

GE4223 - DEVELOPMENT OF GEOGRAPHIC THOUGHT

Semester 1, 2014/2015

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AIMS & OBJECTIVES

Aimed at developing a critical perspective on the nature and practice of modern geography, the module situates the development of geography within the wider context of philosophical and social change. It examines the basic nature of the discipline by considering some of the ways in which the relationship between society and space has been theorized within geography. It traces the history of the discipline and evaluates the different paradigms, approaches and methodological considerations which have influenced human geography including the impact of positivism, humanism, Marxism, feminism, realism and postmodernism. Key concepts such as space, place, nature, environment and landscape will be explored.

SCHEDULE

Venue: Geography Honours Room

Seminar time: Thursday 2:30-5:30 pm (Starting 14 August 2014)

Consultation Hour: Tuesday 2-3 pm.

SYNOPSIS AND SYLLABUS

S1. Introduction: Why and How to do Geog Thot? (14 August 2014)

We are used to learning the development of thought in a historical narrative way. In a diverse discipline such as human geography, it is hard to find such a clear historical pathway that can be nicely summarized in the term “paradigm shift”. Instead, contemporary human geography is best characterized as a *multitude* comprising different strands of thought that can sometimes be traced back to the early foundation of the discipline. I have therefore chosen three such major strands of geographic thought for this module: political economy, culture and society, and nature-society. While they are presented in separate parts for heuristic and practical reasons, it is important to note that these strands of thought do not evolve in a discrete and separate manner. Their trajectories often intertwine and crossover and their practitioners intermingle (and sometimes even marry each other!). In this class, I will discuss with you how best we should learn the development of this multitude in a timely and practical manner. A learning toolkit will be shared for use throughout this module.

PART ONE: POLITICAL ECONOMY

This part of the module focuses on one of the most influential strands of thought in contemporary human geography. Political economy emerged as a major force by the late 1970s and fundamentally reshaped the ways in which we study geographical patterns and processes. As a powerful critique of and viable alternative to the two preceding thoughts – empiricism and positivism, political economy has since evolved from structural Marxism to realism and institutionalism. This part comprises three seminar classes and one optional tutorial session. We start by tracing the origins and evolution of political economy thought in human geography. We then evaluate the past, present, and future of political economy

research in human geography. In particular, we examine the “What is Left?” debate that provides critical clues to the future of political economy in human geography. In an optional tutorial session, we discuss *how* political economy is practised in human geography today. Throughout this Part I, we will interrogate key concepts in socio-economic life such as social relations, spatial (re)structuring, uneven development, territorialization, institutionalization, rescaling, and relationality.

S2-S3. Tracing political economy (21 and 28 August 2014)

S4. Debating political economy: “What is Left?” (4 September 2014)

PART TWO: CULTURE AND SOCIETY

This part of the module focuses on another influential strand of contemporary geographic thought – culture and society. Parallel to the emergence of political economy during the late 1970s, human geographers began to pay significant attention to human agency, their intentions, and discursive identities. This earlier humanistic strand of culture and society not only challenged the blatant bracketing out of human actors in empiricism and spatial science, but also accorded meanings and power to human actors absent in the structuralist form of Marxism. By the late 1980s and the early 1990s, geographic thought in human geography could be described as a multitude of philosophical orientations represented by postmodernism, poststructuralism, and postcolonialism. This part comprises three seminar classes and one optional tutorial session. We start by tracing the origins and evolution of different strands of thought on culture and society in human geography. We then evaluate the past, present, and future of critical thought on culture and society in human geography. In particular, we examine the “cultural turn” debate that provides critical clues to the future of understanding culture and society in human geography. In an optional tutorial session, we discuss *how* geographic thought on culture and society informs geographical studies today. Throughout this Part II, we will interrogate key concepts in socio-cultural life such as imaginations, inscriptions, metaphors, discourses, identities, representations, positionality, performativity, and their relations to space, place, and geography.

