975', *Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers* 38 (1) (2013) 180-92**
- *Felix Driver, 'Imagining the tropics: visions and views of the tropical world', *Singapore journal of tropical geography* 25 (2004) pp. 1-17 [and the critiques in the same issue by Ryan, Morin and Savage]
- Felix Driver, Luciana Martins (eds) *Tropical visions in an age of empire* (2005)
- Derek Gregory, 'Cultures of travel and spatial formations of knowledge', *Erdkunde* 54 (4) 297-319 [see the discussions of Alexander von Humboldt in South America and Mary Kingsley in West Africa]
- Derek Gregory '(Post)colonialism and the production of nature', in Noel Castree and Bruce Braun (eds) *Social nature: theory, practice and politics* (2001) Ch. 5
- Alexander von Humboldt, *Personal narrative of a journey to the equinoctial regions of the new continent* [1814-25] (London: Penguin edn., 1995)
- ***Kris Olds, James Sidaway, Matthew Sparke, 'White death', *Environment and Planning D: Society & Space* 23 (2005) 475-9** [on the Indian Ocean tsunami]
- *Nancy Peluso and Peter Vandergeest, 'Political ecologies of war and forests: counterinsurgencies and the making of national natures', *Annals of the Association of American Geographers* 101 (2011) 587-608
- Hugh Raffles, *In Amazonia: a natural history* (2002)
- ***Neil Safier, 'The tenacious travels of the Torrid Zone and the global dimensions of geographical knowledge in the eighteenth century', *Journal of modern European history* 18 (1-2) (2014) 141-72**
- *Maureen Sioh, 'An ecology of postcoloniality: disciplining nature and society in Malaya 1948-57', *J. hist. geog.* 30 (2004) 729-46.
- Nancy Stepan, *Picturing tropical nature* (2001)
- Michael Taussig, 'Jungle and savagery', in his *Shamanism, colonialism and the wild man: a study in terror and healing* (1987) Ch. 4
- *Special issue of *Singapore journal of tropical geography* 21 (1) (2000): *Constructing the tropics*
- *Robert Walker, Cynthia Simmons, Stephen Aldrich and others, 'The Amazonian Theater of Cruelty', *Annals of the Association of American Geographers* 101 (2011) 1156-1170.

3: GEOGRAPHY AND WAR

Tu 8 November The natures of war

‘Nature’ is often treated as a resource bank that triggers conflict – conflict commodities, resource wars and the rest – but what happens when nature is seen as a medium *through* which military and paramilitary violence takes place?

- Dorothee Brantz, ‘Environments of death: Trench warfare on the Western Front, 1914-1918, in C. Closmann (ed) *War and the environment: military destruction in the modern age* (2009) pp. 68-91
- Santanu Das, *Touch and intimacy in First World War literature* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2008)
- *Isla Forsyth, ‘Designs on the desert: camouflage, deception and the militarization of space’, *Cultural geographies* 21(2014) 247-65
- *Isla Forsyth, ‘Desert journeys: from exploration to covert operations’, *Geographical journal* (February 2015) DOI: 10.1111/geoj.12136
- Derek Gregory, ‘Popeye the weatherman’, at <http://geographicalimagination.com/2012/11/12/popeye-the-weatherman>, 12 November.
- *Derek Gregory, ‘The natures of war’, *Antipode* (August 2015) (online early)
- *Martin Gutmann, ‘The nature of total war: Grasping the global environmental dimensions of World War II’, *History Compass* 13 (2) (2105) 251-61
- Claire Keith, ‘Pilgrims in a toxic land: writing the trenches of the First World War’, in Jeff Persels (ed), ‘The environment in French and Francophone literature and film’, *French Literary Studies* 39 (2012) 69-85 .
- Chris Pearson, ‘The “mangled earth” of the trenches’, in his *Mobilizing Nature: the environmental history of war and militarization in modern France* (Manchester, Manchester University Press, 2012).
- *Pip Thornton, ‘The meaning of light: seeing and being on the battlefield’, *Cultural geographies* 22 (4) (2015) 567-83
- David Zierler, *The invention of ecocide* (2010) [on Agent Orange in Vietnam]

