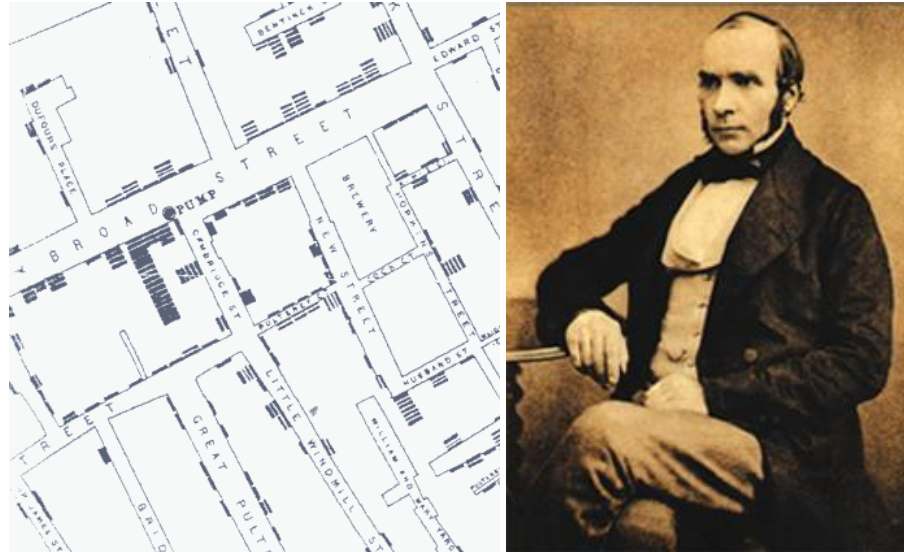


Notable Geographers Scavenger Hunt



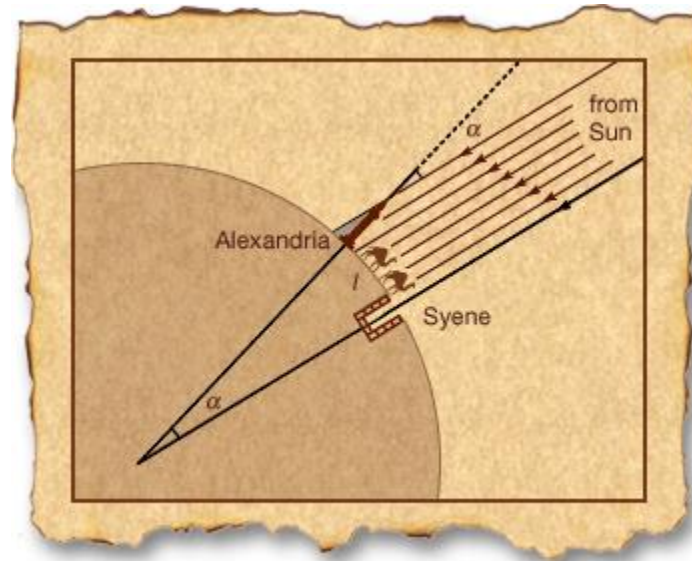
Idrisi (or al-Idrisi) was an Arab geographer who lived in the eleventh to twelfth century C.E. He worked for the king of Sicily to collect geographical information and create a remarkably accurate representation of the world. Under Idrisi's direction, an academy of geographers gathered maps, consulted mariners and travelers, and went out on their own scientific expeditions.

Notable Geographers Scavenger Hunt



John Snow was a British doctor and geographer who lived in 19th century C.E. Dr. Snow mapped the distribution of cholera victims and water pumps in Soho, London to determine and prove that the cause of the infection was water contamination.

Notable Geographers Scavenger Hunt



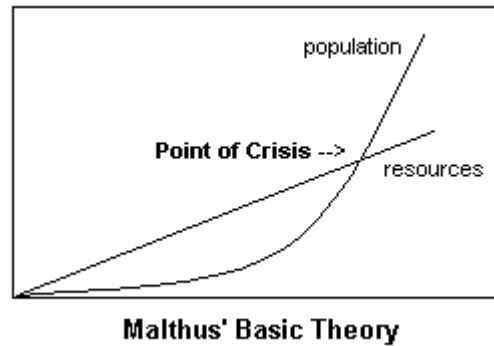
Eratosthenes was a Greek scholar who worked in the third century B.C.E. He accurately calculated the circumference of the earth by measuring the sun's angles at the summer solstice (June 21) at two points along the Nile River – Alexandria and Syene. He used geometry to conclude the circumference based on the distance between the two cities and the angle of the sun at each place.

Notable Geographers Scavenger Hunt



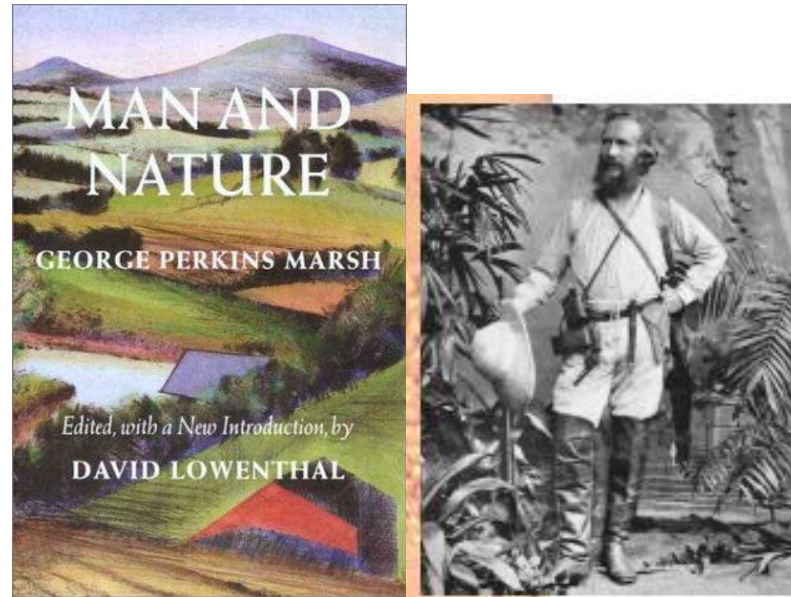
Hecataeus was a Greek scholar who lived in the sixth century B.C.E. He was a popular researcher, cartographer (map maker), and geographer. He was known for creating a map of the inhabited world and may have produced the first geography book around 500 B.C.

Notable Geographers Scavenger Hunt



Thomas Malthus was a British economist who lived in the 18th and 19th centuries C.E. Malthus became the first critic to note that the world's population was increasing faster than the food supplies needed to sustain it. He argued that "negative checks" such as famine, disease, and wars would be the forces that keep population growth contained.

Notable Geographers Scavenger Hunt



George Perkins Marsh was a 19th century C.E. American geographer. He is best known for his classic work *Man and Nature* published in 1864. He focused on the impact of human actions on the natural environment, so his thinking is basic to the field of Human Geography. He emphasized human destruction of the environment, and used the conversion of ancient Mesopotamia from a “Fertile Crescent” to a vast barren desert. Marsh’s message is a familiar one to us today: Conserve the earth, or live to pay the disastrous consequences.

Notable Geographers Scavenger Hunt



Ptolemy was a Greek scholar who lived five hundred years later than Eratosthenes and he recalculated the circumference of the earth to be much smaller (by about 9,000 miles). He was wrong, but his mistake was taken as truth for hundreds of years. Despite his famous miscalculations, his *Guide to Geography* included many rough maps of landmasses and bodies of water, and he developed a global grid system that was a forerunner to our modern system of latitude and longitude.