S5-S6. Tracing culture and society (11 and 18 September 2014)

S7. Debating culture and society: “A cultural turn?” (2 October 2014) Tim Bunnell to guest-lead (to be confirmed)

PART THREE: NATURE AND SOCIETY

This final part focuses on perhaps the longest and most enduring tradition in Geography – nature and society. Still, this strand of geographic thought tends to be underplayed in most contemporary discussion of human geography (including Johnston and Sidaway, 2004!). From the early days of environmental determinism and regional geography, human interaction with nature has been theorized differently over time. With the rise of critical human geography since the 1970s (political economy and culture and society), nature and society have become one of the most contested terrains for geographical knowledge. The emergence of political ecology and hybrid geographies since the 1980s has firmly (re)established the agenda of human geography as a discipline concerned with the complex interfaces between nature and society. Human geographers have developed critical perspectives on the politics of our conceptions of nature and challenged us to be ethically responsible for distant (un)natural strangers and places. This part comprises three seminar classes and one optional tutorial session. We start by tracing the origins and evolution of different strands of thought on nature

and society in human geography. We then evaluate the past, present, and future of critical thought on nature and society in human geography. In particular, we examine the “social construction of nature” debate that provides critical clues to the future of understanding nature and society in human geography. In an optional tutorial session, we discuss *how* geographic thought on nature and society informs geographical studies today. Throughout this Part III, we will interrogate key concepts in nature-society life such as power, conflicts, discourses, identities, representations, risks, vulnerability, and their relations to environment, place, and geography.

S8-S9. Tracing nature and society (9 and 16 October 2014) Harvey Neo to guest-lead on 16 October (to be confirmed)

S10. Debating nature and society: “the social construction of nature?” (23 October 2014)

PART FOUR: PRESENTATIONS AND DISCUSSIONS

S11. Presentations (30 October 2014)

S12. Discussions and revisions (6 November 2014)

ASSESSMENT

60% CA: including 20% group assignment (presentation), 30% individual written assignment, 10% participation

40% from closed book final examination (2 questions to be answered)

ASSIGNMENTS

To be discussed and finalized in class.

Group presentation (20%)

Topic: A philosophically informed critique of contemporary human geographical debates

Steps:

1. Form a group of 3 to 5 students.
2. Choose one of the three **themes** covered in the Debating Weeks (i.e. “What is left?”, “Cultural Turn?” and “Social Construction of Nature?”).
Note: I may rearrange your choice to ensure a reasonable distribution of these themes.
3. Choose any **philosophical foundation** (i.e. “isms”) taught in GE4223 and construct an in-depth critique of the geographical debate reported in the group of articles.
Note: I may rearrange your choice to ensure a reasonable distribution of these “isms”.
Some (un)useful tips from me:

- Don't be greedy and take up just one "ism", e.g. positivism, poststructuralism, Marxism, and so on. Once you go beyond one "ism", you may lose control of them!
- Make sure your critique covers both strengths and weaknesses of the target "camp" in the debate – a critique is not just about criticism(s). But you do need to take an overall position, i.e. in favour or against one "camp" in the chosen debate.
- Do research that goes beyond these debate-related articles. Incorporate what you have read and learnt from all classes (and modules in Geography). It will be great if you can come up with some novel ideas/critiques. In short, do you have anything to say that has NOT been covered in these debate-related articles?

4. Present your (well argued!) critique in **15 minutes** during Seminar 11 (30 October 2014). Note: There is no prescribed format for the presentation. Since the content of your critique is likely to vary greatly, you are free to choose the areas/themes that should be emphasized and how to best convey the information to the audience.

Some (un)useful tips from me:

- Make sure you don't present too much (i.e. many bullet points). It is always good to give a focused presentation with 3-4 strong points raised. In that way, your audience will be able to follow and remember your work well.
- Will be nice to see some graphics and/or visuals, not just pure words, in your presentation. Be as imaginative as possible.

Individual assignment (30%)

Topic: Evaluating key concepts in human geography and their philosophical foundations

Question: Evaluates the strengths and weaknesses of ONE key CONCEPT in influencing the development of your chosen strand of thought since the 2000s.

Steps:

1. Read ALL three sample essays posted on the IVLE for each of the three strands of thought. I posted them on an anonymous basis primarily in response to past feedback that some of you have uneven/unfair access to them. In doing so, I hope to offer a level-playing field. I am not particularly keen in you all "following-thy-leader" because I hope you can create your own style and path of writing about geographic thought. So please please please read them with a pinch of salt, so to speak.

