



Points to Remember:

- **Empirical method** - Laboratory method of experiments and observations that remain true, irrespective of time and space
- **Criteria for authentication of historical documents** - Lettering style, author's style of writing, manufacturing date and type of paper, stamps of authority
- **Disciplines in Historical Research** - Archaeology, Archives¹, Manuscriptology, Epigraphy, Linguistics², Numismatics, Genealogy.
- **Writing of critical historical narrative** - Historiography
- **Earliest inscription** - dated 4500 BCE of Sumer Civilization in Mesopotamia
- **Characteristics of Modern Historiography**
 - Based on scientific principles
 - Anthropocentric questions
 - Answers supported by reliable evidence
 - Graph of mankind's journey
- **'History'** - Greek term first used by Herodotus
- **Development of scientific perspective in Europe about historiography**
 - Possibility of studying historical truths by applying scientific methods
 - Philosophical discussions on the objectivity in history and historiography
- **First university to have an independent department of history** - Gottingen University of Germany (founded 1737 CE)
- **Notable scholars in Historiography** - Rene Descartes, Voltaire, George Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel, Leopold von Ranke, Karl Marx, Michel Foucault
- **Rene Descartes** -
 - (i) Book - 'Discourse'
 - (ii) "Never to accept anything for true till all grounds of doubt are excluded."
- **Voltaire** -
 - (i) Founder of Modern Historiography
 - (ii) opined that along with objectivity and chronology, social traditions, trade, economy and agriculture are also important in historiography.

Glossary

- (1) **archives** - a place for storing historical documents and records (2) **linguistics** - study of languages

- **George Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel**
 - Publications
 - (i) 'Encyclopaedia of Philosophical Sciences'
 - (ii) 'Reason in History'
 - Opinion
 - (i) Historical reality to be presented logically
 - (ii) Timeline of events indicative of progress
 - (iii) Presentation of History bound to change with new evidence
 - (iv) Historical methods were not of lesser quality, though they differed from scientific methods.
- **Dialectics** - Method of analysis based on opposites.
- **Synthesis** - Process of arriving at the new thesis after a thorough logical discussion on both the proposed Thesis and its Antithesis
- **Leopold von Ranke**
 - Collection of his articles published in two books - 'The Theory and Practice of History' and 'The Secret of World History'
 - Opinion
 - (i) emphasised on importance of information gathered through original documents .
 - (ii) criticised imaginative narration of History.
- **Karl Marx**
 - Book - 'Das Kapital'
 - Opinion
 - (i) Human relationships are shaped by the fundamental needs of people and ownership as well as nature of the means of production.
 - (ii) Human history is a history of class struggles, as the class that owns the means of production economically exploits the rest.
- **Michel Foucault**
 - Book - 'Archaeology of Knowledge'
 - Opinion
 - (i) Arranging historical events in chronology is not right.
 - (ii) Archaeology does not strive to reach an ultimate historical truth but attempts to explain transitions in the past.
 - (iii) Psychological disorders, science of medicine, prison administration, etc. should be subjected to historical analysis.
- **Annales School** - History is not only about politics, diplomacy and wars, but also about climate, local people, agriculture, trade, technology, means of communication, social divisions etc.
- **Feminist Historiography** - Restructuring history from the perspective of women.
- **Simone de Beauvoir** - Helped in establishing the fundamentals of feminism

MASTER KEY QUESTION SET – 1

Q.1. (A) Choose the correct option and rewrite the complete answers:

