

An Identification of the Relationship between Heritage Studies and Geography

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Introduction

A few decades ago ,mostly the word 'heritage' used to describe a given heritage by desire of an old deceased ancients or a inheritance he inherits after the death by their inheritance .This ancient idea (pre-Idea) which was connected to the meaning range of the valid word (legal) 'heritage' changed a bit recently. Acceptance among people and society or not accepting it and the inter-generational connection in some ways, we called them as heritage. The heritage and services which have been come since in ancient time or the heritage that connected to it even though not indicating clear geographical features within them but it has cleared that the all of these things should have been originated in a geographical background.

Objective

The main objective of the study is to identify the relationship between heritage studies and geography.

Methodology

The researcher, mainly used secondary data which has been collected through the literally sources and the experiences which have given trough the various experiments of Archaeology and some fields.

Review

The heritage is a forward thinking to present and then to the past or else present to future. There are different methods to research about history and heritage. It's not the same thing. According to some scientists' vision, both history and heritages have similar values or usage. And also according to the investigators, heritage is the modern use of the history. There were various logical and important ideas were given by the archaeologists about heritage.

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The study about heritage is connected to the contemporary economic, social and wide field of geography. Also, there is a deep connection among the history, geography and heritage.

As an example for heritage, there are closed similarities among the geographical views. Even though the geographical tourism debate studied about heritage is reviews in a small amount and also considered as an extra access. Heritage, culture, economy and geographical science and tourism literature, all of these fields act very parallel to the field of heritage. These kinds of ancient heritage activities can be reviewed by the historical geographical science. When trying to find the heritage in a wide competitive geographical field, we can identify the way that the heritage and geography are connected. Heritage is an atmospheric phenomenon. Every heritage is an incident which has happened in somewhere and also with inheritances, monuments, activities, relationships and ideas. It can be reviewed about the places that the incidents took place in a geographical view.

Every single heritage exists in this world is related to a wide society or a human. Even it cannot be divided by people. Even it was built without human climatic. All heritages are not bonded to a particular place. However some places in earth can affect to the birth of a heritage. The space about building heritage could be changed due to the nature of landscape. Similarly, when connected to the space some locations create more or less simple heritages. The inherent features of topographies are hierarchical in space volume. Therefore there is a possibility in the space to originate regional, local, continental and international heritages of varying dimensions. Heritage objects can be formed in different dimensions. The significance of an heritage is ,its representation and identity. Then historical geography is of primary importance when it comes to this crucial point.

Any archaeological or cultural important place or an activity can be used as the characterization which helps to identify their identity. Heritage is one determinant among them. Historical geography only considering the way of memorizing of history with the formal and official forms and exposing idea to the present by them. Stories in the geography and the heritage studies are mostly effective to the explanations, descriptions of social, political and cultural situations in the similar histories. In historical geography we have to consider the way of repeating history. The methodology of geography can be used as a critical reflection of the heritage study. According to the evidences which have been found in Sri Lanka and India we can easily identify that they are very differ from the historical heritage evidences of Europe and African regions. Further studies have concluded that the geographical nature, locations and situations had a very hard impact on that.

When comparing either hill zone with a plane zone or comparing dry zone

with wet zone, we can clearly identify that not only the environmental or climactic conditions but also the geographical factors also have been highly impacted on the differences of heritage in those areas. As an example monuments of Anuradhapura area and the monuments of Kandy area have their own differences. It is very clear that the geographical factors have been the main reason for that.

Conclusion

Finally, it can be concluded that the study of heritage and heritage activities will be cleared and succeed if it can be studied through a geographical view. Also it is very useful concept for the studies of world heritage evidences and factors as an overall. This examination of the relationship between heritage studies and geography reveals that the geography is a contributing factor as the other determinants of heritage studies.

Further, intangible and tangible heritage factors can be used to identify all forms of social and cultural activities that existed at ancient human societies can be reviewed. Therefore, it is clearly understand the relationship between the heritage studies and Geography.

Keywords: Heritage Studies, Geography, Archaeology, Human History, Intangible and Tangible Heritage

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