

A Common Sense Geographic Knowledge Base For Gir

This anthology aims to present the fundamental philosophical issues and tools required by the reflection within and upon geography and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) . It is an introduction to the philosophy for GIScience from an analytical perspective, which looks at GIS with a specific focus on its fundamental and most general concepts and distinctions. The first part of the book is devoted to explore some of the main philosophical questions arising from GIS and GIScience, which include, among others, investigations in ontology, epistemology, linguistics and geometrical modeling. The second part concerns issues related to spatial and cartographical representations of the geographical world. The third part is focused on the ontology of geography, specifically in terms of geographical entities, objects and boundaries. Finally, in the fourth part, the topic of GIS constitutes a starting point for exploring themes such as quantum geography and disorientation, and for defining professional profiles for geographers with competences in GIS environment. This book on a new and unexplored field of research could be a fundamental point of reference for professional philosophers and geographers interested in the theoretical reflection about the foundational concepts of GIScience. It is also interesting reading material for students (both

undergraduates, postgraduates and Ph.D. students) in philosophy, geography, applied ontology, GIScience, geomatics and computer science.

"Metromarxism" discusses Marxism's relationship with the city from the 1850s to the present by way of biographical chapters on figures from the Marxist tradition, including Marx, Walter Benjamin, Guy Debord, and David Harvey. Each chapter combines interesting biographical anecdotes with an accessible analysis of each individual's contribution to an always-transforming Marxist theory of the city. He suggests that the interplay between the city as center of economic and social life and its potential for progressive change generated a major corpus of work. That work has been key in advancing progressive political and social transformations.

The focus of this book is to explore teachers' evolving personal epistemologies, or the beliefs we hold about the origin and development of knowledge in the context of teaching. The chapters focus on a range of conceptual frameworks about how university and field-based experiences influence the connections between teachers' personal epistemologies and teaching practice. In an earlier volume we investigated preservice and inservice teachers' beliefs and teaching practices (Brownlee, Schraw and Berthelsen, 2011). While we addressed the nature of teachers' personal epistemologies, learning

and teaching practices, and approaches for changing beliefs throughout teacher education programs, the volume did not address conceptual frameworks for the development of teacher's personal epistemologies. To address this gap, the book is focused on teacher educators, teachers and teacher education programmers in universities with an overall aim of highlighting how we might support preservice teachers' involvement in learning that is challenging and inservice teachers' engagement in professional experiences that promote changes in teaching practice. We argue that teachers need to be encouraged to question their beliefs and develop increasingly sophisticated beliefs about their knowledge and their students' knowledge that facilitate learning and intellectual growth.

Geographical Knowledge Construction and Production: Teacher and Student Perspectives is a readable and illuminating account of three high school classrooms in suburban Atlanta, Georgia. It challenges the narrow focus of the Advanced Placement (AP) programme as a tool for admission into colleges and universities in the United States. The research provides insight into the College Board's AP programme and argues for teaching and learning that is transformative and geared toward equipping students with the skills and knowledge necessary to confront the challenges of the 21st century. In particular, it advocates for geographic education that is anchored in

the structure of the subject, teasing wherever possible, the contradictions and tensions embedded in the complexities of facts relating to people and places. This book is essential reading for professors and students of education, teachers and students of AP courses, parents, administrators, and state and federal agencies vested in the AP programme.

A Marxist Tale of the City

Representations of Commonsense Knowledge

Multidimensional Geographic Information Science

The Theory of Cognitive Prism

The Philosophy of Geo-Ontologies

Second International Conference, GIScience 2002, Boulder, CO, USA, September 25-28, 2002. Proceedings