- * (1) It may be said that was the founder of modern historiography.
 - (a) Voltaire (b) René Descartes
 - (c) Leopold von Ranké (d) Karl Marx
- * (2) wrote the book titled 'Archaeology of Knowledge'.
 - (a) Karl Marx (b) Michel Foucault
 - (c) Lucien Febvre (d) Voltaire
- (3) The writing of a critical historical narrative is known as
 - (a) Manuscriptology¹ (b) Genealogy²
 - (c) Epigraphy³ (d) Historiography
- (4) questions are about the deeds of the members of ancient human societies of a particular period.
 - (a) Humanitarian (b) Anthropocentric⁴
 - (c) Ecclesiastical (d) Progenic
- (5) the Greek philosopher used the term 'History' for the first time.
 - (a) Nostrodomus (b) Hippocrates
 - (c) Herodotus (d) Empedocles
- (6) In 1737 CE, the Gottingen University was founded in
 - (a) Belgium (b) Egypt (c) Sweden (d) Germany
- (7) Voltaire's original name was
 - (a) Francisco de Almeida
 - (b) Francois Marie Arouet
 - (c) La Fayette
 - (d) Jean - Paul Marat
- (8), a treatise written by Karl Marx is the most referred book all over the world.
 - (a) Das Kapital
 - (b) Reason in History
 - (c) The Secret of World History
 - (d) Laissez Faire
- (9) The method of analysis which is based on opposites is known as
 - (a) Empirical (b) Dialectics
 - (c) Annales (d) Synthesis
- (10) The collection and articles of are published in a book - Encyclopaedia of Philosophical Sciences.

- (a) Leopold von Ranke (b) Simone de Beauvoir
- (c) Francois Marie Arouet
- (d) George Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel
- (11) argued that arranging historical events in a chronological order is not right.
 - (a) Voltaire (b) Michel Foucault
 - (c) Rene Descartes (d) Karl Marx
- (12) Simone de Beauvoir helped in establishing the fundamentals of
 - (a) Historiography (b) Anthropology
 - (c) Lettering style (d) Feminism
- (13) Herodotus wrote a book entitled
 - (a) The Histories (b) Reason in History
 - (c) Dialectics
 - (d) The Secret of World History

Ans. (1) Voltaire (2) Michel Foucault (3) Historiography (4) Anthropocentric (5) Herodotus (6) Germany (7) Francois Marie Arouet (8) Das Kapital (9) Dialectics (10) George Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel (11) Michel Foucault (12) Feminism (13) The Histories

Q.1. (B) Identify the wrong pair in the following, correct it and rewrite:

- * (1)
 - (1) Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel - Reason in History
 - (2) Leopold von Ranke - The Theory and Practice of History
 - (3) Herodotus - The Histories
 - (4) Karl Marx - Discourse on the Method

Ans. Karl Marx - Discourse on the Method. Discourse on the Method was written by René Descartes.

- (2)
 - (1) Genealogy - study of lineage.
 - (2) Epigraphy - study of inscription.
 - (3) Manuscriptology - study of lettering style.
 - (4) Numismatics⁵ - study of coins

Ans. Manuscriptology - study of lettering style. Manuscriptology is a study of handwritten documents.

Glossary

- (1) **manuscriptology** - study of handwritten documents
- (2) **genealogy** - study of lineage
- (3) **epigraphy** - study of inscriptions
- (4) **anthropocentric** - placing humans at the centre of something giving preference to humans above all considerations
- (5) **numismatics** - study of coins

(3)

- (1) Louvre - France
- (2) Sumer Civilisation - Mesopotamia
- (3) Gottingen University - Greece
- (4) Berlin University - Berlin

Ans. Gottingen University - Greece
Gottingen University is located in Germany

(4)

- (1) René Descartes - Discourse on the method
- (2) Voltaire - Das Kapital
- (3) Michel Foucault - Archaeology¹ of Knowledge

(4) Friedrich Hegel - Reason in History

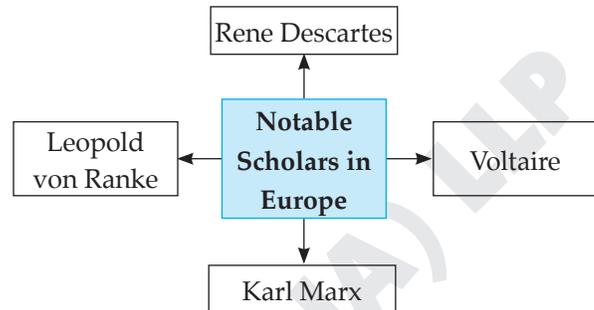
Ans. Voltaire - Das Kapital
Das Kapital is written by Karl Marx.

