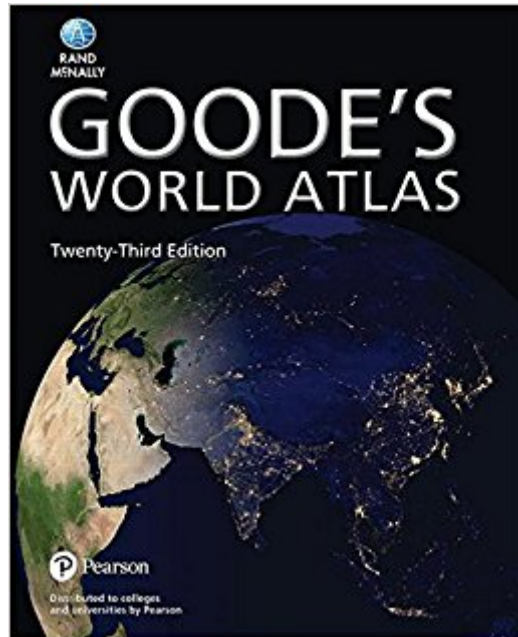




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Goode's World Atlas (23rd Edition)



Synopsis

For all geography courses. Expand your geographic literacy with the gold standard in academic atlases — Goode's World Atlas by Rand McNally helps students navigate through global and regional landscapes with ease. With color-coded headings and charts, brief introductions to each section, and more than 60 new reference and thematic maps, the 23rd edition gives you a comprehensive view of the world and its changing population and physical characteristics. Available soon in Pearson eText and Pearson Custom Library formats. Goode's World Atlas has been the world's premiere educational atlas since 1923, evolving with the world that shapes its content, and allowing for a deeper, more global understanding of geography.

Book Information

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Customer Reviews

Goode's Atlas is named for John Paul Goode, who created the atlas and served as its editor for many editions. Goode was one of the first U.S. academic cartographers. He was born in rural Minnesota in 1862, received his bachelor's degree from the University of Minnesota in 1889, and earned his doctorate in economic geography from the University of Pennsylvania in 1903. He spent much of his professional career at the University of Chicago. Among his many accomplishments he is perhaps best known for the development of the Interrupted Homolosine projection, which he first presented at the Association of American Geographers meeting in 1923, and which has been used extensively in Goode's Atlas and in many other geographic publications to the present day. The Homolosine is a composite of two projections, the Mollweide (Homolographic) and the

Sinusoidal. Goode interrupted the Homolosine over the oceans to minimize distortion of shapes over continental land masses. Lines of latitude on the Homolosine are straight lines, to facilitate analysis of comparative latitudes. Also, the projection is equal area. Goode was a strong proponent of equal area projections and an equally strong opponent of the Mercator projection, widely used in the early part of the 20th century for world maps. As Goode stated in the introduction to the 1st edition of the atlas (1923, p. x), the distortion of area on the Mercator projection is so extreme that it becomes pedagogically a crime to use Mercator's map for studies of areal distributions such as population density, rainfall, or sizes of countries. Under Goode's editorship the atlas doubled in size. The 1st edition of Goode's School Atlas contained 96 pages of maps. The 4th edition (1932), the last edition that Goode would edit before his death, contained 174 pages of maps. Goode introduced many of the thematic map topics that are still found in the atlas today, including world economic maps of agricultural commodities, minerals, energy, and international trade. These topics reflect Goode's interest and training in economic geography. Goode remained the only name on Goode's School Atlas until the 8th edition (1949), on which Edward B. Espenshade, Jr., was credited with numerous updates and revisions. Espenshade was then named editor for the 9th edition (1953). Espenshade was one of Goode's students and spent his academic career at Northwestern University in Evanston, Illinois. The 9th edition was significant in many respects. It boasted a new title, Goode's World Atlas, and contained many of the features of the modern atlas. In particular, Espenshade made extensive use of maps compiled by experts in specific subdisciplines of geography. Examples include natural vegetation by A. W. Kuřchler, physiography by Erwin Raisz, climate regions by Glenn Trewartha, and agricultural regions by Derwent Whittlesey. By relying on the research of these and other scholars, Espenshade was able to incorporate the latest advances in the study of geographical phenomena. Espenshade also oversaw the creation of a new reference map series, which included hand-drawn shaded relief for the first time in the atlas. These reference maps were introduced in the 11th edition (1960). Joel L. Morrison, then at the University of Wisconsin, joined Espenshade as associate editor on the 14th edition (1974). Morrison, who had a distinguished career in academia and the federal government, was affiliated with the atlas through the 19th edition (1995). In the 1970s and 1980s the atlas saw numerous innovations, including the introduction of ocean floor shaded relief maps, reference maps of major world cities, a continent environments map series, and the first use of cartograms. The 19th edition was Espenshade's last as editor. On that edition, John C. Hudson assumed the role of associate editor. Hudson, a distinguished academic geographer at Northwestern University, then took on the role of editor for the 20th edition. Hudson introduced many new thematic maps,

including world ecoregions, origins of plants, refugees, conflicts, and oceanic environments. Howard Veregin of the University of Minnesota succeeded Hudson as editor for the 21st edition. Veregin then moved to Rand McNally to serve as director of geographic information services and, in that capacity, edited the 22nd edition. Under Veregin's stewardship, the atlas became all-digital, with most maps produced using geographic information systems (GIS) technology, including numerous new thematic maps. Christopher Sutton was named editor for the 23rd edition. Sutton was a member of the geography faculty at Western Illinois University. Sutton expanded the Atlas, introducing more than sixty new world thematic and regional reference maps, and an updated design. Throughout its history, Goode's Atlas has adapted to changes in cartographic technology, map design, and geographic curricula. However, it has always maintained the pedagogical foundation that John Paul Goode established in the 1st edition in 1923. It should be seen first and foremost as a work of scholarship, incorporating the latest insights into geographical research and knowledge. It is also a fascinating portrait of almost ten decades of evolution in geography and cartography.

I'm so pleased to find this version to be as academically inclined as the edition I bought in the 1960's. The specialty maps truly illustrate the cartographer's mantra: "everything can be mapped." I do have a serious complaint about this book and its predecessors, the maps are lost in the closely bound deep gutter. How are we supposed to view what is bound in the gutter and spine without ripping open the book? Also, my copy came with slightly damaged corners. My 94 year old neighbor was lamenting that her atlas was lost in moving, and I thought I'd buy this for her to use as she studies her NY Times. Well, this atlas remains geared toward the scholar's use. Another atlas would serve her use much better and with split gutters perhaps she could use all of the atlas; that's impossible now. One addendum, it's a paperback and the hardcover I used for decades held up well; this can't possibly wear as well.

I have traditionally loved the Goode's World Atlas on account of the breadth of the geographic themes mapped. The 23rd edition continues in this tradition, but there are some painfully-obvious omissions throughout the red-tabbed "World" thematic map section. Many countries fall frequently into the "Data Not Available" section in places of the world where data is readily available. To be more specific, Australia, New Zealand, Indonesia, and the Philippines are regularly unshaded on account of "Data Not Available," and this applies to maps as broad as GDP rates. I am quite certain data is available for the GDP measurements for these countries. Honestly, it appears as though

printing errors led to the omission of southeast Asia/Oceania on a number of different fronts. I will gladly and thoroughly use this text with my geography students, but I will be forced to regularly remind them about these misleading omissions.

I requested to update Korean Express Way to Goode's Atlas. But, the map is not updated in comparison with 12th edition 2009. I couldn't believe my eyes while watching the map.

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