What is History?

Recent years have seen a resurgence of interest, among both philosophers, legal scholars, and military experts, on the ethics of war. Due in part to post 9/11 events, this resurgence is also due to a growing theoretical sophistication among scholars in this area. Recently there has been very influential work published on the justifications of killing in self-defense and the necessity of a balance between self-defense and human rights, a balance that must be struck at a human level. The Handbook will present a comprehensive overview of the field as well as make significant and novel contributions, and collectively they will set the terms of the debate for the next decade. Lazar and Frowe will invite the leading scholars in the field to write on topics that are new to them, making the volume a compilation of new ideas rather than a rehash of earlier work. The volume will be divided into five sections: Method, History, Resort, Conduct, and Aftemth. The contributors will be a mix of junior and senior figures, and will include well-known scholars like Michael Walzer, Jeff McMahan, and David Rodin.

Key Issues in Historical Theory

The only history and theory textbook to include accessible extracts from a wide range of historical writing. Provides a comprehensive introduction to the theorists who have shaped twentieth-century historiography. Chapters follow a consistent structure, putting difficult ideas into an accessible context. This is the only critical reader aimed at the undergraduate market.

A Companion to Antonio Gramsci

A scholar of Malestinian and Prussian history, Droysen developed a historical theory that at the time was unprecedented in range and depth, and which remains to the present day a valuable key for understanding history as both an idea and a professional practice. Arthur Alfaxis Assiss interprets Droysen’s theoretical project as an attempt to overturn the function of historiography within the context of a rising criticism of exemplary theories of history, and focuses on Broyessen’s claim that the goal underlying historical writing and reading should be the development of the subjective capacity to think historically. In addition, Assiss examines the connections and problematic implications of Droysen’s theory of critique, thought, and historical thought, analyzing how Droysen’s text helped revitalize the relationship between historical knowledge and human agency, but also traces some of the contradictions and limitations inherent to that project.

The Sage Handbook of Historical Theory

"Theory & History of Historiography" by Benedicto Croce (translated by Douglas Ainslie). Published by Good Press. Good Press publishes a wide range of titles that encompasses every genre. From well-known classics & literary fiction and non-fiction to forgotten−or yet undiscovered gems−of world literature, we issue the books that need to be read. Each Good Press edition has been meticulously edited and formatted to boost readability for all e-readers and devices. Our goal is to produce eBooks that are user-friendly and accessible to everyone in a high-quality digital format.

From History to Theory

This work describes major changes in the conceptual language of the humanities, particularly in the discourse of history. In seven closely related essays, the author traces the development of academic vocabularies from the dynamically shifting cultural, political, and linguistic languages of the 20th century.

What is History For?

Leopold von Ranke, who was born in 1795, is considered to be one of the founders of the modern practice of writing history. This collection of his writings, edited and introduced by Georg G. Iggers, was first published in 1973 and remains the leading collection of Ranke’s writings in the English language. Now updated with the needs of current students in mind, this edition includes previously untranslated materials by the young Ranke, focusing particularly on the relationship between history and religion together with his inaugural lecture of 1866 “On the Relation and Difference between History and Politics”. Including pieces on historical science, and on the relation of human history and philosophy, as well as country specific histories, this book is essential reading for all students of historiography.

The Oxford Handbook of Engineering and Technology in the Classical World

A historian of early Christianity considers various theoretical critiques to examine the problems and opportunities posed by the ways in which history is written. Clearly designed for a renewal of the study of modern Western history through engagement with the critical methods that have transformed other humanities disciplines in recent decades.

A Companion to Enlightenment Historiography

Postmodernism has challenged historians to look at historical texts in a new way and to be skeptical of the claim that one can confidently retrieve "fact" from historical writings. In The Past as Text historian Gabrielle M. Spiegel sets out to read medieval histories and chronicles in light of the critical-theoretical problems raised by postmodernism. At the same time she urges a method of analysis that enables the reader to recognize these texts simultaneously as artifice and as works deeply embedded in a historically determinate, knowable social world. Beginning with a theoretical basis for the study of medieval historiography, Spiegel demonstrates the way in which the categories of history, truth, reason, and authority are used in medieval histories and chronicles as literary, social, and political constructions. The study insightfully concludes that historians should be equally aware of the discursive nature, literary modes, and ideological investments of such texts and the social circumstances to which they were applied and by which they were generated. Arguing for the "social logic of the text," Spiegel provides historians with a way to retrieve the social significance and conceptual claims produced by these medieval or any historical texts.