Aspects of Ancient Institutions and Geography

The Cultural Geography Reader draws together fifty-two classic and contemporary abridged readings that represent the scope of the discipline and its key concepts. Readings have been selected based on their originality, accessibility and empirical focus, allowing students to grasp the conceptual and theoretical tools of cultural geography through the grounded research of leading scholars in the field. Each of the eight sections begins with an introduction that discusses the key concepts, its history and relation to cultural geography and connections to other disciplines and practices. Six to seven abridged book chapters and journal articles, each with their own focused introductions, are

also included in each section. The readability, broad scope, and coverage of both classic and contemporary pieces from the US and UK makes *The Cultural Geography Reader* relevant and accessible for a broad audience of undergraduate students and graduate students alike. It bridges the different national traditions in the US and UK, as well as introducing the span of classic and contemporary cultural geography. In doing so, it provides the instructor and student with a versatile yet enduring benchmark text.

In cognitive science, mental representations of spatial knowledge are metaphorically referred to as cognitive maps. However, investigations in cognitive psychology reveal that the cognitive map metaphor is inadequate and that more suitable conceptions of human spatial knowledge processing are needed. This book addresses mental processing of knowledge about geographic space from an AI point of view by presenting an experimental computational modeling approach. Results about human memory and visual mental imagery from cognitive psychology are combined with AI techniques of spatial and diagrammatic knowledge processing. The author develops the diagrammatic reasoning architecture *MIRAGE* as a comprehensive conception of human geographic knowledge processing.

This book constitutes the refereed proceedings of the 10th International Symposium on Web and Wireless Geographical Information Systems, *W2GIS 2011*, held in Kyoto, Japan, in March 2011. A total of 13 full and 3 short papers plus 2 short keynote papers presented were carefully reviewed and selected from 36 submissions. The papers cover a wide range of topics including geographic information retrieval on the web, geo-spatial semantic and sensor web, location-based services,

advanced GIS visualization techniques, personalization and adjustment for mobile GIS applications, and geo-spatial data quality and context processing.

This book is intended as a philosophical introduction to geo-ontologies, in response to their increasing diffusion within the contemporary debate, where philosophy plays a fundamental, though still unexplored, role. Accordingly, the first part offers a short overview of the ontological background of geo-ontologies, which comprehends computer science, philosophy and geography. The second part is devoted to describe the ontology of geography, to define notions such as geographical entities and boundaries, and to trace some philosophical tools useful for spatial representation. The third part investigates the emerging of geo-ontologies from the spatial turn and is concerned with a taxonomy for geo-ontologies grounded on some fundamental geographical distinctions. Finally, the last part presents the emergence of Digital Humanities and the consequent proliferation of geographical projects focused on the ancient world, in particular Greek and Roman. Studies in Honor of Richard J.A. Talbert

Geography in America at the Dawn of the 21st Century

Sculpture, Anthropology, and the American Public in Malvina Hoffman's Races of Mankind

Psychological and Geographical Approaches

Semantic Enrichment for Spatial Data

MICAI 2004: Advances in Artificial Intelligence

Rivista J-Reading n. 2-2016

This book gives the most comprehensive, in depth and contemporary

assessment of this classic topic in artificial intelligence. It is the first to elaborate in such detail the numerous conflicting points of view on many aspects of this multifaceted, controversial subject. It offers new insights into Turing's own interpretation and is essential reading for research on the Turing test and for teaching undergraduate and graduate students in philosophy, computer science, and cognitive science.

2016 International Charter on Geographical Education Joop van der Schee Sustainability and Geography Education Guy Mercier Le répertoire sémantique du mot paysage Tu Lan, Christian Sellar, Shuang Cheng The transnational investment promotion community between Italy and China: an example of post Washington consensus neoliberalism Timothy Tambassi Rethinking Geo-Ontologies from a Philosophical Point of View Katie Oost, Bregje de Vries, Joop van der Schee Preparing and debriefing geography fieldwork: a scenario for open classroom dialogue around a core curriculum Ferrara Graziella, Francisco Ebeling Barros Technology clusters: A cross-national analysis of geographical differences THE LANGUAGE OF IMAGES (Edited by Elisa Bignante and Marco Maggioli) Matteo Puttilli, Raffaele Cattedra, M'Hammed Idrissi Janati, Rosi Giua geographies of everyday life. Methodological notes from a project of photographic storytelling in Fez MAPPING SOCIETIES (Edited by Edoardo Boria) Sara Luchetta Teaching geography with literary mapping: A