2. Choose **ONE** of the three strands of geographic thought taught in this module.

Note: I may rearrange your choice to ensure a reasonable distribution.

3. Write a 2,500 words essay (excluding references) that evaluates the strengths and weaknesses of ONE key CONCEPT in influencing the development of your chosen strand of thought since the 2000s.

Some (un)useful tips from me:

- What is a concept and how is it different from a philosophical foundation/ism/strand of thought? Well, a concept is a more *specific* form of explaining or unpacking of reality. Take Marxism as an example. It is a philosophical foundation/ism within the Political Economy strand of thought. But it is NOT the concept itself, but rather an

approach to understanding reality. Marxism has some inherent concepts, e.g. class (class struggle), capital (capitalism), value (exploitation), and so on. Similarly, poststructuralism is a philosophical foundation/ism but its key concepts are more diffuse. However, we should be quite safe to say “discourse”, “governmentality”, “politics of identities” are possible concepts in poststructural thought. Ditto “hybridity”, “actants/agency”, and “power from a distance” in actor-network theory or “social constructionism” in the nature-society strand of thought.

- Choice of concept: Again, ONE concept within one strand of thought will do the job just well (e.g. neoliberalism, new regionalism or embeddedness in P/E, the body, performativity, or materiality in C/S, or human-nonhumans or environmental vulnerability in N/S). Sometimes, the chosen concept has a specific “ism” underpinning it and thus the latter (“ism”) provides a useful epistemological lens for evaluating the development of this concept (e.g. class-Marxism, place-humanism, positionality-feminism, vulnerability or commodification-political ecology). For obvious reasons, most of these concepts will have an entry in the *International Encyclopedia of Human Geography* (2009) or the *Oxford Dictionary of Human Geography* (2013). So it’s best to verify with entries in either encyclopedia or dictionary. In addition, it is possible that the chosen concept has cross-overs in different strands. But try to delimit your evaluative boundary so that things are under control. Finally, try to choose the concept you CAN handle, not just something that sounds exotic, fanciful or exciting; it may be too hard/much for you (and me)!
- Time frame: Make sure you start from the 2000s onwards, with only a little contextual material on the pre-2000s work.
- Concept in geography: While the concept itself needs not come from Geography, your discussion and evaluation MUST focus on its conceptual development IN human geography. For example, it can be tempting to discuss how “inter-sectionality” develops in feminism (e.g. in Sociology). But that will not satisfy my requirement in this assignment. The evaluation should be positioned within how the concept evolves in feminist *geography*.
- Description vs. evaluation: Make sure you don’t spend most of your words/efforts describing the concept’s development. More importantly, you need to evaluate constantly how/why the conceptual development matters in the development of the chosen strand of thought (i.e. what’s the big deal with the stuff/story you are talking about?). Make sure your evaluation is NOT just about a specific piece of work/person, but about the concept and its developmental role in the chosen strand. In evaluating anything, you need to provide sufficient justifications and reasoning (i.e. why do you think so?).
- Theory vs. conceptual development: Make sure your description and evaluation have a time (and space!) dimension to them. You should not delve into great detail about the concept at the expense of its role in the development of geographic thought.
- I don’t know much! As there are easily a few dozen of concepts you have choose from in this assignment, do bear in mind that I may NOT know all of them well. Before you ask me for further advice, do read the above notes/tips carefully and prepare as much as possible. Otherwise, there is a (good) possibility that I may not know much about what you have in mind!
- Specification of topic: I understand sometimes you want to be absolutely SURE of my “approval” before you write. But let me assure you that I may not be able to “approve” everything. Very often, I can only know what is good AFTER seeing/reading it (sometimes, I may not know even after reading it!). In short, you need to make some judgement calls here (e.g. on the balance of your assignment, on the chosen concept,

on the approach taken, and so on). As this module is about thought, there is a necessary tension between ambiguity and clarity. So don't expect very helpful responses from me to your queries. I will try my best but my responses are clearly limited by my own (in)abilities.

