	CIRCULAR	PROGRESSIVE	PESSIMISM	EVOLUTIONARY	DIFFUSIONIST
	(to 1720)	c.1720-1790	c.1790-1840	c.1840-1890	c.1890-1920
People	Plato Ibn Khaldun Medieval Scholastics	Montesquieu Turgot Ferguson Adam Smith	Malthus Tocqueville (Maine) Romantic Movement	Darwin Marx & Engels Spencer Morgan Tylor Avebury	Haddon Perry Rivers (late) Elliot Smith (Frazer)
Time	Eternal return Time as a wheel Circular	Progressive growth Stages of progress Non-reversible time	Only short-term progress Dangers and traps Long-term cycles	Long-term evolution and growth Time stretches out over millions of years	Long-term ripples of time spreading out through cultures
Power	The 'west' on the defensive Equality of nations	Military and productive technology of the west superior. Early Imperialism	French revolution and European division Horrors of industrial and urban revolutions Diffuse imperialism	The 'west' almost entirely dominant in every way Mature imperialism	The 'rest' catching up with the 'west' in technologies and wealth Modified imperialism
Metaphor	Natural cycles Seasons Plants and animals Celestial bodies	From dark to light (enlightenment) From rough to smooth Simple to complex	Natural cycles Birth to death Historical cycles	Organic From seed to plant Division Diversification Complexity	Ripples in water Spread of species
Question	The meaning of life How to survive The most ideal state	What are the stages of growth? How can one improve life on earth?	How avoid the dangers ahead? Economic, demographic and political dangers	Origins of humans Placing civilizations on ladders Dynamics of evolution Homogeneity	Where have things originated? How do ideas and techniques spread?
Model	Theology History	Newtonian science Mathematics and other sciences Craft disciplines	Theology Biology	Biology Archaeology	Biology Technology
Value	Basic categories and distinctions and ideal types	Basic types and stages of civilizations Comparative approach	Balance of optimism and pessimism Basic dangers and traps	Comparative approach Meta-histories and general laws of evolution	Relativism Connecting peoples Long-term perspective
	Agrarian civilizations	Scientific and technological growth; exploration	French revolution Urbanism and industry	Imperial dominance of the west; mature industrialism	Growth of power of Japan, India etc. First world war

	FUNCTIONALISM	STRUCTURAL FUNCTIONALISM	MARXISM S	STRUCTURALISM	POST
	(c.1920-50)	(c.1935-80)	(c.1950-1989)	(c.1940-90)	(c.1985-)
People	Malinowski Richards Mair Jones	Radcliffe-Brown Fortes Evans-Pritchard Firth Beattie Barnes Gluckman	Godelier Bloch Worsley Wolf Friedman	Levi-Strauss Leach Douglas (Mauss)	Said Marcus & Fisher Geertz (late)
Time	Largely static Short-term change Equilibrium Cross-sectional	Static Short-term change Self-correcting equilibria, but some interest in history	Long-term evolution of systems over time Stages through which societies move	- Static Layers of time	Disinterest in time Political time
Power	Independence movements Two world wars and chaos of 'west' Colonialism and holding onto empire	End of colonialism and movement into post-colonialism Start of Cold War	Cold War Development and under-development	Growth equality and homogeneity of technologies Striving for all kinds of equality	Global world Communications interdependence American hegemony
√letaphor	Complex machines with moving parts Functioning parts of a whole structure	Machines, structures of various kinds	Biological growth of animals and plants through stages	Geological strata Linguistic structuralism Binary computers	Texts and meta- texts Discourse analysis Linguistics
Question	What are the functions of a part? What is a whole? structure composed of Functions compared	How do social structures work? What is the pattern within given societies?	What is the basic determinant in history? What are the mystifications of ideology?	Relations of relations Deeper universals of the human mind Codes and thought	How does our context shape our enquiries? How can one represent the other?
√lodel	Biology Technology	Technology Sociology Law	Sociology History Economics	Linguistics Cybernetics and computer science Semiotics Geology	Literary analysis Media studies Aesthetics
Value	Relativism and attack on ethno- centric assumptions Ethnographic intensity of detail	Intensive studies of particular studies Deeper understanding of societies	Return to large questions and longer time spans De-mystification	Encompassing approach Affinities between levels Universals	De-privileging of the author Suspicion of hidden meta-narratives Reflexivity
	1 st WW	Late colonialism	Cold War	Digital age	Global age