didactic experiment GEOGRAPHICAL NOTES AND (PRACTICAL) CONSIDERATIONS Monica De Filpo "Defend this little planet called Earth. Human rights and environmental safeguard", Adolfo Pérez Esquivel. Rome, 6th June 2016 REFERRED PAPERS FOR REMOTE SENSING (Edited by Alberto Baroni and Maurizio Fea) Maurizio Fea, Gino De Vecchis, Cristiano Pesaresi Remote sensing and interdisciplinary approach for studying Dubai's urban context and development

This book constitutes the refereed proceedings of the 1997 International Conference on Spatial Information Theory, COSIT'97, held in Laurel Highlands, Pennsylvania, USA, in October 1997. The 31 revised full papers presented were carefully selected from a total of 66 submissions. Also included are seven posters. The volume is divided into sections on representations of change, structuring of space, boundaries and gradations, topological models of space, formal models of space, cognitive aspects of spatial acquisition, novel use of spatial information, wayfinding and map interpretation, representations of spatial concepts, new approaches to spatial information.

This book constitutes the refereed proceedings of the 18th International Conference on Text, Speech and Dialogue, TSD 2015, held in Pilsen, Czech Republic, in September 2015. The 67 papers presented together with 3 invited papers were carefully reviewed and selected

from 138 submissions. They focus on topics such as corpora and language resources; speech recognition; tagging, classification and parsing of text and speech; speech and spoken language generation; semantic processing of text and speech; integrating applications of text and speech processing; automatic dialogue systems; as well as multimodal techniques and modelling.

A Computational Approach

Technological sciences. Series E

Crowdsourcing Geographic Knowledge

Spatial Information Theory. Cognitive and Computational Foundations of Geographic Information Science

Volunteered Geographic Information (VGI) in Theory and Practice

Geospatial Free and Open Source Software in the 21st Century

Visualizing the invisible with the human body

The phenomenon of volunteered geographic information is part of a profound transformation in how geographic data, information, and knowledge are produced and circulated. By situating volunteered geographic information (VGI) in the context of big-data deluge and the data-intensive inquiry, the 20 chapters in this book explore both the theories and applications of crowdsourcing for geographic knowledge production with three sections focusing on 1). VGI, Public Participation, and Citizen Science; 2). Geographic Knowledge Production and Place Inference; and 3). Emerging Applications and New Challenges. This book argues that future progress in VGI research depends in large part on building strong linkages with diverse geographic scholarship. Contributors of this volume situate VGI research in

geography's core concerns with space and place, and offer several ways of addressing persistent challenges of quality assurance in VGI. This book positions VGI as part of a shift toward hybrid epistemologies, and potentially a fourth paradigm of data-intensive inquiry across the sciences. It also considers the implications of VGI and the exaflood for further time-space compression and new forms, degrees of digital inequality, the renewed importance of geography, and the role of crowdsourcing for geographic knowledge production.

This innovative collection explores the concept of space as it relates to feminist studies. Utilizing a range of theoretical perspectives, a distinguished group of international scholars crosses over the 'thresholds' of difference, methodology, and representation that challenge feminist geography.

This book constitutes the refereed proceedings of the International Conference on Spatial Information Theory, COSIT'95, held near Vienna, Austria, in September 1995. Spatial Information Theory brings together three fields of research of paramount importance for geographic information systems technology, namely spatial reasoning, representation of space, and human understanding of space. The book contains 36 fully revised papers selected from a total of 78 submissions and gives a comprehensive state-of-the-art report on this exciting multidisciplinary - and highly interdisciplinary - area of research and development.