4. There is no prescribed format for your essay. I would like to see as much creativity and thoughtfulness in your work as possible. But do discuss with me if you have very wild ideas, just in case! The only requirement is that the written report must follow the referencing style used in the *Singapore Journal of Tropical Geography*:

<http://www.blackwellpublishing.com/submit.asp?ref=0129-7619>

Some (un)useful tips from me:

- Quotations and phrases: Be careful in quoting/paraphrasing others. While it is useful to bring in authoritative work to support your point(s), it may be counterproductive if you just “cut and paste” those words/sentences from published sources to form different sentences. You MUST explain the connections and links in these quoted materials to your argument(s). Otherwise, they will appear as nothing more than strangely “stitched together” phrases/sentences that obfuscate the reader. Remember, too many quotes may not only confuse you/me/others, but also increase the risk of contradiction (when you quote “out of context”)... So think carefully before you quote.
- Be systematic: Fairly obvious point in writing “theoretical” work. Check out most papers in *Progress in Human Geography*. They are nice templates for your assignment.
- Introduction/Conclusion: Make sure you have these to bring out what you intend to say (Introduction) and what you have said (Conclusion). Be succinct and yet exciting in these two important sections.
- Referencing: Please try to go back to the original sources and rely less on “XXX quoted/cited in YYY”.

5. My “gold” standards? From past experience, assignments with these qualities are sure to “win” gold.

- Very good understanding of the development of the concept to be analyzed: transition between strands of thought well discussed; critical evaluations well embedded and supporting statements from geographers well weaved into your arguments. Superb writing.
- Good depth of analysis and coverage of relevant work by geographers: strong groundedness in the relevant literature.
- Some cases of excellent originality in approach: publishable insights!
- Concise and good focus: not excessive digression and self-indulgence in caveats and other things.
- Very solid research and state-of-the-art analysis.
- Now, re-read those three A essays to get a feel again! Check out also last year's assignment feedbacks so that you can avoid making the same kind of mistakes.

6. Writing development?

I am thinking of reading and commenting briefly on a non-compulsory 500-word draft version of your essay two weeks before the essay deadline. If the majority of you think this is a good idea, we will go ahead.

Submission deadlines:

*** NOTE: In light of the potential dispute between you actually delivering the hard copy to my mailbox and me receiving it afterwards, I would like you to submit BOTH (1) the digital version of your paper in ONE file uploaded to the IVLE GE4223 Workbin (“Assignment Submission” Folder) and (2) the hard copy to be placed in my mailbox next to the Department Office. The deadline for both is the same. I have also enabled the option of “Students can only view their own files” in the Assignment Submission folder. So rest assured of the privacy of your submitted work.

Political-Economy and Culture-Society: By 5:30 pm on **Thursday 23 October 2014** to be placed in my mailbox next to the Department Office.

500-word draft deadline: 12pm Tuesday 7 October 2014 or earlier;

Nature-Society: By 5:30 pm on **Thursday 30 October 2014** to be placed in my mailbox next to the Department Office.

500-word draft deadline: 12pm Tuesday 14 October 2014 or earlier;

Penalty for late submission: 5% of the essay mark per DAY.

TEXTS & READINGS

Note: I have provided a comprehensive list below NOT to intimidate you, but to save you time from sourcing and choosing readings for your various activities in this module. In terms of reading load, you are expected to read NO MORE THAN TWO items (chapter or article marked with *) each week.

There is NO prescribed **core text** for this module, but these ones are useful recent resources:

Agnew, John A. and Livingstone, David N. (eds.) (2011), *The SAGE Handbook of Geographical Knowledge*, London: Sage.

Cloke, Paul, Crang, Philip and Goodwin, Mark (eds.) (2014), *Introducing Human Geographies*, Third Edition, London: Routledge.

Cox, Kevin R. (2014), *Making Human Geography*, New York: Guilford

Cresswell, Tim (2013), *Geographical Thought: A Critical Introduction*, Chichester: Wiley-Blackwell.

Three **general reference guides** that will be useful throughout the course are:

Castree, Noel, Kitchen, Rob and Rogers, Ali (2013), *Oxford Dictionary of Human Geography*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Kitchin, Rob, Thrift, Nigel, Castree, Noel, Crang, Mike, Domosh, Mona, Anderson, Kay, Cloke, Paul, Crampton, Jeremy, Graham, Brian, Hadjimichalis, Costis, Hubbard, Phil, Kearns, Robin, Kwan, Mei-Po, Lees, Loretta, McLafferty, Sarah, Paasi, Anssi, Philo, Chris,

Sidaway, James, Willis, Katie, and Yeung, Henry (eds.) (2009), *International Encyclopedia in Human Geography*, 12 Volumes, Online and Print, Elsevier.