Writing History

Who decides what should be recognized as knowledge? What forces engender knowledge? How do certain forms of it acquire precedence over the rest, and why? Exploring these fundamental questions, this book provides an introductory outline of the vast history of knowledge systems under the broad categories of European and non-European knowledge traditions. If not only traces ontology and epistemology in spatio-temporal terms, but also contextualizes historical development by comparing Indian and European systems of knowledge and their methods of production as well as techniques ensuring reliability. Knowledge cannot have a history of its own, independent of social history. Therefore, using a vast array of sources, including Greek, Praktik, Chinese, and Arab texts, the book situates the history of knowledge production within the larger context of the multiplicity of socio-economic and politico-cultural systems. Further, the volume also analyzes the process of the rise of science and new science and reviews speculative thoughts about the dynamics of the subatomic micro-universe as well as the mechanics of the galactic macro-universe.

The Oxford Handbook of Ethics of War

The overall purpose of the studies collected together in this volume is to explain the shaping of Hispanic historiography in the Early Modern period by examining the continuities and discursive complexities between the writing, criticism, theory and censorship of history. This book sheds light on the so-far neglected circulation of ideas and practices between these four areas, and highlights the constitutive nature of a wide spectrum of forces of censorship from repression to criticism in shaping the interests, principles, methods and problems of Early Modern Hispanic historiography. Examining the various fronts that converge in this disciplining discourse of history helps us to understand the relationship between historiography and civil and ecclesiastic literary censorship, and the implications of the ideological control of historical writing and theory. In many respects their hypotheses, results and conclusions can be extrapolated to Western historiography in the Early Modern period. This book will be of interest to historians of Hispanic and Hispanic historiography, and to students and scholars of the early modern period in general.

History and Identity

Historical method comprises the techniques and guidelines by which historians use primary sources and other evidence, including the evidence of archaeology, to research and then to write histories in the form of accounts of the past. The question of the nature, and even the possibility, of a sound historical method is raised by many in the philosophy of history as a question of epistemology. The study of historical method and of different ways of writing history is known as historiography. This field encompasses a wide range of examples from the ancient and medieval worlds to the twentieth century. Shows how students will be a mix of junior and senior figures, and will include well known scholars like Michael Walzer, Jeff McMahan, and David Rodin.

What is History? Theory and the history of historiography. Documents - numerous extracts from the primary historiographical texts for students to read and reflect upon.

Theoretical Perspectives on Historians' Autobiographies

In a unique approach to historical representations, the central question of this book is "what is history?" By describing "history" through its supplementary function...
In the field of history, rather than the ground of a study, this collection considers new insights into historical thinking and historiography across the humanities. It fosters engagement from around the disciplines in historical thinking and, from that, invites historians and philosophers of history to see clearly the impact of their work outside of their own specific fields, and encourages deep reflection on the role of historical production in society. As such, Theories of History opens for the first time a truly cross-disciplinary dialogue in historiography within the context of a rising criticism of exemplar theories of history, and focuses on Droysen's claim that the present day is a valuable key for understanding history as both an idea and a professional practice.

Arthur Alfaix Assis interprets Droysen's theoretical project as an attempt to redefine the function of historiography within the context of a rising criticism of exemplar theories of history, and relates Droysen's work to his political activism. Ultimately, Assis not only shows how Droysen helped reinvent the relationship between historical knowledge and human agency, but also traces some of the contradictions and limitations inherent to that relationship.

In recent times there has been recognition of the growing influence of cultural theory on historical writing. Foucault, Bourdieu, Butler and Spivak are just some of the thinkers whose ideas have been taken up by historians, and where do they stand in relation to historians, critics, and philosophers today? What are the historical and theoretical insights that shape the way we think about "history"? And how have historians applied theoretical insights to enhance their own understanding of events in the past? This book provides a wide-ranging and authoritative guide to the often vexed and controversial relationship between history and contemporary theory. It analyses the concepts that concern both historians and intellectuals, such as power, identity, modernity and postcolonialism, and offers a critical evaluation of these from an historical standpoint. Written in an accessible manner, History and Cultural Theory gives historians and students an invaluable summary of the impact of cultural theory on historiography over the last twenty years, and indicates the likely directions of the subject in the future.

Arthur Alfaix Assis, A scholar of Hellenistic and Prussian history, developed a historical theory that at the time was unprecedented in range and depth, and which remains to the present day a valuable key for understanding history as both an idea and a professional practice. As one of the premier historical thinkers of his generation, Jörn Rüsen has made enormous contributions to the methods and theoretical framework of history as it is practiced outside of their own specific fields, and encourages deep reflection on the role of historical production in society. As such, Theories of History opens for the first time a truly cross-disciplinary dialogue in historiography within the context of a rising criticism of exemplar theories of history, and focuses on Droysen's claim that the present day is a valuable key for understanding history as both an idea and a professional practice.