Q.2. (A) Do as directed:

(A) 1. Complete the concept chart:

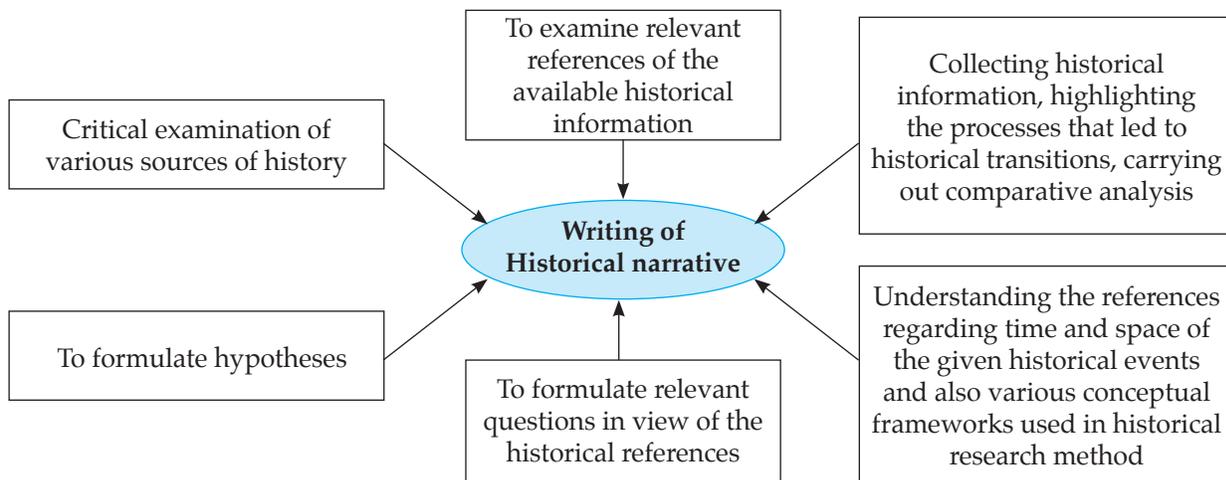
* (1)

Ans.



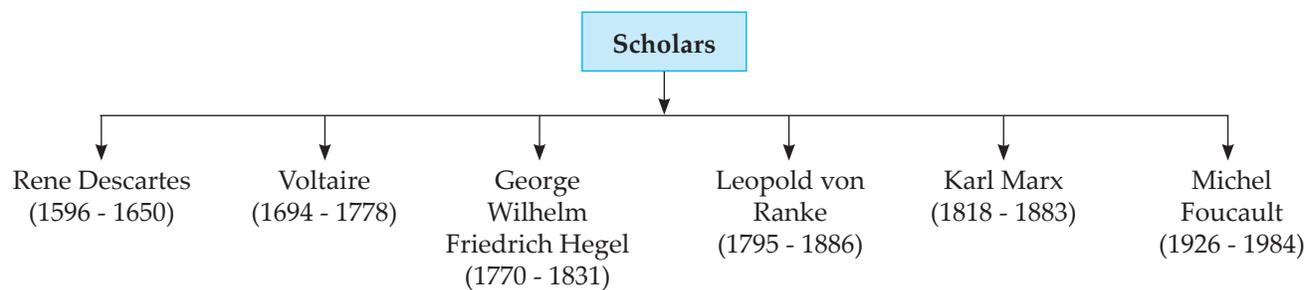
(2) Historical Research Method

Ans.



(A) 2. Based on the chapter prepare a chronological chart of scholars:

Ans.



Q. 2. (B) 1. Explain the following concepts:

*** (1) Dialectics**

Ans. According to Hegel, grasping the meaning of any event happens in terms of two direct opposites. In order to understand the true nature of a thing one needs to know both true and false, similarly good and bad. This method of analysis which is based on opposites is known as 'Dialectics'.

*** (2) Annales School**

Ans.

- (i) Annales School was started by the French historians in 20th century.

(ii) It gave a new direction to history writing.

(iii) It was recognized now, that history was not only about the political events, kings and leaders, but also climate, people, agriculture, trade, technology, means of communication, social divisions and their psychology, etc.

Glossary

(1) archaeology - the study of the past by excavation and analysis of its material remains

(3) Feminist Historiography

Ans.