This book constitutes the refereed proceedings of the Second International Conference on Geographic Information Science, GIScience 2002, held in Boulder, Colorado, USA in September 2002. The 24 revised full papers presented were carefully reviewed and selected from 64 paper submissions. Among the topics addressed are Voronoi diagram representation, geospatial database design, vector data transmission, geographic information retrieval, geo-ontologies, relative motion analysis, Web-based maps information retrieval, spatial pattern recognition, environmental decision support systems, multi-scale

Online Library A Common Sense Geographic Knowledge Base For Gir

spatial databases, mobile journey planning, searching geographical data, indexing, terrain modeling, spatial allocation, distributed geographic internet information systems, and spatio-thematic information programming.

Text, Speech, and Dialogue

Qualitative Change in Human Geography

The Routledge Companion to Strabo

The Elusive Standard of Artificial Intelligence

Difference, Methodology, Representation

Spatial Information Theory A Theoretical Basis for GIS

Universal Ontology of Geographic Space: Semantic Enrichment for Spatial Data

The contributions in this volume combine fundamental questions of common sense geography with case studies of ancient geographical texts. The book bridges synchronic cognitive linguistic and cognitive psychological approaches to the ancient texts with a diachronic perspective. The mental modeling of common sense geography is a fruitful theoretical approach, to gain deeper insights in universal and cultural-specific mnemonic representational systems on the one hand, and to enhance our understanding of ancient geography on the other. (Series: Ancient Culture and History / Antike Kultur und Geschichte - Vol. 16)

Normal adults do not have any difficulty in recognizing their homes. But can artificial systems do in the same way as humans? This book collects interdisciplinary evidences and presents an answer from the perspective of computing, namely, the theory of

cognitive prism. To recognize an environment, an intelligent system only needs to classify objects, structures them based on the connection relation (not through measuring!), subjectively orders the objects, and compares with the target environment, whose knowledge is similarly structured. The intelligent system works, therefore, like a prism: when a beam of light (a scene) reaches (is perceived) to an optical prism (by an intelligent system), some light (objects) is reflected (are neglected), those passed through (the recognized objects) are distorted (are ordered differently). So comes the term 'cognitive prism'! Two fundamental propositions used in the theory can be informally stated as follow: an orientation relation is a kind of distance comparison relation -- you being in front of me means you being nearer to my face than to my other sides; a pair of objects being connected means any object, precisely the space occupied by the object, can be moved to a place where it connects with the pair. This book contains papers presented at the first Open Source Geospatial Research Symposium held in Nantes City, France, 8-10 July, 2009. It brings together insights and ideas in the fields of Geospatial Information and Geoinformatics. It demonstrates the scientific community dynamism related to open source and free software as well as in defining new concepts, standards or tools.

This book constitutes the refereed proceedings of the Second China Conference on Knowledge Graph and Semantic Computing, CCKS 2017, held in Chengdu, China, in August 2017. The 11 revised full papers and 6 revised short papers presented were

carefully reviewed and selected from 85 submissions. The papers cover wide research fields including the knowledge graph, the Semantic Web, linked data, NLP, knowledge representation, graph databases.

Teachers' Personal Epistemologies

Geographical Knowledge Construction and Production

Race Experts

A Thoretical Basis for GIS. International Conference, COSIT '95, Semmering, Austria, September 21-23, 1995, Proceedings

Physiognomy and ekphrasis in the ancient world

14th Italian Research Conference on Digital Libraries, IRCDL 2018, Udine, Italy, January 25-26, 2018, Proceedings

Spaces of Capital

Surveys American geographers' current research in their speciality areas and tracks trends and innovations in the subfields of geography. Based on a process of review and revision, it is both a 'state of the discipline' assessment and a topical reference. The authors were chosen by their specialty groups of the American Association of Geographers.

