Abstract

This article presents a brief analysis of works of Émile Durkheim, Max Weber and Karl Marx, authors in the nineteenth and early twentieth century. They developed the pillars on which rests the sociological knowledge. The intention is to understand the meaning and representation of geographic space expressed in the work of each of these authors. The approach about space made by these authors so relevant for the sociology would undoubtedly be assimilated by sociologists who succeeded. Would this approach have contributed in some way to the construction of Geography and to establish relations between this science and sociology? Considering the space a concept of substrate material where society organizes itself, a careful reading of these authors concluded that references to issues concerning the space are sometimes tenuous, indirect, made in situations where it is impossible not to reference them. It was observed that sometimes these authors were concerned to reduce the importance of space even going against the grain of geographical determinism, which was dominant at the time of development, their sociological theories.

Keywords

Geography, Classic Sociology, Representation of Space.