- (i) Restructuring¹ history from the perspective of women is called feminist historiography.
- (ii) The feminist historiography emphasized² not only on the inclusion of women in history but also on the rethinking of the male dominated perspective of history.
- (iii) It has driven historical research to focus, in depth, on various aspects of women's life.

(4) Synthesis

Ans. The method of analysis which is based on opposites is known as 'Dialectics'. In this method a theory is proposed at the beginning, which is called 'Thesis'. Then another theory is proposed, which is contrary to the thesis. It is called, 'Antithesis'. After a thorough logical discussion of both, a new thesis is proposed which includes the gist of both, the Thesis and the Antithesis. This process of arriving at the new thesis is called, 'Synthesis'.

(5) Empirical³ Method

Ans. In the physical and natural sciences the empirical (laboratory method of experiments and observation) method is used to verify the available knowledge. This method allows establishing laws that remain true irrespective of the time and space. Those laws can be tested and proved repeatedly.

Q. 2. (B) 2. Write short notes:

(1) Historical research

Ans.

- (i) Historical research is carried out with an objective of understanding the chronology⁴ of the past events and their interconnections.
- (ii) In historical research it may not be possible to use the method of experiments and observation because we were not present in the historical time and space and the historical events cannot be recreated.
- (iii) We need experts who know the language and script of a historical document in order to read and understand its meaning along with the authenticity⁵ of the document.
- (iv) Methods of various disciplines such as Archaeology, Archival Science, Manuscriptology,

Epigraphy, Analysis of learning style, Linguistics, Numismatics, Genealogy, etc. are useful for historical research.

(2) Synthesis of Hegel

Ans.

- (i) According to Hegel, grasping the meaning of any event happens in terms of two direct opposites. E.g. Good - bad, True - false, etc.
- (ii) This method of analysis which is based on opposites is known as 'Dialectics'.
- (iii) In this method a theory is proposed, which is called 'Thesis'.
- (iv) Then another theory is proposed, which is contrary to the Thesis, called 'Antithesis'.
- (v) After a thorough logical discussion of both, a new Thesis is proposed which includes the gist of both, the Thesis and the Antithesis.
- (vi) This process of arriving at the new thesis is called, 'Synthesis'.

Q. 3. (A) Explain the following statements with reasons:

*** (1) Historical research, was driven to focus in depth, on various aspects of women's life.**

Ans.

- (i) The writings of Simone-de-Beauvoir helped in establishing the fundamentals of feminism.
- (ii) The feminist historiography emphasised² not only on the inclusion of women in history but also on the rethinking of the male dominated perspective of history.
- (iii) As a result historical research was driven to focus in depth on various aspects of women's life, such as their employment, their role in trade unions, institutions working for their cause, their family life, etc.

Glossary

- (1) restructuring** - a reorganization, an alteration of structure.
- (2) emphasized** - to stress
- (3) empirical** - verifiable by means of scientific experimentation
- (4) chronology** - the science of determining the order in which events occurred
- (5) authenticity** - the quality of being genuine or not corrupted from the original

***(2) Foucault called his method as 'The Archaeology of Knowledge.'**

Ans.

- (i) Foucault drew attention to the fact that archaeology does not strive to reach the ultimate historical truth but attempts to explain various transitions in the past.
- (ii) He felt that explaining the transition in history is more important than arranging historical events in chronological order.
- (iii) Foucault supplemented his method of historical analysis by including unacknowledged areas such as psychological disorders, science of medicine, prison administration, etc. Hence this method is called 'Archaeology of Knowledge.'

(3) Historical methods were not of lesser quality though they differ from scientific methods.

Ans.

- (i) Hegel insisted that the historical reality should be presented in a logical manner. To him the timeline of historical events was indicative of progress.
- (ii) He also thought that the presentation of history is bound to change over time as new evidence would come forth.
- (iii) With Hegel's philosophy, many scholars were convinced that historical methods were not of lesser quality although they differed from scientific methods.

(4) Voltaire is called the founder of modern historiography.

Ans.

- (i) Voltaire opined that along with objective truth and chronology of historical events considering trade, economy, etc. was also equally important for writing history.
- (ii) It gave rise to the thought that understanding all aspects of human life is important for history writing.
- (iii) Thus Voltaire is called the founder of modern historiography.