Th 10 November Drones and war at a distance

Advanced militaries are increasingly reluctant to risk (their own) ‘boots on the ground’. There is a long history of waging war at a distance; its most visible modern form is war from the air, including the use of missiles and bombing campaigns, but later modern war has radicalised these transformations through a series of remote platforms (‘drones’ like the Predator and the Reaper) and the conduct of cyber attacks. How has this changed the *geography* of military violence?

- *Jamie Allinson, ‘The necropolitics of drones’, *International political sociology* 9 (2) (2015) 113-27

- *Matthew Bolton, 'From minefields to minespace: An archeology of the changing architecture of autonomous killing in US Army field manuals on landmines, booby traps and IEDs', *Political geography* 46 (2015) 41-53
- Grégoire Chamayou, *A theory of the drone* (2015) [I have provided a series of commentaries on the original French version of this book at geographicalimagination.com]
- *Cara Daggett, 'Drone disorientations: how "unmanned" weapons queer the experience of killing in war', *International feminist journal of politics* 17 (2016) 361-79
- *Derek Gregory, 'The everywhere war', *Geographical Journal* 177 (2011) 238-50
- *Derek Gregory 'From a view to a kill: drones and late modern war' *Theory, culture and society* 28 (2011) 188-215
- †Derek Gregory, 'Drone geographies', *Radical philosophy* 183 (2014); available at geographicalimagination.com (DOWNLOADS tab)
- Hugh Gusterson, *Drone: remote control warfare* (2016)
- Robert Kaiser, 'The birth of cyberwar', *Political geography* 46 (2015) 11-20
- *Ian Shaw, 'Predator Empire: the geopolitics of US drone warfare', *Geopolitics* 18 (3) (2013) 536-59
- *Barney Warf and Emily Fekete, 'Relational geographies of cyberterrorism and cyberwar', *Space and Polity* 20 (2016) 143-57

Tu 15 November Geopolitics, spaces of exception and targeted killing

- *Neal Curtis, 'The explication of the social: algorithms, drones and (counter)terror', *Journal of sociology* (2016) online early
- Kyle Grayson, *Cultural politics of targeted killing: on drones, counterinsurgency and violence* (2016)
- †Derek Gregory, 'Dirty dancing: drones and death in the borderlands' (forthcoming in *Life in the age of drones*, eds. Caren Kaplan and Lisa Parks; available under DOWNLOADS tab at www.geographicalimagination.com)
- Elke Schwarz, 'Prescription drones: On the techno-biopolitical regimes of contemporary 'ethical killing'', *Security dialogue* 47 (2016) 59-75
- *Ian Shaw and Majed Akhter, 'The unbearable humanness of drone warfare in FATA, Pakistan', *Antipode* 44 (2012) 1490-1509
- *Ian Shaw and Majed Akhter, 'The dronification of state violence', *Critical Asian Studies* 46 (2014) 211-34
- Ian Shaw, *Predator empire: drone warfare and full spectrum dominance* (2016)
- †Stanford/NYU Report, *Living under drones: death, injury and trauma to civilians from US drone practices in Pakistan* (2014) at <http://www.forensic-architecture.org/case/drone-strikes/>
- Chris Woods, *Sudden justice: America's secret drone wars* (2015)
- †See also the reports available from *Forensic Architecture* on drone strikes at Datta Khel, Mir Ali and Miranshah at <http://www.forensic-architecture.org/case/drone-strikes/>

Th 17 November Legal geographies and the war lawyers CRAIG JONES

For more than a decade there has been considerable traffic between critical legal studies and critical human geography – spearheaded by the brilliant work of Nick Blomley at SFU – but remarkably little attention has been paid to the geographies of *international* law. And one of the distinguishing features of later modern war is the formation of a legal armature governing military violence, notably through the provisions of international law, and the emergence of ‘operational law’ in which military lawyers are embedded in the targeting process and are required to offer advice to commanders in combat.

