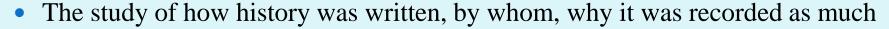
MODULE I-TRENDS IN HISTORIOGRAPHY

TOPIC- MEANING OF HISTORIOGRAPHY
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- **Historiography** is the history of history
- Questions of historiography include the following:
- who writes history, with what agenda in mind, and towards what ends?
- how accurate can a historian ever hope to be, analyzing past events from the vantage point of the historian's present?
- what about the <u>types of sources</u>, both <u>primary</u> and <u>secondary</u>, an historian chooses to base his or her work upon
- The study of how history was written, by whom, why it was recorded as much
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- Many number of works have been produced on historiography all over the world



- Historiography as an independent branch of history and as separate discipline emerged in the 19th century Europe
- Many number of works have been produced on historiography all over the world
- These works trace the successive stages of development in historical writing from ancient to the modern world
- These include the evolution of ideas of historian, changing techniques in historical writing and transformation in the attitude towards the nature of history itself

HISTORIOGRPHY

- Historiography literally means the art of writing history
- It is the history of history, or the history of historical writings
- Historiography tells the story of the successive stages of the evolution or development of historical writings
- The historical writings of the Italian Renaissance, Particularly that of Machiavelli, represented a harsh reaction to religious influence in history writing
- The reaction reached it climax in the historians of the enlightenment-Voltaire, Gibbon, David Hume, and Robertson
- Historiography traces these changes through the centuries
- According to Arthur Marwick 'Historiography is really the history of Historical thought- it is not only the theory or practice of history

PRE CONDITIONS OF HISTORIOGRAPHY

- 1.Records: The records are of a rich varietybuildings,inscriptions,medals,coins,edicts,chronicles,travelogues, decrees,treaties,private letters and diaries
- 2.Critical Method: The historian should aim at presenting as true a picture of the past as possible
- The technique evolved to arrive at the truth of past events is called historical method
- This method is largely analytical, consisting of external and internal criticism
- External criticism or critical scholarship determines the authorship, the place and the time of a document
- These are crucial in determining the value of a document