<https://proxylogin.nus.edu.sg/libproxy1/public/login.asp?logup=false&url=http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/referenceworks/9780080449104>

Check out all its entries related to geographic thought. Some of your seniors had these to say about the IEHG.

“The Encyclopaedia is god-send!” (AY2009-2010)

“I think the international encyclopedia for human geography should be included as reading in the future. I find it super useful in understanding the terms, rather than just listen from the lecture” (AY2009-2010)

Gregory, Derek, Johnston, Ron J., Pratt, Geraldine, Watts, Michael and Whatmore, Sarah (eds.) (2009), *The Dictionary of Human Geography*, Fifth Edition, Chichester: Wiley-Blackwell.

All of these texts are available in the Central Library (be sure to consult the editions specified above).

The key journals that you might wish to take a look at (they can all be accessed as E-journals through LINC) include:

Annals of the Association of American Geographers

Environment and Planning A

Environment and Planning D: Society and Space

Geoforum

Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers (check out major debates)

Progress in Human Geography (check out major debates and regular Progress Reports)

Other relevant and more specialized geographical journals include:

Antipode: a journal of radical geography (check out major debates)

Cultural Geographies (previously *Ecumene*)

Economic Geography

Gender, Place and Culture

Journal of Economic Geography

Political Geography

Singapore Journal of Tropical Geography

Social & Cultural Geography

Weekly Readings

(Arranged in the order of publication year; only items with * are compulsory)

S1. Introduction: Why and How to do Geog That?

Come prepared for these three questions:

- * What do I want to get out of this module and why? Think and tell me your expectations. Be sure you write them down so that I can view on paper.
- * Who is my favourite human geographer and why? (Please choose one who is still alive and active! Make sure you at least Google and visit this person’s website, if available)
- * What is my favourite “ism” (or philosophical foundation) and why?

Readings:

* *International Encyclopedia of Human Geography*: entry on “Philosophy and Human Geography”.

Kobayashi, Audrey (2010), ‘People, place, and region: 100 years of human geography in the *Annals*’, *Annals of the Association of American Geographers*, Vol.100(5), pp.1095-1106.

Cresswell, Tim (2013), *Geographical Thought*, Chapter 1 Introduction.

Cox, Kevin R. (2014), *Making Human Geography*, Chapters 1 and 9 on “Human geography: the first half century” and “Making sense of human geography”.

PART ONE: POLITICAL ECONOMY

S2-S3. Tracing political economy

* *International Encyclopedia of Human Geography*: entries on “Political economy, geographical”, “Marxism/Marxist Geography I/II”, “Positivism”, “Radical geography”, “Regional geography”, and “Spatial science”.

Cresswell, Tim (2013), *Geographical Thought*, Chapters 5 and 7 on “Spatial Science” and “Marxist geographies”.

Cox, Kevin R. (2014), *Making Human Geography*, Chapters 2-3 and 7 on “quantitative revolution”, “material matters”, and “structure-agency debate”.

Reading political economy: how does P/E work these days?

* Lim, Kean Fan (2014). ‘Socialism with Chinese characteristics’ Uneven development, variegated neoliberalization and the dialectical differentiation of state spatiality. *Progress in Human Geography*, Vol.38(2), pp.221-247.

Older textbook references:

Peet, Richard (1998), *Modern Geographical Thought*: Chapters 3-5 on radical geography, structuralism, structuration, and realism.

Cloke, Paul, Crang, Philip and Goodwin, Mark (eds.) (2004), *Envisioning Human Geographies*: Chapter 4 on political economy (by Mark Goodwin).

Johnston, Ron J. and Sidaway, James D. (2004), *Geography and Geographers*: Chapters 3-4 on scientific method and spatial science.

Aitken, Stuart and Valentine, Gill (eds.) (2006), *Approaches to Human Geography*: Chapter 2 on spatial science (by Rob Kitchen), Chapter 5 on Marx (by George Henderson and Eric Sheppard), Chapter 7 on structuration (by Isabel Dyck and Robin Kearns), and Chapter 8 on realism (by Andrew Sayer).