- ***Robert M. Cover, ‘Violence and the Word’, *Yale Law Journal* 95 (8) (1986) 1601-1629.**
- **Craig Jones, ‘Frames of law: Targeting advice and operational law in the Israeli *Environment & Planning D: Society & Space*, 33 (4) (2015) 676-696**
- **Craig Jones and Michael Smith, ‘War/law/space: Notes toward a legal geography of war, *Environment & Planning D: Society & Space*, 33 (4) (2015) 581-591**

22/24 November: NO CLASSES

Tu 29 Dec Geographies of /and war: a discussion

<WAR>

Th 1 Dec Final Examination briefing

EVALUATION

By term paper (50%) and final examination (50%).

Term paper

You have **two choices: EITHER (A) OR (B)**

(A) SET QUESTIONS

If you elect this option, you must submit **an original term paper** that answers **one** of the following questions:

1 Edward Said published his critique of Orientalism in 1978. How has its relevance changed since then?

2 'Human geography has long emphasised its scientific credentials, but in recent years it has been conversations with the arts that have produced some of the most significant changes to its theories and methods.' How far do you agree?

3 In what ways can the study of militarised drones ('unmanned aerial vehicles') be illuminated by recent theorisations of space?

4 John Wylie has suggested that landscape be turned 'from a distant object or spectacle to be visually surveyed to an up-close, intimate and proximate material milieu of engagement and practice.' Why and how?

5 Geographical knowledge is produced at many sites outside the university (from the CIA through Human Rights Watch to Shell and beyond). Identify and compare **two**. Your evaluation should include – but need not be limited to – the analytical depth and societal implications of their geographies.

6 Why does it matter that spaces of exception are *spaces*?

These have all been taken from previous final examinations, where they produced some of the best answers. In each case, though, you are required to produce a term paper not an examination answer, which means that everything I say below about submitting a proposal, about the style of the paper, and about submission applies to you too. And none of them can be answered from any one lecture alone: you **must** go beyond the lectures.

(B) OPEN TOPICS

If you elect this option, you must submit an original term paper that critically considers any of the major **thinkers, texts or themes** covered in this course. This requirement implies two things:

- The paper must be **your own work** and must **not have been submitted for any other course**; I will, of course, help you, and you can draw on materials you have learned elsewhere: *but this must be a paper directed squarely at the objectives of Geography 345.*
- The paper must be **critical**: this does not mean rubbishing your subject, but neither does it mean merely repeating what I said in class or what you have read elsewhere: *you need to provide your own careful and constructive appraisal of your subject.*

To give you some ideas: In previous years, term papers have

- tackled the implications for geographical inquiry of the work of **thinkers** like Giorgio Agamben, Judith Butler, Michel Foucault, David Harvey, Donna Haraway, Henri Lefebvre, Edward Said;
- provided critical readings of **texts** like Foucault's *Discipline and punish*, Agamben's *Homo sacer*, Harvey's *The condition of postmodernity* or Soja's *Thirdspace*;
- considered **themes** like Geography and the history of science; Geography and Orientalism; Geography and (post)colonialism; Geography and feminism; Geography and travel-writing; Geography and the 'war on terror'; the production of nature....

But these are only ideas: I encourage you to talk with me about your own ideas and interests at an early stage in planning your paper.

Term papers that are largely empirical or offer a single case-study are not appropriate for this course – so this is not an opportunity to dust off your previous paper on the Downtown East Side or Vancouver as a postmodern city (or Vancouver as anything...).

Proposal

You must provide me with a **one-page proposal** for your term paper by **18 October at the latest**: this does not mean that you must restrict yourself to themes covered up to then. On the contrary: **look ahead and ask for advice if you need it**. This means considering the course outline very carefully, reading some of the relevant references, **and following up what you find there**. *It does not mean turning to Google*; general search engines are of extremely limited value for an assignment of this kind, and it is far better to use **Google Scholar** (but do so carefully, creatively and selectively). Also read the relevant entries in the *Dictionary of Human Geography*. One last cautionary note: wonderful though Wikipedia *can* be, it will not provide you with everything you need – and in addition to information, the crucial test is what you do with it. So spend time *thinking* about the materials you discover.