Representations of Commonsense Knowledge provides a rich language for expressing commonsense knowledge and inference techniques for

carrying out commonsense knowledge. This book provides a survey of the research on commonsense knowledge. Organized into 10 chapters, this book begins with an overview of the basic ideas on artificial intelligence commonsense reasoning. This text then examines the structure of logic, which is roughly analogous to that of a programming language. Other chapters describe how rules of universal validity can be applied to facts known with absolute certainty to deduce other facts known with absolute certainty. This book discusses as well some prominent issues in plausible inference. The final chapter deals with commonsense knowledge about the interrelations and interactions among agents and discusses some issues in human and social interactions that have been studied in the artificial intelligence literature. This book is a valuable resource for students on a graduate course on knowledge representation.

In Race Experts Linda Kim examines the complicated and ambivalent role played by sculptor Malvina Hoffman in T^he Races of Mankind series created for the Chicago Field Museum in 1930. Although Hoffman had training in fine arts and was a protégé of Auguste Rodin and Ivan Meštrovi^ć, she had no background in anthropology or museum exhibits. She was nonetheless commissioned by the Field Museum to make a series

of life-size sculptures for the museum's new racial exhibition, which became the largest exhibit on race ever installed in a museum and one of the largest sculptural commissions ever undertaken by a single artist. Hoffman's Races of Mankind exhibit was realized as a series of 104 bronzes of racial types from around the world, a unique visual mediation between anthropological expertise and everyday ideas about race in interwar America. Kim explores how the artist brought scientific understandings of race and the everyday racial attitudes of museum visitors together in powerful and productive friction. The exhibition compelled the artist to incorporate not only the expertise of racial science and her own artistic training but also the popular ideas about race that ordinary Americans brought to the museum. Kim situates the Races of Mankind exhibit at the juncture of these different forms of racial expertise and examines how the sculptures represented the messy resolutions between them. Race Experts is a compelling story of ideological contradiction and accommodation within the racial practices of American museums, artists, and audiences.

Qualitative Change in Human Geography is a collection of studies that tackles concerns about human geography. The papers presented in the

book deal with qualitative issues regarding human geography. The text contains eight different discussions that cover topics such as the direction of social practice research and the concept of people, society, and nature in social science. The book covers how economic and political interaction can explain the creation of spatial structure. The text discusses the explanatory theories and ideologies regarding the obsession of policymakers with the inner-city. The book will be of great interest to sociologists, psychologists, and individuals concerned with human geography.

Web and Wireless Geographical Information Systems

Mental Representation and Processing of Geographic Knowledge

Digital Libraries and Multimedia Archives

International Conference COSIT '97, Laurel Highlands, Pennsylvania, USA, October 15-18, 1997. Proceedings

Evolving Models for Informing Practice

Towards a Critical Geography

10th International Symposium, W2GIS 2011, Kyoto, Japan, March 3-4, 2011, Proceedings

Physiognomy and ekphrasis are two of the most important modes of

description in antiquity and represent the necessary precursors of scientific description. The primary way of divining the characteristics and fate of an individual, whether inborn or acquired, was to observe the patient's external characteristics and behaviour. This volume focuses initially on two types of descriptive literature in Mesopotamia: physiognomic omens and what we might call ekphrastic description. These modalities are traced through ancient India, Ugaritic and the Hebrew Bible, before arriving at the physiognomic features of famous historical figures such as Themistocles, Socrates or Augustus in the Graeco-Roman world, where physiognomic discussions become intertwined with typological analyses of human characters. The Arabic compendial culture absorbed and remade these different physiognomic and ekphrastic traditions, incorporating both Mesopotamian links between physiognomy and medicine and the interest in characterological 'types' that had emerged in the Hellenistic period. This volume offer the first wide-ranging picture of these modalities of description in antiquity.