Further journal readings:

Yeung, Henry Wai-chung (1997), 'Critical realism and realist research in human geography: a method or a philosophy in search of a method?', *Progress in Human Geography*, Vol.21(1), pp.51-74.

Castree, Noel (1999), 'Envisioning capitalism: geography and the renewal of Marxian political economy', *Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers*, Vol.24(2), pp.137-58.

Forum in *Antipode: A Radical Journal of Geography*, 2002, Vol.34(4): pp.655-678. Includes the following articles: Euan Hague. "Antipode, Inc?"; Marvin Waterstone. "A Radical Journal of Geography or a Journal of Radical Geography?"; Jane Wills and Jamie Peck. "Progress or Retreat? *Antipode* and the Radical Geographical Project"; Noel Castree. "The Antinomies of *Antipode*." Springer, Simon (2014), 'Human geography without hierarchy', *Progress in Human Geography*, Vol.38(3), pp.402-419.

Smith, Adrian (2014), 'The state, institutional frameworks and the dynamics of capital in global production networks', *Progress in Human Geography*, Vol.38. Download OnlineFirst version.

Zhang, Jun and Peck, Jamie A. (2014), 'Variegated capitalism, Chinese style: regional models, multi-scalar constructions', *Regional Studies*, Vol.48. Download OnlineFirst version.

Major recent books:

Driver, Felix (2001), *Geography Militant: Cultures of Exploration and Empire*, Oxford: Blackwell.

Harvey, David (2005), *A Brief History of Neoliberalism*, New York: Oxford University Press.

Massey, Doreen (2005), *For Space*, London: Sage.

Gibson-Graham, J. K. (2006), *A Postcapitalist Politics*, Minneapolis, MN: University of Minnesota Press.

Storper, Michael (2013), *Keys to the City: How Economics, Institutions, Social Interaction, and Politics Shape Development*, Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.

Dixon, Adam D. (2014), *The New Geography of Capitalism: Firms, Finance, and Society*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.

S4. Debating political economy: "What is Left?"

* The heated debate between Amin/Thrift and Smith/Harvey/Hudson in *Antipode* and *Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers*

- Amin, Ash and Thrift, Nigel (2005), 'What's left? Just the future', *Antipode*, Vol.37(2), pp.220-38.
- Smith, Neil (2005), 'Neo-critical geography, or, the flat pluralist world of business class', *Antipode*, Vol.37(5), pp. 887-99.
- Hudson, Ray (2006), 'On what's right and keeping left: Or why geography still needs Marxian political economy', *Antipode*, Vol.38(2), pp.374-95.
- Harvey, David (2006), 'The geographies of critical geography', *Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers*, Vol.31(4), pp.409-12.
- Amin, Ash and Thrift, Nigel (2007), 'On being political', *Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers*, Vol.32(1), pp.112-15.

Ontologies and epistemologies:

- Barnes, Trevor J. (2001), 'Rethorizing economic geography: from the quantitative revolution to the 'cultural turn''', *Annals of the Association of American Geographers*, Vol.91(3), pp.546-65.
- Elden, Stuart (2005), 'Missing the point: globalization, deterritorialization and the space of the world', *Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers*, Vol.30(1), pp.8-19.
- Yeung, Henry Wai-chung (2005), 'Rethinking relational economic geography', *Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers*, Vol.30(1), pp.37-51.
- Jessop, Bob, Brenner, Neil and Jones, Martin (2008), 'Theorizing socio-spatial relations', *Environment and Planning D: Society and Space*, Vol.26(3), pp.389-401. See also comments and debates on pp.402-419.
- Sunley, Peter (2008), 'Relational economic geography: a partial understanding or a new paradigm?', *Economic Geography*, Vol.84(1), pp.1-26.
- Ettlinger, Nancy (2011), 'Governmentality as epistemology', *Annals of the Association of American Geographers*, Vol.101(3), pp.537-60.
- Sheppard, Eric (2011), 'Geographical political economy', *Journal of Economic Geography*, Vol.11(2), pp.319-31.

