

History 152
Windward Community College
Early College High School
Kailua High School
Spring 2025
Mr. Wilson | Mr. Peneyra

INSTRUCTIONS: Write the class heading, skip one line, and then write two citations for the article, skipping one line after each citation. Write out and center the first sub-section of the reading , skip one line and begin answering each question as indicated by a number. Be certain to include each sub-section as it is written. Unless the question asks to mark a map, each answer will include part of the question—usually the part that is in quotation marks. Be certain to skip one line between answers. Your work should be formatted identically to this study guide (1 inch margins, single spaced heading, single spaced and properly indented citations, single spaced answers, one line between citations, **boldfaced sub-sections**, and each answer). Please note that underlined portions of the reading are relevant to your answers.

Martin W. Lewis and Karen E. Wigen. "Chapter One: The Architecture of Continents." The Myths of Continents: A Critique of Metageography. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1997. 21-46.

Lewis, Martin W. and Karen E. Wigen. 1997. The Myths of Continents: A Critique of Metageography. University of California Press.

The Development of the Continental Scheme

1. "In contemporary usage," what is a continent?
2. What are the reasons that the definition of continents "is both historically unstable and...unexamined"?
3. In what century did "the sevenfold continental system of American elementary school geography...emerge?"

CLASSICAL PRECEDENTS

4. On the provided map, locate the "complex interior waterway" and the continents that the waterway connected: Asia, Europe, Libya, Aegean Sea, Dardanelles, Sea of Marmara, Bosphorus, Black Sea, Kerch Strait, Sea of Azov.

5. For "the Greek conception of the globe," what "lay at the" center?
6. Identify the "three-continent scheme" of the Greeks.
6. anomaly: noun: something that deviates from the what is standard, normal, or expected. Explain the "anomaly" of the "intermediate position of the Greek" definition of Europe and Asia.
7. disparage: verb: regard or represent as being of little worth. According to "Toynbee," why did "the inhabitants of central Greece...disparage their Ionian kin"?
8. In what way did "Aristotle" identify the "Greek character...and Greek land"?
9. In what way did the geography of "Herodotus" differ from the "theoretical orientation of Greek geographers"? (geometrical models and empirical cartography)
10. Identify "[o]ne problematic feature of the geography that Herodotus criticized".
11. contiguous: adjective: sharing a common border; touching. "...Asia and Africa were actually contiguous, both with each other and with Europe..." In addition to the contiguous nature of the continents, what else "puzzle[d]" Herodotus?
12. Did Herodotus ever "learn who...first marked the boundaries [of the continents], or where they got their names from"?
13. Classical historians "suggest[ed] a continued awareness that [the continents] were constructed categories." Explain "constructed categories" as it refers to continents.
14. According to "Strabo," what did the Greeks neglect by "giving names to the three continents..."?
15. Although the Romans "continued...the continental scheme," in what ways were "the labels Europe and Asia...used in an informal sense"?

MEDIEVAL AND RENAISSANCE CONSTRUCTIONS

16. "For almost [how many years] after Herodotus, [did] the threefold division of the earth continue[] to guide...European scholarly imagination"?
17. Explain in your own words what the authors mean by "sacralized continental

model". Include the impact of "St. Jerome" and the "infus[ion] of the "Greeks' tripartite division of the world with religious significance."

18. calcified: adjective: the condition of being hardened;
 mythologize: verb: convert into a myth; make the subject of a myth;
 myth: noun: a widely held but false belief or idea; a fictitious or imaginary thing (or person)

In what ways did "Medieval Europe[an]...geographical ideas" differ from "the best Greek geographers"?

19. On the provided map, locate the Red Sea and the Nile River.

20. What are the reasons that "the Red Sea made a more appropriate boundary between Asia and Africa than the Nile River"?

21. In what ways did "Martianus Capella, Orosius[,] and Isidore of Seville... hold similar views"?

22. On the provided map, outline the Carolingian Empire.

23. Explain how "[t]he concept of Europe...was sometimes used "[d]uring the Carolingian period". (Hint: "a topos of panegyric, [and] a cultural emblem" instead of a topic "in general scholarly discourse.")

24. What are the approximate years of the Carolingian period? According to the six time periods of the course, which time period does Carolingian belong: Period 1, Period 2, or Period 3?

25. Describe the conception that "medieval Europeans" had of "Africa". ("[Africa during the medieval period]...was dismissed as..., on the mistaken grounds that...")

26. transpose: verb: change into a new form: In what ways did "[s]cholarly geographical studies...transpose[] the tripartite worldview of the Greeks"?

27. Since "...spatial accuracy [was] abandon[ed]," in what shape did the "maps of the medieval period" "represent[] earth"?