The Conference on Spatial Information Theory - COSIT - grew out of a series of workshops / NATO Advanced Study Institutes / NSF

specialist meetings concerned with cognitive and applied aspects of representing large-scale space, particularly geographic space. In these meetings, the need for a well-founded theory of spatial information processing was identified. The COSIT conference series was established in 1993 as a biennial interdisciplinary European conference on the representation and processing of information about large-scale space, after a successful international conference on the topic had been organized by Andrew Frank et al. in Pisa, Italy, in 1992 (frequently referred to as 'COSIT zero'). After two successful European conferences with strong North-American participation (COSIT '93, held on the Island of Elba, Italy; COSIT '95, held in Semmering, Austria), the conference became a truly international enterprise when COSIT '97 was held in the Laurel Highlands, Pennsylvania, USA. COSIT '99 will take place in Stade, Germany. All aspects of large-scale space, i. e. spaces too large to be seen from a single vantage point, are addressed in the COSIT conferences. These include spaces of geographic scale, as well as smaller spaces in which humans, animals, or autonomous robots have to find their way around. Spatial information theory also deals with the description of objects, processes, or events in spatial

environments and it forms the foundation for the construction of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and for spatial information and communication system design in general.

This is an intriguing collection of reflections on the stability and instability of the ways in which we organize knowledge, and on how far the academic community can and should be involved in the shaping of public policy. To mark its centenary in 2002 the British Academy, the national academy for the humanities and social sciences, organized a programme of lectures on the current state of various disciplines and their future prospects. The authors of the eight essays and four commentaries are drawn from Britain, Europe and the United States.

Active researchers in the areas of geography and psychology have contributed to this book. Both fields are capable of increasing our scientific knowledge of how human behavior is interfaced with the molar physical environment. Such knowledge is essential for the solution of many of today's most urgent environmental problems. Failure to constrain use of scarce resources, pollution due to human activities, creation of technological hazards and deteriorating urban quality due to vandalism and crime are all well known examples.

The influence of psychology in geographical research has long been appreciated but it is only recently that psychologists have recognized they have something to learn from geography. In identifying the importance of two-way interdisciplinary communication, a psychologist and a geographer have been invited to each write a chapter in this book on a designated topic so that close comparisons can be drawn as to how the two disciplines approach the same difficulties. Since the disciplines are to some extent complementary, it is hoped that this close collaboration will have synergistic effects on the attempts of both to find solutions to environmental problems through an increased understanding of the many behavior-environment interfaces.

Lectures to Mark the Centenary of the British Academy 1902-2002

The Turing Test

Behavior and Environment

Implicit Knowledge Structures in Ancient Geographical Texts

Journal of research and didactics in geography

Roman Seas

18th International Conference, TSD 2015, Pilsen, Czech Republic, September 14-17, 2015, Proceedings

Have you ever considered how much effect information technology has on society throughout the world? Progress often places lower income and marginalized communities at a distinct disadvantage. Community Participation and Geographic Information Systems, however, offers a detailed look at numerous incidences around the world where communities have ac

The Routledge Companion to Strabo explores the works of Strabo of Amasia (c. 64 BCE – c. CE 24), a Greek author writing at the prime of Roman expansion and political empowerment. While his earlier historiographical composition is almost entirely lost, his major opus of the Geography includes an encyclopaedic look at the entire world known at the time: numerous ethnographic, topographic, historical, mythological, botanical, and zoological details, and much more. This volume offers various insights to the literary and historical context of the man and his world. The Companion, in twenty-eight chapters written by an international group of scholars, examines several aspects of Strabo’s personality, the political and scholarly environment in which he was active, his choices as an author, and his ideas of history and geography. This selection of ongoing Strabonian studies is an invaluable resource not just for students and scholars of Strabo himself, but also for anyone interested in ancient geography and in the world of the early Roman Empire.

representative of the main current area of interest within the AI community.

In Rome, Global Dreams, and the International Origins of an Empire, Sarah Davies explores how the Roman Republic evolved, in ideological terms, into an “Empire without end.” This work stands out within imperialism studies by placing an emphasis

on the role of international-level norms in shaping Roman imperium.