(5) Scientific perspective of historiography developed in Europe in eighteenth century CE.

Ans.

- (i) Until the eighteenth century CE, scholars had come to believe in the possibility of studying the social and historical truths by applying the scientific method.

- (ii) Now, the philosophical discussions focussed more and more on the objectivity in history and historiography.

- (iii) Prior to the eighteenth century all universities were interested only in the philosophical discourses revolving around divine phenomena.

- (iv) However, gradually this scenario began to change at the approach of eighteenth century.

Thus, the scientific perspective of historiography developed in Europe in the eighteenth century CE.

(6) Cave paintings, story telling etc. are looked upon as sources of history in modern historiography.

Ans.

- (i) The tradition of writing a historical narrative was not prevalent¹ in the ancient societies of the world.

- (ii) Ancient people also felt the need of passing on the stories of the life and valour of their ancestors to the next generation.

- (iii) They used various means like cave paintings, story telling, singing songs and ballads, etc. for the purpose.

- (iv) So these traditional means are looked upon as the sources of history in the modern historiography.

(7) Experts having knowledge of history in various fields are essential for historical research.

Ans.

- (i) An expert knowing the language and script of a historical document can read and understand it.

- (ii) The expert can examine the authenticity of the document by using criteria such as lettering style, authors style of writing, manufacturing date, type of paper, etc.

- (iii) Such documents can further be scrutinized² by historians with the help of relevant³ historical references.

Thus experts having knowledge of history in various fields are essential for historical research.

Glossary

(1) **prevalent** - widespread or preferred

(2) **scrutinize** - to examine something with great care

(3) **relevant** - directly related

Q. 3. (B) Answer the following in brief:

*** (1) What is historiography?**

Ans.

- (i) The writing of critical¹ historical narrative is known as historiography.
- (ii) A scholar who writes such a narrative is called a historian.
- (iii) The style of writing is determined by the conceptual framework adopted by the historian.

*** (2) What did Rene Descartes insist upon?**

Ans.

- (i) Rene Descartes insisted on verifying the reliability of historical documents by critically examining them.
- (ii) He also made a rule, 'Never to accept anything for true till all grounds of doubt are excluded'.

*** (3) Why is Voltaire said to be the founder of modern historiography? Or**

What was Voltaire's opinion on writing history?

Ans.

- (i) Voltaire opined that along with objective truth and chronological events, considering social traditions, trade, economy and agriculture were also important in historiography.
- (ii) This opinion gave rise to the thought that understanding all aspect of human life is important for history writing.
- (iii) Thus it is said that Voltaire was the founder of modern historiography.

(4) Cite the earliest example of recording historical events.

Ans.

- (i) The tradition of recording historical event can be traced back to Sumer civilization in Mesopotamia.
- (ii) Names of Sumerian kings and the stories of battles fought by them have been preserved in various inscriptions.
- (iii) The earliest of these inscriptions dates back to 4500 B.C.E. It records a battle fought between two kingdoms.
- (iv) It is now displayed at the Louvre museum in France.

(5) How would a historian determine the authenticity of a historical document?

Ans.

- (i) The experts can examine the authenticity of the document by using criteria such as lettering style, author's style of writing, manufacturing date and type of paper, stamps of authority, etc.

- (ii) Such a document is further scrutinized by a historian with the help of relevant historical references.

(6) Is research on history possible through experiments and observation? State reasons for the answer.

Ans.

- (i) In historical research it may not be possible to use the method of experiments and observation.
- (ii) This is so because we were not present in the historical time and space and the historical events cannot be recreated.
- (iii) Also in history it is not possible to establish laws that remain true irrespective of the time and space.

(7) Which traditional means are looked upon as ancient sources of history?

Ans. Ancient communities all over the world used various means like cave paintings, story-telling, singing songs and ballads, etc. These traditional means are looked upon as the sources of history in modern historiography.

Q.4. Read the passage and answer the questions:

(1)

Historical research, writing and studies are carried out with an objective of understanding the chronology of the past events and the events themselves. This is a continuous process.

In the physical and natural sciences the empirical (laboratory method of experiments and observation) method is used to verify the available knowledge. This method allows establishing laws that remain true irrespective of the time and space. Those laws can be tested and proved repeatedly.