28. In what way did the "theological view of space" use "Europe, Asia, and Africa"?

29. Why was the "older continental scheme...revived" during "the Renaissance"?
30. Instead of "Renaissance scholars question[ing] the boundaries...set in antiquity," and therefore understanding that continents were "constructed categories," how did people use "the continental scheme"?
31. Identify the "geograph[ical boundaries] of Christianity"?
32. Identify the movement that was "challenging the cultural unity of the Catholic world".
33. As "the boundaries of Christendom...coincided with those of the Greeks' Europe", and "humanist scholars began to search for a secular self-designation", what term "displace[d] Christendom"?
34. Although "Western Christians began to call themselves Europeans", in what way did the "southeastern" boundary of Europe change?

OLD WORLDS, NEW CONTINENTS

36. "Once Europeans crossed the Atlantic," what happened to the "threefold...continental scheme"?
37. In what way was the "'new world' landmass...taken into account"?
38. What evidence do the authors give that "cosmographic shock" lasted for more than 50 years in France?
39. How long did it take for the "Spanish imperial imagination" to accept the Americas as new world land mass and therefore give up "[t]he Castilian notion of 'the Indies'"?
40. Which Europeans first accepted the notion of "the Americas as a continent"?
41. "[B]y the seventeen century", what was generally "acknowledged...[by] virtually all global geographies"?
42. antipodes: plural noun: Australia and New Zealand (used by inhabitants of the northern hemisphere); the direct opposite of something. What are the differences between "Orbis Terrarum" and "Orbis Alterius"?

43. Instead of being "an entirely different species," what did the "Americans" turn out to be?

44. What impact did "the discovery of a distant...human population" have on the concept of a "world island"?

45. In what way did the understanding of "the world's major land masses" change throughout the "centuries"?

46. What happened to "[t]he Greek notion of a unitary human terrain" that had served as the basis for Europa, Asia, and Africa?

47. Did the "improved accuracy of mapping" return the notion of a unitary human terrain?

NEW DIVISIONS

48. "As geographical knowledge increased," how did the roles of "the Nile and the Don" rivers change as geographical boundaries?

49. On the map provided, locate the Don River.

50. What geographical feature replaced the Nile River "as the African-Asian divide"?

51. What geographical feature, suggested by "Philipp-Johan von Strahlenberg," became the dividing line between Europe and Asia.

52. In what way did "the Ural divide" separate Russia from Siberia?

53. On the map provided, locate the Ob, Yenisey, and Don Rivers; Sea of Azov, Black Sea, and Caspian Sea.

54. What other geographical features were added to "the Ural Mountains...to form a complete border" separating Europe from Asia?

55. In what way did "the new division" of separating Europe from Asia by using "the Don River, a stretch of the Volga River, and the Ural Mountains" do "injustice to cultural geography"?

56. What was the purpose of extending "the southern boundary of Europe" to include

"the Sahara [Desert] rather than the Mediterranean [Sea]"?

THE CONTINUING CAREER OF THE CONTINENTAL SCHEME

57. In what ways did "the term continent" have "a far more casual" usage?

58. Write out in what way "Richard Hakluyt referred to the west Indies."

59. Write out "Emanuel Bowen['s]" statement.

60. Explain what happened to the "clear-headed reasoning" that Europe, Asia, and Africa were one continent.

61. conflate: verb: combine (ideas) into one

pernicious: adjective: having a harmful effect, esp. in a gradual or subtle way. In what way did the "human geographer...Carl Ritter" use "physical anthropology" and "continents" to create a "pernicious notion that still lingers in the public imagination"?

62. Describe the ways that "Arnold Guyot" "influenc[ed] several generations of American teachers and writers."

63. In what way was "the continental system...regarded...in the nineteenth century"?

64. In what ways did "nineteenth-century geographers" "lo[se]...Herodotus's...reason for dividing Europe and Asia..."

65. Explain why "Herodotus...had the better [scientific] argument" for using "a north-south rather than an east-west axis" "for dividing Europe and Asia."

INTO THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

66. "Since the early eighteenth century," what is "one of the most problematic issues for global geographers"?

67. To what part of the world did "cartographers...append[] insular Southeast Asia"?

68. Explain the purpose of "American geopolitical designs" "in 1937".

69. In what decade did the "seven-continent system gain[] acceptance throughout the United States."

70. Identify both "the exact number of the world's continents" and their names.
71. Describe the way that "the triumph of European imperialism" affected geography.
72. Who were the people that first "abandoned...the seven-part continental system"?
73. What remains "invisible" in the book Don't Know Much about Geography?