History and Theory of Knowledge Production

The fifty entries in this Companion cover the main issues in the philosophies of historiography and history, including natural history and the practices of historians. Written by an international and multi-disciplinary group of experts, this cutting-edge updated picture of current research in the field Part of the renowned Blackwell Companions series

Our Knowledge of the Past

How do historians, comparative linguists, biblical and textual critics and evolutionary biologists establish beliefs about the past? How do they know the past? This book presents a philosophical analysis of the disciplines that offer scientific knowledge of the past. Using the analytic tools of contemporary epistemology and philosophy of science the book covers such topics as evidence, theory, methodology, explanation, determination and underdetermination, coincidence, contingency and causality. By using thought experiments, in historiography. aurélie Tucker's central claim is that historiography as a scientific discipline should be thought of as an effort to explain the evidence of past events. It also emphasizes the similarity between historiographic methodology to Darwinian evolutionary biology. This is an important, fresh approach to historiography and will be read by philosophers, historians, and social scientists interested in the methodological foundations of their disciplines.

New Directions in Social and Cultural History

As one of the premier historical thinkers of his generation, Jörn Rüsen has made enormous contributions to the methods and theoretical framework of history as it is practiced outside of their own specific fields, and encourages deep reflection on the role of historical production in society. As such, Theories of History opens for the first time a truly cross-disciplinary dialogue in historiography within the context of a rising criticism of exemplar theories of history, and focuses on Droysen's claim that the present day is a valuable key for understanding history as both an idea and a professional practice.

The Past as Text

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Theory as History

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History, Theory, Text

E. M. Carr wrote, "the study the historian before you begin to study the facts." This book approaches the life, work, ideas, debates, and the context of key 20th- and 21st- century historians through an analysis of their "life writing" projects viewed as historiographical sources. Merging literary studies on autobiography with theories of history, this book interprets historians' life writing projects as historiographical sources. It expands the boundaries of what we can learn from the lives of historians and invites us to think of historical writing as an auto-biography of the most important historical events in their lives and as the context for the current and future historiography.

Theories of History

For students and scholars of historiography, the theory of history, and literary studies, Robert Doran (French and comparative literature, U. of Rochester) gathers together 23 previously uncollected essays written by theorist and historian Hayden White (comparative literature, Stanford U.) from 1957 to 2007, on his theories of historical writing and narrative. Essays are organized chronologically and reveal the evolution of White's thought and its relationship to theories of the time, as well as the impact on the way thinkers think about historical representation, the discipline of history, and how historiography intersects with other areas, especially literature. To "interventional" historians such as Geoff Eley, Jill Ker Conway, Natalie Davis and Gabrielle Spiegel. Using a comparative approach to these texts, this book identifies six historical autobiographies: literary, biographical, ego-historical, monographic, postmodern, and interventional. By privileging historians' autobiographies, this book proposes a renewed history of historiography, one that engages the theoretical evolution of the discipline, the way history has been interpreted by historians, and the currents of thought and ideologies that have dominated and influenced its writing in the 20th and 21st centuries.

Virginia Woolf, Modernity and History

In a unique approach to historical representations, the central question of this book is 'what is history?' By describing 'history' through its supplementary function to the field of history, rather than the ground of a study, this collection considers new insights into historical thinking and historiography across the humanities. It fosters engagement from around the disciplines in historical thinking and, from that, invites historians and philosophers of history to see clearly the impact of their work outside of their own specific fields, and encourages deep reflection on the role of historical production in society. As such, Theories of History opens for the first time a truly cross-disciplinary dialogue on history and is a unique intervention in the study of historical representation. Essays in this volume discuss music history, linguistics, theater studies, paintings, film, archaeology and more. This book is essential reading for those interested in the practice and theories of history, philosophy, and the humanities more broadly. Readers of this volume are not only witness to, but also part of the creation of, radical new discourses in and ways of thinking about, doing and experiencing history.

History

This radical analysis of the role and importance of historiography interprets the philosophy and theory of history on the basis of historicity as a human condition. The book examines the ways of thinking about, doing and experiencing history. Instead it outlines a feasible theory of history which is still radical enough to apply to all social structures.

Theory & History of Historiography

In a Companion to Antonio Gramsci some of the most important Italian scholars of Gramsci’s thought realize a sort of intellectual account of the Gramscian tradition.

Historical Research

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