The political:

- Sayer, Andrew (2001), 'For a critical cultural political economy', *Antipode*, Vol.33(4), pp.687-708.
- Harvey, David (2006), 'Neo-liberalism as creative destruction', *Geografiska Annaler B*, Vol.88(2), pp.145-58.
- Peck, Jamie A. (2008), 'Remaking laissez-faire', *Progress in Human Geography*, Vol.32(1), pp.3-44.
- Song, Hae-Yung (2013), 'Marxist critiques of the developmental state and the fetishism of national development', *Antipode*, Vol.45(5), pp.1254-1276.

Springer, Simon (2014), 'Human geography without hierarchy', *Progress in Human Geography*, Vol.38(3), pp.402-419.

PART TWO: CULTURE AND SOCIETY

S5-S6. Tracing culture and society

* *International Encyclopedia of Human Geography*: entries on "Feminism", "Humanistic geography", "Postmodernism", and "Poststructuralism". Also "Discourse", "Identity politics", and "Performativity".

Cresswell, Tim (2013), *Geographical Thought*, Chapters 6, 8-10 on "Humanistic geographies", "Feminist geographies", "Postmodernism", and "Poststructuralist geographies".

Cox, Kevin R. (2014), *Making Human Geography*, Chapters 4-5 on "worlds of meaning" and "new understandings of space".

Reading culture and society: How is C/S practised these days?

* Graham, Mark, Zook, Matthew and Boulton, Andrew (2013), 'Augmented reality in urban places: contested content and the duplicity of code', *Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers*, Vol.38(3), pp.464-479.

Older textbook references:

Aitken and Valentine (2006): Chapter 3 on humanism (by Nic Entrikin and John Tepple), Chapter 4 on feminist geographies (by Deborah Dixon and John P Jones III), Chapter 9 on postmodern geographies (by David Clarke), Chapter 10 on poststructuralist theories (by Paul Harrison), Chapter 11 on actor-network theory (by Fernando Bosco), and Chapter 12 on postcolonialism (by Clive Barnett).

Cloke et al. (2004): Chapter 5 on nonrepresentational theory (by Nigel Thrift), Chapter 6 on postcolonial geographies (by Catherine Nash), Chapter 7 on feminist geographies (by Geraldine Pratt), and Chapter 8 on poststructuralist geographies (by Marcus Doel).

Peet, Richard (1998), *Modern Geographical Thought*, Oxford: Blackwell, Chapters 6-7 on poststructuralism and feminism.

Further journal readings:

Popke, E. Jeffrey (2003), 'Poststructuralist ethics: subjectivity, responsibility and the space of community', *Progress in Human Geography*, Vol.27(3), pp.298-316.

Thrift, Nigel (2006), 'Space', *Theory Culture Society*, Vol.23(2-3), pp.139-55.

Valentine, Gill (2007), 'Theorizing and researching intersectionality: a challenge from feminist geography', *The Professional Geographer*, Vol.59(1), pp.10-21.

Saunders, Angharad (2010), 'Literary geography: re forging the connections', *Progress in Human Geography*, Vol.34(4), pp.436-52.

Major recent books:

Blunt, Alison and McEwan, Cheryl (eds.) (2002), *Postcolonial Geographies*, London: Continuum.

Murdoch, Jonathan (2006), *Post-Structuralist Geography: A Guide to Relational Space*, London: Sage.

Thrift, Nigel (2008), *Non-Representational Theory: Space, Politics, Affect*, London: Routledge.

Anderson, Ben and Harrison, Paul (eds.) (2010), *Taking-Place: Non-Representational Theories and Geography*, Aldershot: Ashgate.

McDowell, Linda (2013), *Working Lives: Gender, Migration and Employment in Britain, 1945-2007*, Oxford: Wiley-Blackwell.

S7. Debating culture and society: "A cultural turn?"

The debate between the discursive and the material nature of understanding culture and society (read at least those with *).

* Barnett, Clive (1998), 'The cultural turn: fashion or progress in human geography?', *Antipode*, Vol.30(4), pp.379-94.

Jackson, Peter (2000), 'Rematerializing social and cultural geography', *Social & Cultural Geography*, Vol.1(1), pp.9-14.

* Valentine, Gill (2001), 'Whatever happened to the social? Reflections on the "cultural turn" in British human geography', *Norsk Geografisk Tidsskrift (Norwegian Journal of Geography)* Vol.55, pp.166-72.

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PART THREE: NATURE AND SOCIETY

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