

MODERN GEOGRAPHY

< - 1800-----1900-----2000-----present

Milestones and highlights

Rebirth in Europe. Basic Principles and General Laws of Nature recognized.	Division of the discipline into branches.	Creation of subunits within the branches. American geography grows.	Increased specialization. Less description. Fades as it loses its dis- tinctive nature but 1980s "Back to Basics" move- ment results in a resurgence.	Humanistic, theoretic- al, and scientific points of view espoused. Local area studies.
Humboldt: generalist Von Thunen: specialist Kant: philosopher Ritter: academician	Physical Geography Anthropo (human) Geography Schools of thought develop: <i>Environmental Determinism vs Possibilism</i>	Regionalization Cultural landscape studies Geopolitics Accepted as a distinct university discipline	Spatial analysis Quantification Hypothesis testing New technologies Extreme specialization Modeling	Data manipulation Computerization Geographic Educ Geog Info Systems Environmental studies, esp. climate related
Late 1700s to mid-1800s	<i>Heyday of the great geographic societies.</i>		Mid/late 1900s	Late 1900s-early 2000s



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GENERAL TIME LINE