The proposal must include:

- A working title
- A one-paragraph outline of the main ideas/themes
- A preliminary bibliography (at least six references of *direct* relevance)

I will return the proposals to you, signed, with comments and any suggestions. ***Papers that have not been approved by me will not be accepted.*** I recognize (in fact, I hope) that the final paper will differ in several respects from your original proposal – it will, after all, be the product of much wider reading, research and reflection – but it should none the less address the same topic approved by me. There is no need to make a revised submission unless your work takes you in a radically different direction – in which case you **MUST** request approval for a change of topic ***before you start writing.***

DO NOT LEAVE WORK ON YOUR TERM PAPER UNTIL THE LAST FEW WEEKS OF TERM

Style guide

Note: Papers that do not conform to these guidelines will be penalized.

1. Papers should be around 15 text pages in length (i.e. excluding illustrations and bibliography); spacing either 1.5 or 2.0; they must be professionally presented, **with correct spelling, punctuation and grammar**. Do not use sexist or racist language unless this appears in a quotation (in particular: if you do not mean the masculine 'man' or 'men' then use 'people' or 'humankind').
2. Papers must have a clear and coherent argument (logic); they must have an informative **title**, and **sub-headings** must be used to signpost the argument. This does *not* mean that you need a 'thesis statement', whatever that is; it simply means there must be a purpose, direction and development to your paper.
3. **Maps, diagrams and illustrations** must be incorporated into the body of the paper, clearly titled, and referred to as Figure 1... etc. in the text.
4. **Essays must refer to the relevant readings for the course:** though you need not confine yourself to those readings -- and those who do best will have read beyond them: see me if you need more help -- you must demonstrate that you have read and thought about the readings I have assigned. All sources for direct quotations must be given. References and notes must be numbered in the text (1), (2) etc. and given either as footnotes on the page or endnotes at the back of the paper; a full **bibliography** must appear at the end of the paper.
5. **You must make a back-up copy of your paper on disk and retain this until the marked paper has been returned to you.**
6. I do not mark on a bell curve, and I have attached a **marking scheme** to this course outline for your guidance; **please consult this before beginning work because it indicates what I am looking for**. A copy of this marking scheme will be returned to you with your graded essay, with the appropriate descriptions ringed.

Submission

You must submit your term paper to me or to my TA, Elliot Child, clearly marked with your name and the course number. **DO NOT SLIDE THEM UNDER MY OFFICE DOOR. When you submit the hard copy you must attach a copy of your original proposal signed by me.**

Term papers submitted on or before **17 November** will be returned with a grade and a detailed commentary; essays that are submitted between 17 November and **1 December** will be returned with a grade only (but no penalty).

In fairness to other students, submissions after **1 December** without good reason will be penalized. **If you get into difficulties, don't panic: I don't bite, so talk to me!**

Oral examination

*To guard against plagiarism I reserve the right to inspect notes for and drafts of term papers and to examine students orally on submitted papers and, if necessary, to submit digital versions of essays to e-screening. **You must retain a copy of your term paper until the original has been returned to you.***

Return

Please collect your term paper from the GIC. Since the term papers will be marked by my TA, they will not be available before the final examination: I always check the marks for the term paper against the mark I give for the written examination, and where the grade for the term paper is significantly lower I read the paper myself.

Written examination

There is **no mid-term examination**: I don't think these are appropriate for senior-level courses of this nature.

