**Criticisms of Determinsm**

After World War II, this philosophy was vehemently criticized in the United States, UK, Canada and many other countries. Geographers observed that this approach exaggerated the active role of nature while interpreting human history. The determinists only consider humans capable of being adapted but man's efforts reveal many facts which the forces of the environment cannot explain. The does do not only become socially dysfunctional but was also subjected to an academic, theoretical critique. Barrows (1923) initiated a meek criticism from within the environmentalist paradigm where he argues that the relations between man and environment should be seen from the standpoint of human adjustment as this was "more likely to result in the recognition and proper valuation of all the factors involved, and especially to minimize the danger of assigning to the environmental factors a determinative influence which they do not exert."

Sauer (1963) had a stronger reservation where he states that a transposition of divine law into omnipotent natural law had caused the "*eager adherents of the faith of causation*" to sacrifice their earlier concerns in the name of a "*rigorous dogma of naturalistic cosmology, most notably in American physiography and anthropogeography*". As he later added, "*natural law does not apply to social groups*" (Sauer 1963); instead what man did in an area involves the active agency of culture that shapes of the landscape. Sauer's critique played the internal role in diminishing the place of determinism as the hegemonic theory of geography and initiated redefinition as a "social science, concerned with areal differentiation.

Now the question arises that did Sauer provided a valid alternative theoretical base to the geographical thinking. Peet (1985) states that the cultural geography of Blache and Sauer failed to establish a comprehensive theory within the discipline. In the 1930s, 1940s, and 1950s geography drifted towards a regional perspective as determinism was being critiqued without being effectively replaced. The chorological concept logically implies that relationships do not define the field. Whatever be the goal of the geographer, he should not be limited to or prejudiced against any particular technique or method. Literary description and levels of human insight are undoubtedly required, but in Hartshorne's (1939) words the geographer must analyze the relationships of earthly features, "regardless of whether these interrelations can be described in terms of 'natural laws' or 'social laws.' Therefore, determinism has not retreated from geography; rather, a number of deterministic systems have been evolved to assist the interpretation of spatial patterns, and have frequently been compressed into mathematical formulae. There is sufficient room for analysis of both physical and cultural factors, quantitative laws and artistic synthesis. Determinism was redefined, refined, reviewed, and redirected, but never completely dislodged.