Features of Common Sense Geography

International Conference COSIT'99 Stade, Germany, August 25-29, 1999 Proceedings

Spatial Information Theory

Community Participation and Geographical Information Systems

Recognizing Variable Environments

Second China Conference, CCKS 2017, Chengdu, China, August 26–29, 2017, Revised Selected Papers

Rome, Global Dreams, and the International Origins of an Empire

The way people normally view a GIS is 2-dimensional, a greatly limiting form. However, as developments occur within the field, researchers and practitioners are finding ways to make a GIS 3-dimensional, and in some instances even 4-dimensional. Being able to view a GIS in more than 2 dimensions greatly enhances its usability. This forward-looking text, looks at the ways in which 3- and 4-dimensional (multidimensional) GIS can be incorporated into the area in the future using a variety of programming techniques. The author of this unique book also discusses current examples and uses of multidimensional GIS in the field and shows the way forward for users in the coming years.

A universal approach to the ontology of geographic space has already been, and is going to be, a comprehensive task for establishing more effective spatial models. The concept of a universal spatial ontology should be independent of location, culture, and

time. It should be fundamental and universal in the same way that the number π defines the ratio between the diameter and the circumference of a circle. The term “ universal ” therefore means all-embracing and for general propose. Universal Ontology of Geographic Space: Semantic Enrichment for Spatial Data aims to escalate the current scope of research to support the development of semantically interoperable systems of geographic space. This reference will aid university lecturers and professors, students, researchers, developers of spatial applications.

Aspects of Ancient Institutions and Geography honors Richard J.A. Talbert through a collection of original and useful examinations focused around the core theme of Talbert ’ s work – how ancient individuals and groups organized their world, through their institutions and geography.

"This book offers an archaeological analysis of maritime economy and connectivity in the Roman east. That seafaring was fundamental to prosperity under Rome is beyond doubt, but a tendency to view the grandest long-distance movements among major cities against a background noise of small-scale, short-haul activity has tended to flatten the finer and varied contours of maritime interaction and coastal life into a featureless blue Mediterranean. Drawing together maritime landscape studies and network analysis, this work takes a bottom-up view of the diverse socioeconomic conditions and seafaring logistics that generated multiple structures and scales of interaction. The material record of shipwrecks and ports along a vital corridor from the

southeast Aegean across the northeast Mediterranean provides a case study of regional exchange and communication based on routine sails between simple coastal facilities. Rather than a single well-integrated and persistent Mediterranean network, multiple discrete and evolving regional and interregional systems emerge. This analysis sheds light on the cadence of economic life along the coast, the development of market institutions, and the regional continuities that underpinned integration-despite certain interregional disintegration-into Late Antiquity. Through this model of seaborne interaction, the study advances a new approach to the synthesis of shipwreck and other maritime archaeological and historical economic data, as well as a path through the stark dichotomies that inform most paradigms of Roman connectivity and trade"--

Geographic Information Science

Third Mexican International Conference on Artificial Intelligence, Mexico City, Mexico, April 26-30, 2004, Proceedings

Metromarxism

Teacher and Student Perspectives

The Philosophy of GIS

Knowledge Graph and Semantic Computing. Language, Knowledge, and Intelligence

A Maritime Archaeology of Eastern Mediterranean Economies

This book constitutes the thoroughly refereed proceedings of the 14th Italian Research Conference on Digital Libraries, IRCDL 2018, held in

Udine, Italy, in January 2018. The 14 full papers and 11 short papers presented were carefully selected from 30 submissions. The papers are organized in topical sections on digital library architecture; multimedia content analysis; models and applications.

David Harvey is the most influential geographer of our era, possessing a reputation that extends across the social sciences and humanities.

Spaces of Capital, a collection of seminal articles and new essays spanning three decades, demonstrates why his work has had-and continues to have-such a major impact. The book gathers together some of Harvey's

Thresholds in Feminist Geography

The Promotion of Knowledge

Science in China

The Cultural Geography Reader

Cognitive and Computational Foundations of Geographic Information

Science, ... International Conference COSIT ..., Proceedings