The **written examination** (2 hours) will be held during the regular examination period in December. It will require **two essays** selected from a set of eight to ten questions, and will involve knowledge of material covered in lectures and contained in the required readings. Since I attach little value to memorizing, skimming and repeating – the mantra for far too many assessments – **I will distribute the questions in advance** to give you an opportunity to do additional reading and to think carefully about your answers. ***You will need to do both of these things to do well.*** None of the questions will be limited to a single lecture, so you will need a good grasp of the course as a whole to do well; good answers will also display a critical appreciation of the required readings. ***In addition, you may not answer questions that duplicate materials covered by your term paper.***

In fairness to the class as a whole, I will not be available for individual consultations about the examination once the questions have been distributed.

Please note that the examination will be given on the published date only; alternative arrangements will only be made for medical or compelling personal reasons.

Withdrawal and academic concession

Withdrawal through the Student Service Centre: If you wish to withdraw from this course without any record of the course on your transcript, you must do so on or before **20 September 2016**. If you wish to withdraw from this course with only a withdrawal standing (“W”) on your transcript, you must do so on or before **14 October 2016**.

The Student Service Centre will not be available after 14 October; later withdrawals require Faculty approval.

If you encounter medical, emotional or personal problems that affect your academic performance in this course, please notify me *and* Arts Academic Advising/Centre for Arts Students Services, located in Buchanan D111 (call 604 822-4028 or e-mail arts.ask,e@ubc.ca); for more information go to <http://students.arts.ubc.ca/academic-planning-advising/advising/academicperformance/help-academic-concession.html>. You can also receive friendly and professional help from Counselling Services in Room 1040 Brock Hall (1874 East Mall): see <http://www.students.ubc.ca/livewelllearnwell/counselling-services> or call 604 822-3811.

TERM PAPERS: GRADING GUIDE

This is exactly what it says: a guide. It is intended to help you understand the reasons for your grade *and* to assist you in preparing future term papers. It should be read in conjunction with the Guidelines provided for the submission of term papers for this course. If you wish to discuss your mark with me I will be happy to do so, but I do not change grades following such informal discussions; there is a formal University procedure for appealing assigned standing and you should consult the *UBC Calendar* if you wish to do so.

	RESEARCH AND CONTENT	ORGANIZATION AND LOGIC	STYLE AND CLARITY
<i>EXCELLENT</i> A+ 90-100 A 85-89 A- 80-84	Impressive research: wide, careful and critical reading beyond the required/assigned texts; Situates subject in wide context; Excellent use of examples.	Critical and imaginative approach; Intelligent use of theories/ideas to structure argument; Excellent use of illustrations, professionally presented, titled + referred to in text; Convincing conclusion showing ability to evaluate and synthesize.	Exceptionally clear; Mature use of language; Correct grammar, spelling, punctuation; Full and accurate documentation of sources, quotations.
<i>GOOD</i> B+ 76-79 B 72-75 B- 68-71	Thorough research: careful and critical reading; Some attempt to situate subject in wide context; Good use of examples.	Careful and constructive approach; Some use of theories/ideas to structure argument; Good illustrations, carefully presented, titled and referred to in text; Effective conclusion, with some evidence of evaluation and synthesis.	Clear; Good use of language; Few lapses in grammar, spelling punctuation; Good documentation of sources, quotations.
<i>FAIR</i> C+ 64-67 C 60-63 C- 55-59	Uneven and/or largely derivative research; Little attempt to situate subject in wide context; Insufficient or undeveloped examples.	Run-of-the mill approach; Insufficient acknowledgement of theories/ideas behind the argument; Satisfactory illustrations; Simple, skeletal conclusion.	Writing requires ‘second guessing’: what do you mean, exactly? Confused or cluttered language; Mistakes in grammar, spelling, punctuation; Fair documentation of sources, quotations.
<i>POOR</i> D 50-54 F 00-49	Inadequate research; No attempt to situate subject in context; Inadequate or inappropriate examples.	No obvious argument or structure; Little or no acknowledgement of theories/ideas; Poor or no illustrations; Conclusion merely restates the question.	Unclear; Elementary use of language; Poor grammar, spelling, punctuation; Inadequate documentation of sources, quotations.