In historical research it may not be possible to use the method of experiments and observation. This is so because we were not present in the historical time and space and the historical events cannot be recreated. Also in history it is not possible to establish laws that remain true irrespective of the time and space.

To begin, we need an expert who knows the language and script of a historical document in order to read it and understand its meaning. Also, the experts can examine the authenticity of the document by using criteria such as lettering style, author's style of writing, manufacturing date and type of paper, stamps of authority, etc. Such document is further scrutinized by historian with the help of relevant historical references.

Glossary

- (1) critical** - inclined to find fault

(a) **What is the objective of carrying out historical research, writing and studies?**

Ans. Historical research, writing and studies are carried out with an objective of understanding the chronology of past events and the events that mark their interconnections.

(b) **Why is it not possible to use method of experiments and observation in historical research?**

Ans. In historical research it may not be possible to use the method of experiments and observation. This is so because we were not present in the historical time and space and historical events cannot be recreated.

(c) **Why is an expert in history required for historical research?**

Ans. We need an expert who knows the language and script of a historical document in order to read it and understand its meaning. Also, the experts can examine the authenticity of the document by using criteria such as lettering style, author's style of writing, manufacturing date and type of paper, stamps of authority, etc.

(d) **Which method is used to verify knowledge in physical and natural research?**

Ans. In the physical and natural sciences, the empirical (laboratory method of experiments and observation) method is used to verify available knowledge.

(2)

According to Hegel, grasping the meaning of any event happens in terms of two direct opposites. Human mind cannot understand the true nature of that event, without understanding the opposites. For example True-False, Good-Bad, etc. In order to understand the true nature of a thing one needs to know both true and false, similarly good and bad. This method of analysis which is based on opposites is known as 'Dialectics'. In this method a theory is proposed at the beginning, which is called, 'Thesis'. Then another theory is proposed, which is contrary to the thesis. It is called, 'Antithesis'. After a thorough logical discussion of the both a new thesis is proposed which includes the gist of both, the thesis and the antithesis. This process of arriving at the new thesis is called, 'Synthesis'.

(a) **How can one understand the meaning of any event according to Hegel?**

Ans. Human mind cannot understand the true nature of an event, without understanding the opposites. For example True-False, Good-Bad, etc.

(b) **Explain Dialectics according to Hegel.**

Ans. In order to understand the true nature of a thing one needs to know both true and false, similarly good and bad. This method of analysis which is based on opposites is known as 'Dialectics'.

(c) **What is Thesis?**

Ans. Hegel's method of analysis which is based on opposites is known as 'Dialectics'. In this method, a theory is proposed at the beginning, which is called 'Thesis'.

(d) **What is Antithesis and Synthesis?**

Ans. The theory which is proposed in contradiction to the thesis is called 'Antithesis'. After a thorough logical discussion of both, the 'thesis' and the 'antithesis' a new thesis is proposed which includes the gist of both. This process of arriving at the new thesis is called 'Synthesis'.

Q.5.1. Answer in brief:

*** (1) Explain Karl Marx's theory of class struggle.**

Ans.

- (i) According to Karl Marx, history was not about abstract ideas, it was about living people.
- (ii) Human relationships were shaped by the fundamental needs of people and their ownership as well as nature of the prevalent means of production to meet those needs.
- (iii) The accessibility of these means to different strata¹ of society may not be equal.
- (iv) This inequality causes a division of society into classes, leading to a class struggle.
- (v) The class that owns the means of production economically exploits the rest of the classes.

*** (2) What are the four characteristics of modern historiography?**

Ans.

- (i) Its method is based on scientific principles. It begins with the formation of relevant questions.
- (ii) These questions are about the deeds of the members of societies of a particular period. History does not suggest any interrelation between divine and human deeds.
- (iii) Answer to these questions are supported by reliable evidence.
- (iv) History presents a graph of mankind's journey with the help of past human deeds.

Glossary

(1) **strata** - one of several levels of society

*** (3) What is feminist historiography?**

Ans.

