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## An Overview about Geography

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### Abstract

Terrain is the spatial study of the earth's face( from the Greek geo, which means " Earth, " and graphein, which means " to write "). Geographers study the earth's physical characteristics, its occupants and societies, marvels similar as climate, and the earth's place within the macrocosm. terrain examines the spatial connections between all physical and artistic marvels in the world. Geographers also look at how the earth, its climate, and its geographies are changing due to artistic intervention.

**Keywords:** Terrain, Earth, physical, artistic.



## 1. INTRODUCTION

The first known use of the word terrain was by Eratosthenes of Cyrene (ultramodern- day Libya in North Africa), an early Greek scholar who lived between 276 and 194 BCE. He cooked one of the first systems of longitude and latitude and calculated the earth's circumference. Also, he created one of the first charts of the world grounded on the available knowledge of the time. Around the same time, numerous ancient societies in China, southern Asia, Polynesia, and the Arabian Peninsula also developed charts and navigation systems used in terrain and cartography.

The discipline of terrain can be broken down into two main areas of focus physical terrain and mortal terrain. These two main areas are analogous in that they both use a spatial perspective, and they both include the study of place and the comparison of one place with another.

Physical terrain is the spatial study of natural marvels that make up the terrain, similar as gutters, mountains, terrenes, rainfall, climate, soils, shops, and any other physical aspects of the earth's face. Physical terrain focuses on terrain as a form of earth wisdom. It tends to emphasize the main physical corridor of the earth the lithosphere (face subcaste), the atmosphere( air), the hydrosphere( water), and the biosphere( living organisms) – and the connections between these corridor.

The major forms of study within physical terrain include the following

Some physical geographers study the earth's place in the solar system. Others are environmental geographers, part of an arising field that studies the spatial aspects and artistic comprehensions of the natural terrain. Environmental terrain requires an understanding of both physical and mortal terrain, as well as an understanding of how humans conceptualize their terrain and the physical geography.

The Greek word geographos from which terrain is deduced, is literally restated as jotting( graphos) about the Earth( geo). Terrain differs from the discipline of geology because geology focuses substantially on the physical Earth and the processes that formed and continue to shape it. On the other hand, terrain involves a much broader approach to examining the Earth, as it involves the study of humans as well. As similar, terrain has two major services, mortal (social wisdom) and physical( natural wisdom).

Physical Terrain is the study of our home earth and all of its factors its lands, waters, atmosphere, and interior. In this book, some chapters are devoted to the processes that shape the lands and impact people. Other chapters depict the processes of the atmosphere and its relationship to the earth's face and all our living brutes. For as long as people have been on the earth, humans have had to live within Earth's boundaries. Now mortal life is having a profound effect on the earth. Several chapters are devoted to the effect people have on the earth. Mortal terrain is a social wisdom that focuses on people, where they live, their ways of life, and their relations in different places around the world. A simple illustration of a geographic study in mortal terrain would be where is the Hispanic population concentrated in the U.S. and why?

Science is a path to gaining knowledge about the natural world. The study of wisdom also includes the body of knowledge that has been collected through scientific inquiry. Scientists conduct scientific examinations by asking testable questions that can be totally observed and careful substantiated collected. Also they use logical logic and some imagination to develop a testable idea, called a thesis, along with explanations to explain the idea. Eventually, scientists design and conduct trials grounded on their suppositions.

Science seeks to understand the abecedarian laws and principles that beget natural patterns and govern natural processes. It's further than just a body of knowledge; wisdom is a way of allowing that provides a means to estimate and produce new knowledge without bias. At its stylish, wisdom uses objective substantiation over private substantiation to reach sound and logical conclusions.



Verity in wisdom is a delicate conception, and this is because wisdom is falsifiable, which means an original explanation (thesis) is testable and suitable to be proven false. A scientific proposition can noway fully be proven correct; it's only after total attempts to falsify contending for ideas and variations that the proposition is assumed to be true. While it may feel like a weakness, the strength behind this is that all scientific ideas have stood up to scrutiny, which isn't inescapably true for non-scientific ideas and procedures. In fact, it's the capability to prove current ideas wrong that's a driving force in wisdom and has driven numerous scientific careers.

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