- (i) The restructuring of history from the perspective of women is called as feminist historiography.
- (ii) Feminist historiography emphasized not only on the inclusion of women in history but also on rethinking of the male-dominated perspective of history.
- (iii) It drove historical research to focus in depth on various aspects of women's life such as their employment, their role in trade unions, institutions working for their cause, their family life, etc.
- (iv) In historical writing after 1990, women were portrayed¹ as an independent social class.

(4) Explain Leopold von Ranké's perspective of history?

Ans.

- (i) Leopold Von Ranké criticized¹ imaginative narration of history.
- (ii) He emphasized on information gathered through original documents.
- (iii) He also stated that all types of documents associated with a historical event need to be examined with the greatest care.
- (iv) He believed that with this method it was possible to reach the historical truth.

Q.5.2. Observe the illustration and answer the questions:

(1) Earliest inscription in the Louvre Museum



(a) What does the picture show?

Ans. The picture shows forward marching file of soldiers holding shields and spears.

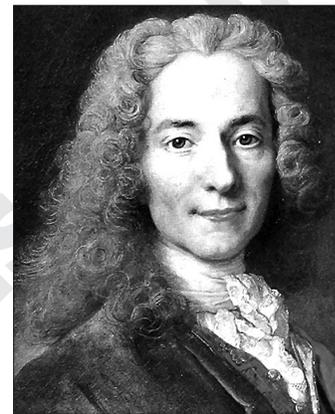
(b) Who is leading the soldiers?

Ans. The general is standing in front, leading the soldiers.

(c) What is displayed at the Louvre Museum in France?

Ans. The names of the Sumerian kings and the stories of the battles fought by them, preserved in the form of inscriptions are now displayed at the Louvre Museum in France.

(2) Voltaire



(a) Who was Voltaire?

Ans. Voltaire was a French historiographer.

(b) What were his opinions on historiography?

Ans. Voltaire opined that along with objective truth and chronology of historical events considering social traditions, trade, economy, agriculture etc., are also equally important in historiography.

(c) Why is Voltaire called the founder of modern historiography?

Ans. Voltaire's writing gave rise to the thought that understanding all aspects of human life is important for writing history. So he is called the founder of modern historiography.

Glossary

(1) portrayed - to describe in words, to convey, to paint



ASSIGNMENT - 1

Time : 1 Hr.

Marks : 20

Q.1. (A) Choose the correct option and rewrite the complete answers:

(2)

- (1) It may be said that was the founder of modern historiography.
 (a) Voltaire (b) Rene Descartes (c) Leopold von Ranke (d) Karl Marx
- (2) Herodotus wrote a book entitled
 (a) The Histories (b) Reason in History (c) Dialectics (d) The Secret of World History

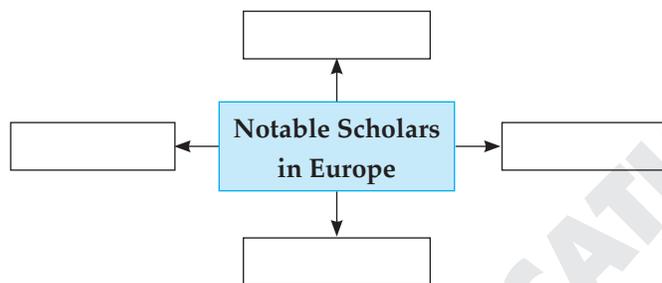
Q.1. (B) Identify the wrong pair in the following, correct it and rewrite:

(1)

- (1) Louvre - France
 (2) Sumer Civilisation - Mesopotamia
 (3) Gottingen University - Greece
 (4) Berlin University - Berlin

Q.2. (A) Complete the concept chart:

(2)



Q.2. (B) Write short notes: (Any one)

(2)

- (1) Dialectics (2) Theory of class struggle

Q.3. (A) Explain following statements with reason: (Any one)

(3)

- (1) Foucault called his method, 'The Archaeology of Knowledge'.
 (2) Historical methods were not of lesser quality though they differed from scientific methods.

Q.3. (B) Answer the following in brief:

(6)

- (1) What did Rene Descartes insist upon?
 (2) What was Voltaire's opinion on writing history?

Q.3. (B) Answer in detail:

(4)

What is Feminist historiography?

